ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, March 5, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect insertions in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of a death notice the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" West End Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Offices, 95, Bull-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for first line and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£9 18s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDERSEN.—On March 3, 1930, at "Brushead," Broxbourne, Cheshire, to ADDIE, wife of A. ANDERSEN —a daughter.

ARENDT.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Offenbach on Main, to RUTH MARIA (née Gibb), the wife of Dr. P. R. ARENDT, Berlin-Zehlendorf, Waldhüterpfad 9—a daughter.

BAGOT.—On March 2, 1930, at "St. Brenda's," Clifton, Bristol, the wife of CAPTAIN C. E. K. BAGOT, M.C., The Gloucestershire Regiment—a son.

CERRER-JONES.—On March 1, 1930, at 54, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, MARY MERCENT (née Nal), wife of T. F. T. CURRER-JONES, of a daughter.

DANIEL.—On March 2, 1930, at West Malling, to JOAN DANIEL, wife of the Rev. A. O. DANIEL—a son.

DE RIN.—On March 2, 1930, at Lausanne, Switzerland, to BLANCHE (née Howard), wife of ANGELO DE RIN (Comte de Capodistria)—a daughter.

FARMER.—On March 4, 1930, at Wayland, Durrington, Worthing, to JOAN (née Helme), wife of H. O. FARMER—a daughter.

GADDUM.—On Monday, March 3, 1930, to ALICE M. (née Behrens) and ARTHUR GADDUM—the gift of a daughter.

GARDINER.—On March 2, 1930, at 2, The Green, Richmond, Surrey, to WINIFRED, wife of GERRARD C. M. GARDINER—a daughter.

HUMPHRYES.—On March 2, 1930, at Grey Edge, Kidderminster, to ETHEL MARY (Pudsey) (née Black), wife of KINGSLEY IRVINE HUMPHRYES—a son.

KILNER.—On March 3, 1930, at North Hill, Bury St. Edmunds, to JOAN OLIVE, wife of Dr. S. D. KILNER —a daughter.

LAWRENCE.—On March 2, 1930, to INGEBORG (née Lokander), wife of JOHN H. LAWRENCE, of "Gandra," Warnifirthie, Shetlands—a son.

MARTIN.—On Feb. 27, 1930, to LUCIE M. V. (née Wynaek), wife of GEORGE MARTIN, Carshalton, Surrey—a son.

PIM.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Peshawar, India, to AUDREY, wife of MAJOR GEORGE PIM—a son.

SMAIL.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Cairo, to KATHRYN, wife of GEORGE S. SMAIL—a son.

SUTTON.—On March 2, 1930, to KATHLEEN AGNES (née Mackenzie), wife of E. R. SUTTON, Gosforth, Northumberland—a daughter.

THRESHER.—On March 2, 1930, at Mont Riant, Lausanne, to LUCY MARGARET, wife of H. B. THRESHER—a son.

WHITESTONE.—On March 3, 1930, to MARY (née Badley), wife of MAJOR R. F. WHITESTONE, M.B.E., M.C., R.E.—a son.

WILLIAMS.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, Leicester, to LAD (née Dawson), wife of FLOYD A. WILLIAMS, Oregon House, Karachi, India—a son.

ZIMMERN.—On March 3, 1930, at Darley House, West Didsbury, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN ZIMMERN—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALLEN : CAREY.—On March 4, 1930, at St. Joseph's Church, Maidenhead, by the Rev. L. C. CRAVE, O.S.B., ERNEST VIVIAN ALLEN to LOLA, second daughter of the late ARTHUR CAREY, of Gateacre, Liverpool, and Mrs. Carey, of Cookham, Berkshire.

ARNOLD : LONGLAND.—On March 4, 1930, at the Chapel of the Melbourne Grammar School, by the Rev. Leonard Tee, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. J. Clarke, the service fully choral, ALLAN WALTON ARNOLD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Arnold, Ardoch, Dandenong-road, Melbourne, to AGNES BELL, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR LONGLAND, Hatlock, Dandenong-road, Victoria, Australia, late of Grendon, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire.

COLLINS : BAXTER.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Worthing, by the Rev. Father C. M. Westlake, JOHN VAUGHAN COLLINS, third son of the late Mr. William Storey Collins and of Mrs. Collins, of Newcastle, Staffs., to WINIFRED, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. STAFFORD BAXTER, of Southwood, Park-crescent, Worthing.

CREW : WARDELL.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Bombay Cathedral, MAJOR ROBERT DOUGLAS CREW, 2/12th Queen's Royal Regiment, of Clifton, Bristol, to INEZ WARDELL of Dublin.

DAVIES : READING.—On March 4, 1930, at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Charing Cross-road, London, by the Rev. Peter Hughes Griffiths, ARTHUR OWEN, eldest son of the late WILLIAM DAVIES (Mynyrddu) and the late Mrs. Davies, to LIZZY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JESSE READING.

EDDLESTON : RITZEMA.—On March 3, 1930, at Paradise Church, Blackburn, by the Rev. C. B. Johnson, F.R.A.S., ROBERT BRETWISTLE, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN EDDLESTON, of Wyedine, Blackburn, to JOAN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. RITZEMA, of Alden, Blackburn.

FINCH : HIBBERT.—On Saturday, March 1, 1930, at St. Joseph's, Maidenhead, by the Very Rev. P. J. Roughneen, Adm., assisted by the Very Rev. Canon P. Langan, GERALD, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Finch, of Pleasington, to VERA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. A. HIBBERT and the late Mrs. M. A. Purnell, of Penarth.

GAVIN : HARRIS.—On March 4, 1930, at Christ Church, Westminster, Dr. ALEXANDER GORDON DOUGLAS GAVIN, eldest son of the late Mrs. W. Gordon Gavin, of Woodside, Barrhead, to HELEN MARY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. HARRIS, of 249, St. James'-court, S.W.1.

HARVEY : HOLLAND.—On March 1, 1930, at All Saints, Warlingham, Surrey, by the Rev. F. R. Dickinson, STANLEY HERBERT, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. HARVEY, of Lee, Kent, to ELEANOR KATE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. HOLLAND, of Oakwood, Warlingham.

HOLMSTROM : HENDERSON.—On March 1, 1930, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, by the Rt. Rev. Lord Cromer, Governor of Chelmsford, assisted by the Rev. Canon F. H. Webb-Peploe, LIEUT.-COMDR. FREDERICK RALPH HOLMSTROM, Royal Navy, younger son of the late Carl Holmstrom and Mrs. Holmstrom, to VIVIEN LOUISE HERBERT, elder daughter of LIEUT.-COLONEL F. H. HENDERSON, D.S.O., late I.M.S. (retired), and Mrs. Henderson, of St. Keverne, Cheltenham.

JOHNSON : ALLEN.—On March 3, 1930, at Maidstone, STANLEY JOHNSON, of Bearsted, Kent, to LOUISE ALLEN, of Folkestone.

JOWITT : ANDERSON.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Beverly Hills, California, THOMAS MCCULLOCH (ANTHONY), elder son of Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE JOWITT, of Strode Manor, Bridport, to DORIS ANDERSON, daughter of Mrs. Dorn Smith and the late William Smith, of Beverly Hills, California.

PALIN : OVEY.—On March 4, 1930, at the Parish Church, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. E. H. Lloyd, Rector of Rotherfield Greys, assisted by the Rev. Canon Dann, EDWARD MORETON, son of Dr. and Mrs. PALIN, of Faleenham, Norfolk, to MARY RACHEL LOCKHART, elder daughter of LIEUT.-COL. H. L. OVEY, D.S.O., and Mrs. Ovey, of Hernes, Henley-on-Thames.

PARRY : SILLAR.—On March 4, 1930, at Mombasa Cathedral, GEORGE P. PARRY, M.C., of Mbaret Estate, Kapsel, Kenya, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parry, Hendon, to LILIAS FRANCES, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. SILLAR, "Penfold," Hendon. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

SPILLER : GIBBON.—On March 4, 1930, at St. Barnabas Church, Kensington, by the Very Reverend the Dean of Battle and the Rev. W. M. Bell, REGINALD HARTLEY, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. HARVEY B. SPILLER, to JOAN RAVENSCROFT, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ANDREW O. GIBBON.

SPINKS : FEENY.—On March 3, 1930, at Christ Church, Eltham, by the Rev. E. J. Mahoney, D.D., SYDNEY FREDERICK SPINKS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Spinks, Northlesan, St. Austell, to BARBARA, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EVELYN FEENY, of North Park, Eltham.

STRUTHERS : TOUGH.—On March 3, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. John H. Watt, JOHN WILLIAM STRUTHERS, M.B., F.R.C.S., 15, Antrim-place, Edinburgh, to THERESA ANNE ROSS, widow of CAPTAIN J. J. TOUGH, R.A.M.C.

DEATHS

AMBROSE.—On March 2, 1930, at 77, Rodenhurst-road, S.W.4, ANNA, widow of DANIEL AMBROSE, M.D., M.P., aged 85. R.I.P. Requiem Friday, 10.15. St. Mary's, Clapham Park-road. Interment Kensal Green, 11.50. No flowers, by request.

APPLETON.—On March 4, 1930, at 64, Warwick-park, Tunbridge Wells, FRANCES MARGARET, widow of the REV. RICHARD APPLETON, late Warden of Selwyn College, Cambridge, in her 74th year. R.I.P. Funeral Friday. No flowers. No mourning, by request.

BELL.—On March 4, 1930, at Morpeth, the REV. BENJAMIN BELL, B.D., formerly Minister at Fyockheim, Withington (Manchester), and Upton.

BODLE.—On March 3, 1930, at his residence, Korner House, Burrow Hill, Sussex, suddenly, THOMAS HENRY CAPLEN BODLE, in his 68th year. Funeral at St. Andrew's, Burrow Hill, to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.45 p.m.

BYRNE.—On March 3, 1930, at 14, Mornington-avenue, West Kensington, EMILY, wife of the late COLONEL HENRY BYRNE, C.B., V.D., J.P., in her 86th year. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30.

COLLINS.—On March 1, 1930, at Cannes, France, FRANCIS HOWARD COLLINS, of New York and Pasadena, California, in the 84th year of his age.

COLLINSON.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1930, at 99, Bishopsgate-road, Winchmore Hill, EMILY AGNES COLLINSON, aged 83 years.

COUSIN.—On March 2, 1930, at Edinburgh, ANNE PARKER, elder daughter of the REV. WILLIAM COUSIN, Melrose, N.B.

CROZIER.—On March 2, 1930, suddenly, of pneumonia, at his residence, "Avonmore," Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, THOMAS FRANCIS CROZIER. Funeral private.

DEANE.—On March 3, 1930, at Linium House, Lincoln, MARJORIE, beloved wife of CHARLES DEANE.

DEATHS (continued)

DE LAUTOUR.—On March 2, 1930, at a nursing home, Torquay, EVA MAUDE DE LAUTOUR, youngest daughter of the late Edward de Lautour, Bengal Civil Service.

DOULTON.—On March 3, 1930, at Torquay, suddenly, after a brief illness, JESSIE MARIA, dearly beloved wife of HENRY LEWIS DOULTON, of Beverley Grange, Howard Putney Heath, and Woolpit, Ewhurst, and eldest daughter of the late George Thompson White. Funeral arrangements later.

EVANS.—On March 3, 1930, DIANA BAYARD, beloved wife of GEORGE EVANS, J.P., M.F.H., of Ropley, Hants, and only daughter of Stuart Smith, Esq., J.P., Hants, and Mrs. Stuart Smith. Funeral Ropley Church, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). (American and Canadian papers please copy.)

FORD.—On March 4, 1930, at Adel Willows, Leeds, EMILY SUSAN FORD.

GIBSON.—On March 4, 1930, in a Putney nursing home, JAMES HEPBURN GIBSON, age 85.

GILLESPIE.—On March 3, 1930, at Hillowton House, Castle Douglas, WILLIAM GILLESPIE, of Hillowton, retired Writer, and late Agent of the National Bank of Scotland in Castle Douglas. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) from Hillowton House, at 12 noon, to Crossmichael Churchyard.

GOOD.—On March 4, 1930, ELEANOR, the dearly loved child of JAMES PERCY and PHYLLIS GOOD, 27, Farquhar-road, Edgbaston, aged eight years. Funeral Edgbaston Parish Church, to-morrow (Thursday), 12 noon.

HARRIS.—On March 4, 1930, at C.M.S. Hospital, Isfahan, Persia, of typhus and pneumonia, CLIFFORD HARRIS, A.K.C., beloved younger son of the late Revd. George Harris, of Christ's Hospital, Horsham, and Vicar of Wadhurst, and Millicent Harris, St. Faith, Walton, Chevedon, Som.; aged 25. (By cable.)

HEPWORTH-THOMPSON.—On March 3, 1930, at Caterham, "MICHAEL" (ELLA MAUD), the well-loved wife of IAN HEPWORTH-THOMPSON, in peace and happiness. Service at St. Mary's Church, Caterham, at 11.45 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

HEYWOOD.—On March 1, 1930, at 20, West Kensington Mansions, London, FRANCES, widow of the Rev. Arthur Sandbach, M.A., and wife of PERCIVAL HEYWOOD, aged 75 years.

HOBSON.—On March 2, 1930, at his residence, "Brizgate," Maidstone, JAMES DALBY HOBSON, in his 81st year.

IBBOTSON.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lailey-Rowland, The Heath, Leighton Buzzard, from the result of a fall, FRANCES MARY, the dearly loved wife of the late PETER FRITH IBBOTSON, of Broom Field, Sheffield, in her 83rd year.

JUKES.—On March 3, 1930, ANNA JANE, dearly loved wife of DR. ANDREW JUKES, C.M.S., retd., aged 90 years.

JUSTICE.—On March 2, 1930, suddenly, at "Rosacre," Fleet, Hants, ADELAIDE ELLEN MAUDE, wife of COLONEL C. LE G. JUSTICE, Indian Army. Funeral at Woking Crematorium.

LETHEM.—On March 2, 1930, in Amsterdam, ALEXANDER HOBBES LETHEM, the dearly loved son of Alice Costley Lethem, of The Gables, Mill Hill, London.

LIDDELL.—On March 2, 1930, at Paignton, ELIZABETH FRANCES, widow of CAPTAIN JOHN LIDDELL, R.N., age 97 years.

LYNAM.—On March 2, 1930, at Barthomley, Cheshire, GEORGE, third son of the late CHARLES and LUCY EMMA LYNAM, of Stoke-on-Trent, aged 69.

MACKNIGHT.—On March 3, 1930, at Brighton, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, dearly beloved husband of BEATRICE MACKNIGHT, of Chesterice, Woking, and son of Alexander MacKnight, of Barlochan. Funeral Service at Christ Church, Woking, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30 a.m. Interment at Brookwood Cemetery. Friends desiring to attend communicate with Hanningtons, Brighton. Telephone 4111. Flowers may be sent to the Church.

MAKINS.—On March 3, 1930, at Brassie, Uckfield, CONSTANCE SARAH MAKINS, last surviving daughter of G. H. Makins, of St. Albans.

MARSHALL.—On Sunday, March 2, 1930, in Australia, JESSIE SARAH, widow of DR. J. O. MARSHALL and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Howel Price, Rector of Llanfrynach, Breconshire.

MARTIN.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Ostaig, Isle of Skye, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MARTIN MARTIN, late R.E., younger son of the late Sir Randal Martin, aged 80.

MAVROJANI.—On March 1, 1930, at Jerusalem, suddenly, of pneumonia, STYRIDION ALEXANDRE MAVROJANI, of Clyro Court, Hereford, late Captain, 5th Batt. Royal Fusiliers. Funeral Jerusalem. Memorial service Clyro Church to-day (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

MICHAELSON.—On March 4, 1930, at Hove, MINNA MICHAELSON, dearly loved elder sister of MRS. Alexander Hollaender, W.1., aged 82. Funeral Willesden, 2.30 to-morrow (Thursday). Prayers at 29, Kingswood-avenue, Brondesbury, same evening and Sunday at 8 p.m., Saturday 6.30.

MILLER.—On Feb. 28, 1930, EDWIN WILLIAM MILLER, of Millcroft, Rottingdean. Interred at Rottingdean Churchyard, Tuesday, March 4.

MORICE.—On March 1, 1930, suddenly, after a long illness, ELEANOR MARY, the dearly loved wife of BEAUMONT MORICE (Stipendiary Magistrate, Bradford), of 1, North Park-road, Bradford. Funeral service at Westgate Baptist Church, Carlisle-road, to-day (Wednesday), at 11 a.m., prior to interment at Nab Wood Cemetery, Shipley. No mourning, by request. (Welsh papers, please copy.)

MORRIS.—On Monday, March 3, 1930, at Elmhurst, Hayes, Kent, ALICE WOOD MORRIS, elder daughter of the late Colonel William James Morris and Mrs. Morris, of Brynderwen, Usk, Monmouthshire, aged 53. Funeral at North Cray Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 o'clock.

NICHOLSON.—On March 3, 1930, the eve of his 80th birthday, at Wester Close, Whitpool, Somerset, FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLSON, late of The Old Vicarage, Shiplake-on-Thame. Funeral at Shiplake Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30. No flowers, by request.

OGG.—On March 2, 1930, at 93, Dyne-road, Brondesbury, N.W.6, WALTER JOHN OGG, aged 83 years.

RAVENSCROFT.—On March 4, 1930, at his residence, 76, Carlton-hill, N.W.8, GEORGE RAVENSCROFT, husband of Clare M. des Boullets Ravenscroft. Deeply mourned.

REED.—On March 3, 1930, at Fairhaven, Blue Houselane, Limpsfield, BERTHA WOOD, youngest daughter of the late FREDERIC JOHN REED, of Rassnesa, Cockermouth.

REED.—On March 2, 1930, at Baltingtas, Cavendish-road, Bournemouth, WHILRELMINA LYDIA ROOPER, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Henry Rooper, formerly of Abbotts Ripton Rectory, Huntingdon. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Interment, the Cemetery, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

ROOPER.—On March 3, 1930, at Baltingtas, Cavendish-road, Bournemouth, EDITH MARY ROOPER, third daughter of the late Rev. William Henry Rooper, formerly of Abbotts Ripton Rectory, Huntingdon. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Interment, the Cemetery, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

ST. JOHN.—On March 2, 1930, at 9, Oakfield-road, Clifton, Bristol, GEORGINA ELIZA EASTLAKE St. John, daughter of the late William St. John and Jane Mary St. John (née Shute), in her 94th year. She desired that flowers should be gratefully declined.

SADLER.—On March 4, 1930, at 122A, Holland-road, W.14, FRANCES MADLEZ, eldest surviving daughter of the late Robert Robson Sadler, in her 94th year. Service at St. John the Baptist, Holland-road, W.14, on Friday next at 11 a.m.

SLADEN.—On March 2, 1930, at Bournemouth, HARVEY SLADEN, formerly of Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, and Forest Edge, Ewan, aged 86. (Australian and New Zealand papers, please copy.)

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, March 2, 1930, EDITH AGNES, widow of W. W. THOMPSON, Esq. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m. (Amended notice.)

TREEBY.—On March 3, 1930, at Willow Grange, Worplesdon, ELIZA (ELLA), the very precious wife of LIEUT.-COL. H. PAUL TREEBY and the daughter of the late Rev. Francis and Mrs. Paynter, of Stoke Hill. Funeral 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), at Stoke Church. Guildford.

"HE WAS A SOUND PEG in a Square Hole in this country. It is a relief that your Association has found him the job for which he was most suited."—From the guardian of a patient under the Society's care in Africa.—Apply for details of scheme for settlement in South Africa of young men with moderate capital to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

SOMEWHERE a CHILD is SUFFERING cruelty. Help the N.S.P.C.C. to seek out such cases.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

WANTED, old-fashioned HORSE-DRAWN CARA-VAN; safe, clean.—W. Hall, Box 1615, Times, E.C.4.

BED-SITTING ROOM (private bath room) to be LET, lady; Lancaster-gate; 25s.—Padd. 9731, before 7.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the ANTI-SOCIALIST UNION, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1, conducted by Capt. J. P. Finn. Few vacancies. Booklet free.

COMPLETE ELECTRIC COMFORT with old-world charm, open surroundings; four bed, four sitting rooms; garage; walled garden, summerhouse; City (rail) 23 minutes; near arterial road.—FREEHOLD, £1,400; well, White Hart-lane, N.17. Phone Tottenham 2329.

BECHSTEIN, BLUTHNER, or SIMILAR PIANO RE-QUIRED.—Write Box 2544, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FLATLETS, Furnished and Unfurnished; sunny exposure.—28, Holland-park, W.11.

M.T.S. (Obstetrical Training Society).—Ealing Dietetic Hospital and Clinic, Cromwell House, Highgate. Members (only) visiting Wednesday, 2.30-4 p.m. Special lectures for mothers.—Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Centre, 125, Ealing-road, Wembley.

WORK WANTED; seven-seater Saloon; any period; private; chauffeur garage.—Welbeck 4371.

SOUTH HAVEN, FELPHAM, BOGNOR REGIS.—Two ladies (trained nurses) undertake CARE of one or two small or delicate children; healthy position; quiet home; future openings during parents' absence abroad, or open parts, The Misses Shaw.

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HANDSOME Full-Size BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughes and Watts, ample fittings, perfect order, practically unused, has private home 8 years; even temperature; owner moving; accepted cheque £45 cash. Complete with all accessories in almost new condition. Further particulars on writing to Box 08417, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

GENTLEMEN, very comfortable HOME in Private Hotel; Knightsbridge; 3 guineas; extra lunch; fires, excellent cooking; inclusive from 2½gns.—Write Box G.655, The Times, E.C.4.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE in beautiful grounds, 12 minutes from Victoria; tennis, golf, bowls; table d'hôte. Few vacancies.—A. Wood Hall, S.E.21. Sydenham 0483.

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ST. ANDREWS.—Hotel for Sale; unlicensed; near links. Premises, 12 rooms; Price £2,000.—The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORD UNDERGRADUATE urgently desires POST in any capacity during vacation, March 17-April 23.—Write Box F.408, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, for careful tenants from April 19th, three to-monthly FURNISHED FLAT; two sitting, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; between Knightsbridge and Piccadilly. Rent 10gns. Phone Mayfair 3601.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Private Lessons given by Mr. Chas. Seymour. Also Elocution, Voice Breathing, Nervousness. Book and terms free.—Cecil Seymour, 13, Victoria-road, Bedford-park, W.4.

TO LET, FURNISHED, MEDICAL ROOMS and SINGLE CONSULTING ROOMS, also residential medical flat, and a maisonnette; seven rooms. No agents.—Ring Welbeck 9753, or write Box 9449, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

MEDICAL MAN, aged 45, 24 years' experience abroad, wishes salaried POSITION, medical; Journalism, or administration; excellent references.—Apply Box 9449, Scripps's, 30, South Molton-street, W.1.

TO be LET, middle of April, four to six months, well FURNISHED HOUSE; 10 bed, four sitting; 18 to 20gns. per week.—Apply Box 9449, Scripps's, 30, South Molton-street, W.1.

THE ITALIAN SPAS of ACQUI, FIUGGI, MONTE-CATINI, RONCIGNO, and SALSOMAGGIORE announce that a Medical Representative will attend at 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W., on March 6 and 12th inclusive to give information regarding the waters and cures to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.

CAREERS for WOMEN.—Training in Domestic Subjects for Professional Posts.—NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE (Residential), Berridge House, Fortune Green-road, West Hampstead, N.W.6, for students preparing for Posts as Housekeepers, Teachers, Lecturers, Institutional Administrators. (3) Lady House-keepers. (4) Lady Cooks, &c. Shorter courses are given in: Household Management, Cookery, Laundry work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Millinery, and Upholstery. Courses vary in duration from 10 lessons to three or four years.—For prospectus and full particulars apply to the Principal.

WYE SALMON FISHING; good fly water; charming LODGE, (servants, plate, linen) to be LET for year or part of year.—Lady (W., 25, Berkeley-square, W.1.—May, 3753.

LADY wishes MEET SOMEONE INTERESTED HEALTH-IDEALS, with view starting guest house. Write Box 7718, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ART as a speculation.—Exceptional opportunity; financial backing required; showrooms, fashions, &c.—Bond-street Studios, 152, New Bond-street.

M.A., D.Litt., fluent French and German, travelled, experienced lecturer, wants POSITION of trust.—Write Box P.414, The Times, E.C.4.

A ROLLS-ROYCE (Sept., 1929) Phantom I. Weymann Enclosed Limousine by H. J. Mulliner; finished blue with cloth upholstery to interior; many extras; looks like brand new; cost £2,800; sacrifice offer £1,975; owner must sell; any trial.—Holmes, 20, Holmbush-road, Putney.

MR. ROGERS, Breeches and Jodhpur Cutter to the Huntsmans for past nine years, has joined EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, Regent. 3564.

LITTLE manicure set and lipstick holder not much larger than a cigarette to go in your handbag. In fascinating coloured enamel.—The Gift Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W. and 1925.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, underclothing, clothing, boots, household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4939.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS; OLD SILVER, PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

A GENTLEMAN IS ALWAYS WELL DRESSED IN GOOD CLOTHES. Overcoats direct from Aviva, Scholte, Leder and Roberts, &c.; overcoats, lounge, dress, sports suits, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Players. Pianos greatly reduced prices; payments by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER & Co., Ltd., 17-25, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ECONOMISE.—See WALTER CURRALL'S advertisement, "CLOTHES VALETING," daily, this page.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, COSTUMES TURNED to New. Original cut and fit retained exact.—Price List, JOHN MACLEAN, Tailor, 97-99, Charing Cross-road, Reg. 2305.

C.O.A. MOTOR REPAIRS are most satisfactory. Car Owners' Association, 91, Manor-st., Chelsea, S.W. Phone us to call and estimate.—Flaxman 3829.

PIANOS.—MAPLE and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SALES PROMOTION.—Opportunity for CAREER with great possibilities for young men of PUBLIC SCHOOL Education. Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Fraser House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

LADIES' TAILORING.—Nine new Spring Suits are now ready at FENWICK of Bond-street; all at one price, 10gns.; in many beautiful materials; made to your own individual requirements.

MANICURE desires a POST in Book Publisher's House or Stockbroker Salesman and Negotiator; many years with Mr. T. Fisher Unwin as commercial adviser.—C., Ruskin, Felbridge, East Grinstead.

INVALID.—PERMANENT HOME in pleasant house, Sussex; thoroughly experienced gentlewoman (retired nurse); warmly recommended by barrister, whose mother was in her care seven years.—Box Q.132, care of Shelley's, 76, Cheapside, E.C.4.

"HE WAS A ROUND PEG in a Square Hole in this country. It is a relief that your Association has found him the job for which he was most suited."—From the guardian of a patient under the Society's care in Africa.—Apply for details of scheme for settlement in South Africa of young men with moderate capital to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

SOMEWHERE a CHILD is SUFFERING cruelty. Help the N.S.P.C.C. to seek out such cases.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

WANTED, old-fashioned HORSE-DRAWN CARAVAN; safe, clean.—W. Hall, Box 1615, Times, E.C.4.

BED-SITTING ROOM (private bath room) to be LET, lady; Lancaster-gate; 25s.—Padd. 9731, before 7.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the ANTI-SOCIALIST UNION, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1, conducted by Capt. J. P. Finn. Few vacancies. Booklet free.

COMPLETE ELECTRIC COMFORT with old-world charm, open surroundings; four bed, four sitting rooms; garage; walled garden, summerhouse; City (rail) 23 minutes; near arterial road.—FREEHOLD, £1,400; well, White Hart-lane, N.17. Phone Tottenham 2329.

BECHSTEIN, BLUTHNER, or SIMILAR PIANO REQUIRED.—Write Box 2544, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FLATLETS, Furnished and Unfurnished; sunny exposure.—28, Holland-park, W.11.

M.T.S. (Obstetrical Training Society).—Ealing Dietetic Hospital and Clinic, Cromwell House, Highgate. Members (only) visiting Wednesday, 2.30-4 p.m. Special lectures for mothers.—Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Centre, 125, Ealing-road, Wembley.

WORK WANTED; seven-seater Saloon; any period; private; chauffeur garage.—Welbeck 4371.

SOUTH HAVEN, FELPHAM, BOGNOR REGIS.—Two ladies (trained nurses) undertake CARE of one or two small or delicate children; healthy position; quiet home; future openings during parents' absence abroad, or open parts, The Misses Shaw.

COLLOQUIAL GERMAN CLASS (small) Mondays, 7.15 p.m., Tuesdays, 11. Saville-row, Regent. 3564.

HANDSOME Full-Size BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughes and Watts, ample fittings, perfect order, practically unused, has private home 8 years; even temperature; owner moving; accepted cheque £45 cash. Complete with all accessories in almost new condition. Further particulars on writing to Box 08417, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

GENTLEMEN, very comfortable HOME in Private Hotel; Knightsbridge; 3 guineas; extra lunch; fires, excellent cooking; inclusive from 2½gns.—Write Box G.655, The Times, E.C.4.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE in beautiful grounds, 12 minutes from Victoria; tennis, golf, bowls; table d'hôte. Few vacancies.—A. Wood Hall, S.E.21. Sydenham 0483.

EASTBOURNE.—Beautiful FURNISHED HOUSE, magnificent views overlooking the sea; every modern convenience; four bedrooms, three sitting rooms, large garage; one year or less.—Holywell Mount, Eastbourne.

ST. ANDREWS.—Hotel for Sale; unlicensed; near links. Premises, 12 rooms; Price £2,000.—The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORD UNDERGRADUATE urgently desires POST in any capacity during vacation, March 17-April 23.—Write Box F.408, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, for careful tenants from April 19th, three to-monthly FURNISHED FLAT; two sitting, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; between Knightsbridge and Piccadilly. Rent 10gns. Phone Mayfair 3601.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Private Lessons given by Mr. Chas. Seymour. Also Elocution, Voice Breathing, Nervousness. Book and terms free.—Cecil Seymour, 13, Victoria-road, Bedford-park, W.4.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, MEDICAL ROOMS and SINGLE CONSULTING ROOMS, also residential medical flat, and a maisonnette; seven rooms. No agents.—Ring Welbeck 9753, or write Box 9449, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

MEDICAL MAN, aged 45, 24 years' experience abroad, wishes salaried POSITION, medical; Journalism, or administration; excellent references.—Apply Box 9449, Scripps's, 30, South Molton-street, W.1.

TO be LET, middle of April, four to six months, well FURNISHED HOUSE; 10 bed, four sitting; 18 to 20gns. per week.—Apply Box 9449, Scripps's, 30, South Molton-street, W.1.

THE ITALIAN SPAS of ACQUI, FIUGGI, MONTE-CATINI, RONCIGNO, and SALSOMAGGIORE announce that a Medical Representative will attend at 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W., on March 6 and 12th inclusive to give information regarding the waters and cures to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.

CAREERS for WOMEN.—Training in Domestic Subjects for Professional Posts.—NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE (Residential), Berridge House, Fortune Green-road, West Hampstead, N.W.6, for students preparing for Posts as (1) Housekeepers, Teachers, (2) Institutional Administrators. (3) Lady House-keepers. (4) Lady Cooks, &c. Shorter courses are given in: Household Management, Cookery, Laundry work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Millinery, and Upholstery. Courses

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT, ALGIERS, MALTA.

By steamers 11,000 to 21,000 tons, weekly services to Egypt from London direct or via Marseilles. Algiers fortnightly from London or Marseilles. Malta fortnightly from London and Marseilles. For further information apply P. & O. House (as below).

EASTER AT SEA BY P. & O.

visiting Gibraltar (for Southern Spain and Morocco, &c.), Marseilles (for the Riviera, &c.). Fares from £18 to £35 10s. For Easter Booklet apply as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Ranchi	16,620	Brooks	—	Mar. 4
Moultan	21,800	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Nuddea	21,800	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Ranpak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Obben	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malwa	16,600	Hamilton	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaiser-I-Hind	19,500	Bradlaw	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,600	Simmons	May 2	May 9
†Oncosta	16,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Moota	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Ranpak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,700	Parker	May 30	June 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan	21,800	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Mantola	16,600	Hazen	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,600	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Britannia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Caledera	16,600	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,700	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Sidney	19,600	Niven	June 13	June 19

Taking passengers for Aden, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan. ‖ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Egypt (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Belar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar	9,091	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,020	Bignell	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
†Lahore (cargo)	5,304	—	Mar. 22	—
Salsette	8,300	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	London.
‖DOMALA	8,148	—	Mar. 7	—
*MASULA	7,361	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD	6,060	Apr. 29	May 5	May 10

* Cargo Steamer.

‖ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANDALA	8,148	—	Mar. 7	Mar. 8
†MANELA	8,363	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA	8,298	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
MARGHA	8,378	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MALDA	9,066	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14
MODARA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 10
MATLANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, R.E.), P. & O. Agency, Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers.

P. & O., Escombe, Maclay & Co., 3, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.B.M. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gossett & Co., 3, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Gossett and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 3, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	17,000	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 1, Regent-street, S.W.1, 9 (Tel. Whitehall 8000), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 0724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By 3827 Atlantic Line to Canada (or U.S.A. thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From * Vancouver.	† San Francisco.
AORANGI	April 2	—
MAKURA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. * Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 0724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†MARGOLA	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. with other lines. Interchangeable

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	June 1	June 3
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORFANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, PORT SAID, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda	7,129	Mar. 15	Calcutta
City of York	7,944	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Poona	7,944	April 5	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa B.,
City of Valencia	7,339	Apr. 12	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9322

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).

ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

CRUISE BY 25,000 TON LINER.

16 days to ATLANTIC and BALEARIC IS., from £35. Special departure, 16th AUGUST. Full details gratis.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,

11, (Long) REGENT-STREET, London, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

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Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free service of overseas branches.
Sailings and Fares Lists from

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BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 200 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA	- - -	MAR.	12
*ASCANIA	Mar. 14	‡ALAUNIA	Mar. 21

* Calls Cobh. ‡ Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

LANCASTRIA	- - -	MAR.	8
*ANDANIA	Mar. 15	†ANTONIA	Mar. 22

* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Via Holyhead and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ASCANIA	- - -	MAR.	14
*ALAUNIA	Mar. 21	†AURONIA	Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

*LANCASTRIA	- - -	MAR.	8
†ANDANIA	Mar. 15	†ANTONIA	Mar. 22

* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow.
‡ Calls Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th, to ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, by BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 37 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 20-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Homeric	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 9

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

‡‖*Albertic	Sat., Mar. 8	‖*Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22
Arabic	Sat., Mar. 15	Cedric	Sat., Mar. 29

‡ Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. ‖ Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic	Sat., Mar. 8	Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic		Sat., Mar. 29	

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Mar. 11	Mar. 15
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat., Mar. 15	
(4) Pennland	Sat., Mar. 29	

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Mar. 15	Apl. 12	
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Mar. 29	Apl. 26	

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Mar. 22	Apl. 19	

* Carrying also freight including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."

BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (e)	Mar. 12	Mar. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (e)	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (e)	Apr. 16	Apr. 20

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN —CRISTOBAL

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. April 21

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. Mar. 13th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. Apr. 10th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First-class fare from £35) Mar. 19
ROTTERDAM (First-class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.

Next sailing .. .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM .. Mar. 8 *SPAARNDAM .. Mar. 29

* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Ger. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine.	One class only £20 10s.
£30 Return Tourist Cabin.	With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820).

Pres. Harding	Mar. 6	Geo. Washington	Mar. 18
America	Mar. 26	Pres. Harding	Apl. 2

SOUTH AMERICA

FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO SANTOS	s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	Mar.	22
MONTEVIDEO	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	April	12
BUENOS AIRES	s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	May	3

Cie. de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs-Réunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0795.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
†DURHAM CASTLE	Mar. 6	—
*KENILWORTH CASTLE	—	Mar. 7
*WINDSOR CASTLE	—	Mar. 14
‡KILDONAN CASTLE	Mar. 20	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.

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Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	.. .. ..	Mar. 8
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	.. .. ..	Mar. 22
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	.. .. ..	Apl. 5

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA

S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK"	.. ..	Mar. 8
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	.. ..	Mar. 29
S.S. "NIEUWERDIJK"	.. ..	Apr. 19

For Passage rates and full particulars apply to :—
Pte. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 14-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone : Regent 4320.)
Or, CITY OFFICE : 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone : Monument 0021.)

NEDERLAND ROYAL LINE

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL-SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA,

VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.

THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO

AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

PLEASURE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN

from British Ports.

		Tons.	Days.	From
March 25	M.Y. "Stella Polaris"	6,000	19	£38 0 0
March 28	S.S. "Laconia"	20,000	16	30 guineas
April 10	S.Y. "Meteor"	4,000	18	£36 0 0
April 12	S.S. "Arandora Star"	15,000	24	52 guineas
April 17	S.S. "Otranto"	20,000	36	60 guineas

For full particulars and copies of our Cruises Programme apply :—

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And 10 Branches.

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The land of glorious sunshine.

Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

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Return fare from £60.

For sailings, cabin plans, and details of hotels apply Dept. A., Kaye, Sons and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hicks, Bormon, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,482	—	Mar. 15
ARLANZA	14,598	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,482	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	14,351	Apl. 25	—
DESNA	11,482	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

	Via	
CHILE,		PERU.
BERMUDA,	France,	PANAMA
HAVANA,	Spain.	CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
†ORITA	9,288	Mar. 13
†ORCOMA	14,507	Apl. 3
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,078	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1

‡ Calls Jamaica and Tocopilla, and omits Santander and Coruña.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

from Southampton, 16th March, 25th April, visiting

MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.

6th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines, Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF YORK (R.G.)	Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.G.)	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.)	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.C.)	Mar. 28

(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF YORK	Mar. 8	MINNEDOSA	Mar. 24
D. OF ATHOLL	Mar. 15	D. OF BEDFORD	Mar. 29

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Apl. 17

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI .. Apl. 2 NIAGARA .. Apl. 30

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Canadian Pacific Building, Liverpool;
1, Cross-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2
Marsden Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 30

Fares from £53 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"

(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,196 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Holt and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.2., and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	From Liverpool	8th MAR.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	22nd MAR.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	26th APR.

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.

For full particulars apply to Managers,

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-st., Glasgow; or

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, PENANG, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU	16,700	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3 (a Limited Company incorporated in Japan). West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW MOTOR VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS, SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Leicestershire	13,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire	13,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apr. 4	Apr. 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 6086, 8067.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels) CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANGERS Mar. 7 and Mar. 31 SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS
LECONTE DE LISLE Mar. 14 and Apr. 2 CRANBORNE
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI Mar. 21 and Mar. 28 LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION Mar. 11 and Mar. 18 ANGKOR

Passages and all particulars apply :—
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HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL

To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"KEMMENDINE"	—	8th Mar.
"BRIAMO"	14th Mar.	22nd Mar.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CASTALIA	Mar. 12	*EGYPTIA Mar 19
‡‖BRITANNIA	4,000	18 *PHOCAEANS low 99

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
‖ Leaves Marseilles April 3.

Vessels reconditioned by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA	Mar. 7	CAMERONIA	Mar. 21
ANDANIA	Mar. 15	TRANSYLVANIA	Mar. 28

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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Over 200 special departures of cruising steamers from England during 1930.—For full choice apply for NEW CRUISE PROGRAMME.

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THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.

MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (omitting those for Chile).

NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.

No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

"AVILA STAR"	COMFORT	6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"	COMFORT	20 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	LUXURY	10 April
"AVELONA STAR"	AND SERVICE	24 April

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA at special rates, including land hotels.

By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful countries.

ALSO DIRECT PORTNIGHTLY LUXURY LINERS to the Uruguay Company.

Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER.

"ARANDORA STA

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD.
Offices: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS March 25th or Earlier.
Rents weekly include light and baths.
GROUP 1.—Food supplied.
11, Cromwell-road.—None.
5, Cromwell-road.—42s.
7, Cromwell-road.—From 52s.
10, Ashburn-gardens.—NONE.
47, Barkston-gardens.—20s.
49, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
47, Hornton-street.—No list received.
115, Onslow-gate.—NONE.
122, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
45, Inverness-terrace.—30s., 31s., 52s.
22, Craven-hill.—No list received.
72, Holland-park.—No list received.
54, Holland-park.—NONE.
7, Dorset-square, Baker-street.—NONE.
GROUP 2.—Breakfast only.
7, Barkston-gardens.—35s.
23, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
110, Westbourne-terrace.—25s.
137, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
30, Inverness-terrace.—21s.
Linden-gardens, W.2.—21s., 30s., 33s.
GROUP 3.—Dinner only.
41, Barkston-gardens.—35s.
78, Philbeach-gardens.—No list received.
79, Philbeach-gardens.—27s.
107, Philbeach-gardens.—25s.
29, Collingham-gardens.—NONE.
28, Holland-park.—NONE.
29, Holland-park.—25s.
30, Holland-park.—NONE.
66, Holland-park.—35s.
83, Holland-park.—NONE.
7, Lexham-gardens.—NONE.
9, Inverness-terrace.—No list received.
28, Palace-court.—35s.
7, Longridge-road.—No list received.
2, Woodchurch-road.—No list received.
BRANCHES.
BEXHILL, 16, Knole-road.—No list received.
BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place.—27s. 6d.
ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road.—NONE.
EASTBOURNE, 3-11, Hartington-place.—18s., 27s., 42s.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The summit.—NONE.
CLIFTON, Bristol, 28, Pembroke-road.—No list received.
CLEVEDON, 1, Richmond Park-road.—No list received.
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road.—No list received.
CLIFTONVILLE, 3, Beresford-gardens.—15s., 21s., 30s.
CLIFTONVILLE, 4, Beresford-gardens.—12s., 15s., 35s.
GROUP 3.
REDFORD, 46-8, Clapham-road.—No list received.
For Furnished Vacancies apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 24, Holland Park, W.11. UNEXPENSIVE UNFURNISHED VACANCY, 21s.; vacant now; allotted March 8th. Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 5-11, Hartington-place, Eastbourne. UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY, 17s. 6d.; vacant now; allotted March 8th. Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 85, Holland Park, W.11. UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY, 20s.; vacant now; allotted March 8th. Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 50, Inverness-terrace, W.2.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY, 25s.; vacant April 22nd or earlier; allotted March 8th. Apply direct.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY at Headquarters, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7; including service; 10s. (dinner extra); allotted March 8th. Apply direct.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); unique and specially suitable for young people; good food; central.—Write Box 2259. The Times, E.C.4.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, 32, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—FURNISHED VACANCY; South aspect, overlooking garden; minute station; 25s.—Apply direct.

LADY wishes SOLE PAYING GUEST, gentlewoman, engaged during day; Kensington.—Write Box P.810, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY offers kind HOME to aged person; would take entire charge; references offered; Stamford Brook.—Write Box T.1150, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY and two daughters living in own house and grounds in Kingston Hill offer COMFORTABLE HOME to a gentleman.—Write Box F.483, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—S. Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE Unfurnished or newly Furnished BED-SITTING ROOM with use of bath room; meals optional. Padd. 8344.—117, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

16, COLLINGHAM-PLACE, S.W.5.

LARGE SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, first floor; balcony; very well furnished; coal or electric fires; also bed-sitting rooms; attendance; breakfast if required; quiet position; close to Tube station; suit bachelors or married people. Frobisher 2521.

LONDON (two min. Earl's Court Station).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE, moderate terms; bed, breakfast and dinner 8s. 6d.; constant hot water, bath phone.—39, Collingham-place, S.W. Phone Frobisher 6782.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele. Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—SINGLE BED ROOM to be LET; telephone and bath; constant hot water; breakfast if required. 20, Upper George-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE now available. Good cooking, valeting. Telephone. Also bed-sitting room.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR, 72, CURZON-STREET.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, ground floor; 21s.; double, 4 guineas; first-floor room, 3½ guineas; breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Grosvenor 1092.

MILDMAY HOUSE.

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Very comfortable; gas fires in all bed rooms, some fitted cold and hot water; good food; very accessible; from 3gns.; personal supervision. Padd. 0897.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, dinner, full Sunday. From 3 to 3½ guineas per week. No extras. Full details from the Secretary.

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38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the finest English food. Inclusive terms for full board and FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

111a, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

ONLY ONE ROOM LEFT (large), furnished or unfurnished; use of kitchen, bath; moderate; close buses, Underground; recommended.—View between 10 and 3 or by appointment.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; bath, linen, attendance; 3, 4, and 5 guineas inclusive.; 'Phone, 1491.

DINNER.—GUESTS RECEIVED. Secluded Country Mansion. Seven acres grounds; billiards; garage; liberal table; inclusive terms; golfing school adjoining.—Wood Hall Towers. 'Phone, Cheshunt End 137.

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SLOANE-SQUARE.—Large, well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; attendance; 30s.; meals if required; telephone.—Write Box T.511, Whiting's, 2, Sterling-st., S.W.7.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing).—BED-ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires; geyser baths; 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; two bed rooms, sitting, and bath room; second floor; meals if desired. Use of lift; 4gns., service included; very large rooms; overlooking gardens; private restaurant.—2, Cornwall-gardens, Gloucester-road. Western 3512.

SOUTHWOOD-PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.
Ten miles from London.
A charming Residence, standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff.
Ravensbourne 0969.

HYDE PARK.

Close Lancaster Gate and Paddington Stations.
TWO newly decorated GUEST HOUSES offer ONE-ROOMED SERVICE FLATS and SUITES, run on the most up-to-date lines; first-class cuisine and service; the rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; central heating, constant hot water; room, with breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 3gns.—Telephone, Paddington 5066.

NEVERN CHAMBERS.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS from 18s. in well-run service chambers; excellent service, hot water, and food; references required. Frobisher 2052.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS and SUITES, newly decorated; lavatory basins all rooms; constant hot water; meals as required; telephone.—16, Queensborough-terrace, W.2.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.—Single rooms 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., including electric light, gas fires, constant hot water; service optional; quiet; select house; references required.—76, Eccleston-square. Victoria 5390.

UNFURNISHED LARGE GROUND-FLOOR ROOM, suit gentleman; excellent position.—10, Observatory gardens, Campden Hill, W.8.

UNFURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, large sitting room, overlooking garden; bath, parquet floor; good service and cooking.—7, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; two large rooms, bath, &c.; S.W.7 district; near Underground; excellent catering as desired; telephone Western 2550.—Write Box T.1141, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in out of the ordinary delightful house in S. Kensington, facing South and overlooking gardens; catering and service as required.—Telephone Kens. 4327, or write Box T.1140, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA (within 2 minutes of).—Very comfortable, well furnished large front bed room and sitting room to be let in WELL RUN FLAT (first floor), suitable one or two gentlemen; use 'phone, telephone; meals as arranged. Reasonable terms.—22, Ovington-mansions, Battersea Park (Battersea 2233).

WELL equipped ROOMS from 2 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance; other meals if required; near Gloucester-road Tube.—30, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, South Kensington, minute Gloucester-road Station.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly furnished, divan beds, gas fires; constant hot water; from 25s. single, £2 5s. double; lounge; meals optional. Kensington 6345.

BECKENHAM.

4, THE AVENUE.—BOARD-RESIDENCE in well-appointed house from 2gns.; special terms families; excellent food and fires; gas fires in bed rooms; garden; two minutes Beckenham Junction, 20 minutes City and West End. Beckenham 1219.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A Newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fire, central heating; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401

50, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—Exceptional SERVICE SUITES available, furnished or unfurnished. Separate baths to each suite; constant hot water; tastefully furnished. Reasonable terms with or without meals. Telephone, Western 7041.

93, GOWER-STREET, LONDON.—Comfortable BED ROOMS, breakfast, 25s.-35s. weekly; gas fires; quiet (not boarding) house; central colleges, City, shops, theatres.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

MAIDA VALE, W.9. Rooms and Breakfast or partial board; young society music, bridge, dancing. Abercorn2457.

2 GNS. BED and BREAKFAST; sunny bed-sitting room, beautifully furnished. 'Phone, Victoria 3486.

A FREE LIST of FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS, in London, seaside, country; ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All Souls' Association, 3, All Souls-place, W.1 (opposite Langham Hotel).

A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) will be pleased to RECOMMEND personally inspected ACCOMMODATION free. Guest houses, hotels, flats. Foreign students introduced into private families. Call, write.

ACCOMMODATION
ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's
FREE LIST.
4894. Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, London, country, seaside.—Call, write, phone, UNIVERSAL ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

A SPANISH GENTLEMAN offering 21gns. per week wishes to be received as PAYING GUEST in good English family.—Call or write Harvey and Harvey, 489a, Oxford-street, W.1.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to be RECEIVED as PAYING GUEST in good English family.—Write Supervielle, care of Mrs. Bonaventura, 13, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

FAMILY (retired) required to take Swiss young lady as PAYING GUEST, with ample opportunities for conversing in English.—Write Box P.420, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, in City all day, requires by 13th March FURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, with attendance and baths; breakfast and light evening meal as required.—Write Box A.212, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN desires comfortable ACCOMMODATION, with board; state terms; must be moderate; London, Brighton preferred.—Box 751, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

YOUNG SOUTH AMERICAN STUDENT desires to live with English family.—Write Box 06446, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A HEALTH-RESTORING SANCTUARY, where rest, recuperation, health-giving food are understood, where soothing peace and subtle charm prevail.—Illustrated Booklet, D.A., The Hermitage, Tadfield, Surrey.

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COULSDON, SURREY. Ideal for winter; 15 miles Town; sheltered position facing South; comfortably heated throughout, gas fires in bed rooms; garage; good golfing centre.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Purley 185.

BOGNOR, W.—A comfortable, sunny house, half-minute sea front and shops; good fires; bridge, wireless; diets undertaken; freedom and home comforts; terms from 2½gns.—Apply Mrs. Tinley, Cheleen Lodge.

EAGLESCLIFFE.

BOURNEMOUTH, DURLEY-GARDENS. West Cliff. —Central heating; excellent cuisine; winter terms.

STUDLEIGH ROYAL.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF.—DUE SOUTH, central position; sea views; SPACIOUS SUN LOUNGE; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires all bed rooms; LIFT; Resident Lessee. Easter vacancies. Brochure on application. 'Phone, 4600.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff; ideal winter residence; central heating; en pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.

BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds; 100 yards sea; central for everything.
HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.
Hot and cold water bed rooms, central heating, chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage; from 3½ guineas. Telephone 5400.

BOURNEMOUTH.—"KILDARE," bath-road.—Well FURNISHED PRIVATE SUITES and BED APARTMENTS available; actually on sea front; board optional.

BOURNEMOUTH (Southbourne).—"Avondale." Clifton-road, superior APARTMENTS or Board-residence; facing South; two minutes sea. 'Phone, Southbourne 99.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms; close sea, gardens; gas fires; bed rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine.—Mrs. Sean.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior APARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE from 3gns. inclusive; near sea, Square, Pavilion.—"Redcliffe," 85, Lansdowne-road.

BOURNEMOUTH.—COLLINGWOOD, WEST CLIFF. —Two minutes Pier, Square, and all attractions; hard court; garage; Easter programme. 'Phone 831.

BRIGHTON, Kemdrak, Marine-square. Facing sea; very comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE. Excellent catering and attendance. From 2½gns. 'Phone 3484 Groves.

CORNWALL, SEA.—Charming and sunny spot; comfortable, full BOARD RESIDENCE from 30s. each per week; golf, &c.—Clarke, Daglands-road, Fowey.

DEVON, South.—APARTMENTS; Cross Park House, select; 'phone; telegrams; Underfloor central heating; hand basins in bed rooms; garage.—Frank Tilley.

ELIZABETHAN MANOR: GUESTS RECEIVED; beautiful gardens, modern conveniences; central heating; golf, yachting; 1½ mile station; 1¼ hour London; rate for golf 2059. The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOLKESTONE, GREYSTONES, CLIFTON-CRES CENT. Magnificently situated on Leas, facing sea Cooking, service, appointments excellent. Mrs. Corcoran

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car; wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box E.732, The Times, E.C.4.

SPRINGTIME in CORNWALL.—"The Ride-a-While," Wet Gavern, Port Isaac, has a most attractive and moderate early season tariff.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.
THE CHILTERN HILLS.
PRESTWOOD "PARK, GT. MISSENDEN.
Old-world Country House of charm and distinction; extensive grounds, beautiful historic country; 30 miles London; electric light; constant hot water; tennis, croquet; near golf; South aspect; farm produce; 3gns. Also 54, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.; and at 9, Nevern-square, Earl's Court, S.W.5. (Frobisher 4929.)

TO AMERICANS and OTHERS.—Lady with large comfortable house and grounds, near Edinburgh, offers HOSPITALITY and use of large saloon car, with chauffeur, for month of May or June.—Write Box F.472, The Times, E.C.4.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM.

Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Dances. Inc. winter terms from 3gns. weekly. Tele. 2872.

WORTHING.—GUESTS RECEIVED; private house; central; minute sea front, Pier, Pavilion, shops.—Miss Lowe, 10, Liverpool-road.

WORTHING.—GUEST HOUSE, one minute sea; liberal table; coal fires.—Bredon," 19, St. George's-road.

WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN wishes to SHARE HOME with another having small, well-arranged house and maid in Home Counties or South Coast, is capable housekeeper and gardener. Inclusive share of expenses £150 a year.—Write Box F.948, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL

PARIS.—PENSION FLORIDA, 11, Rue Pierre Charron (Ave. Mozart). Renovated throughout. All comfort. Pleasant, quiet situation. Full board from 40 frs.

PARIS.—University Professor Richard receives PAYING GUESTS; home life; 36, Rue Borghese, Neuilly; 50-60frs. per day. Opportunity of learning French.

PARIS.—Distinguished French family (two daughters) receives English Lady or young girl, PAYING GUEST.—Write Mme. Leveau, 3, Rue du Printemps.

TWO FRENCH LADIES receive in their house near Paris a few girls to study French, art, music. Highest recommendations.—Particulars from Mrs. Keane, High-street Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

NURSING HOMES

A Comfortable HOME; no restrictions; beautiful garden, 8½ acres. Nursing staff, resident doctor. Convalescent, chronic, rest cure, medical or surgical taken.—Apply Matron, Tunstall House, Royal-avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey.

A VACANCY for INVALID or PARALYSED PATIENT; garden; bed-sitting room, bath room and nurse's room adjoining; beautiful grounds; county town, 30 miles London; highest medical references.—Write Box M.1568, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, with charming old-world house, large garden, in West Norfolk, has VACANCY for INVALID or CONVALESCENT Lady or Gentleman, requiring every attention; bath (hot and cold); farm produce; £5 5s. weekly.—Write Box P.445, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR WORTHING, PRIVATE HOME; delicate or convalescent ladies; milk, special case received.—Write Box P.971, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write Nurse, "Craigiee," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

NURSE offers lady HOME during ACCOUCHEMENT. —1, St. Alban's, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts. Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.), post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

THE ALHAMBRA PRIVATE MATERNITY and NURSING HOME (Registered).—Patients received pending and during home comforts; personal care and attention by trained midwife. 'Phone, Alhambra-road, Southampton. Telephone 5945.

WALDON HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

EXPERIENCED Dressmaker; visiting or home; renovations, repairs, renovation, coats; good class work.—Mattie, 27, Stamford Brook-avenue, W.6.

EXPERIENCED Dressmaker (visiting); good copyist and remodeller.—Miss Smith, 9, Bavley-street, N.W.8.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BUCKS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER.
APPLICATION is invited from University Graduates. Candidates must be men not more than 45 years of age, and possess full-time teaching and educational administrative experience. Salary £300-£25-£600. The post will be an Established post for the purposes of Superannuation. Canvassing will disqualify. Application Forms will be forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope and are returnable not later than Monday, 17th March, 1930.
C. G. WATKINS, Secretary for Education.
Education Department, County Offices, Aylesbury.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.
ORGANIZER OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of ORGANIZER of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION for the Administrative County of Cambridge (exclusive of Cambridge Borough), commencing April 1 or as soon after as may be arranged. Candidates must possess (practical experience of agriculture and should hold a degree or diploma in agriculture awarded after training in the agricultural department of a University or in a recognised Agricultural College. Importance will be attached to previous experience in the organisation of agricultural education. The salary will be £700 a year, rising by four increments of £25 to a maximum of £800, with an allowance for travelling expenses.
Further particulars of the appointment and form of application will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope by the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Cambridge, to whom applications should be returned not later than Saturday, 22nd March, 1930.

THE POLYTECHNIC, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
MATHEMATICS and PHYSICS DEPARTMENT.—REQUIRED to commence duties on April 28th next, a full-time Assistant Lecturer, London and Normal Mechanics and Physics with junior students; degree and experience (preferably with junior technical or commercial classes) essential; ability and willingness to help with games and to undertake evening duty. Salary in accordance with the Burnham Technical Scale for London.
Application should be made on or before 14th March, 1930, on the prescribed form, which may be obtained (on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope) from the Director of Education, The Polytechnic, Regent-street, London, W.1.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.
Council invites APPLICATIONS for the following POSTS:—
1. LECTURER (MALE) in Education. Initial salary £250 per annum.
2. ASSISTANT LECTURER (WOMAN) in Education, with qualifications in Handwork. Salary £250 per annum.
Particulars of these appointments may be obtained from the Registrar, by whom applications must be received on, or before, 24th March.
GEORGE GRANT, Registrar.
28th February, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY CHAIR of ENGLISH LAW, tenable at the London School of Economics, vacant by the resignation of Professor W. Harrison Moore. Applications (12 copies) must be received not later than first post on 7th May, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Vacancy occurs for Sales Representative with important company publishing high-class commercial reference work. Exceptional opportunity for man able to take full advantage of offer by the Corporation, backed by keen selling organization. Remuneration is by an unusually high rate of commission, with generous fixed minimum. Applicants, who should be between 30 and 40 years of age and used to interviewing heads of business houses, must be able to produce evidence of past success and be prepared to visit the chief provincial centres of population. Reply, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should be addressed "Director," Box A.294, The Times, E.C.4.

A NUMBER of Exclusive West End firm requires as an Assistant Salesman; a man with good education and knowledge of fine English period furniture; previous experience, with the ability to handle correspondence intelligently. Apply in writing, Box 1446, Gripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

A Proved Water-Softener Salesman wanted for permanent position with good salary, commission and essential; details of record must accompany application; salary and commission to suitable man.—Write Box A.238, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTY Specialist requires and will train educated Lady to fill vacancy on staff.—Write Box 7726, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BOY wanted from Parochial School, age about 16, for Lloyd's Insurance Brokers' Office.—Write Box O.A., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

CARDBOARD Boxes and Printing.—Smart and experienced Manager. Time and motive study. A good opportunity for capable salesman.—Write Box A.225, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEMIST wanted, thorough knowledge trade and acid colours, able to produce bright colours fast to light, innocuous to water and oil, for printing crepe papers, for new factory; permanency; good wages for right man.—Write, giving particulars, to "Dart," Box 858, Sell's, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CITY Solicitors, for Shorthand-Typist, male.—Write age, experience, salary, Box S.6670, care of Dawson's, 121, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

DRAUGHTSMEN (Junior) required, with experience on small electrical apparatus, circuit design, &c. Call or write Staff Department, Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aerodrome-road, Colindale, N.W.9.

DRAUGHTSMEN, Junior (Power), required, with experience on flatback 4-pre switchboards.—Call or write, stating experience, age, and salary required, to Employment Dept., Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aerodrome-road, Colindale, N.W.9.

DRAUGHTSMEN (Junior) required, with experience on telephone cabling layouts and calculations (cable measurements); also Draughtsmen with experience, age, and salary required, to Employment Dept., Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aerodrome-road, Colindale, N.W.9.

ENGINEER required for talking film work: University training and experience in the theory and practice of telephone engineering, including high quality valve amplifiers and associated apparatus essential; should also be a qualified musician with professional experience, which should include conducting small orchestras, and some knowledge of arranging for same; age, and salary required, to be stated; as is intelligent knowledge of dramatic technique, especially as applied to sound films, is also a qualification.—Write, giving fullest details of past experience, age, and salary expected, to Box T.619, care of C. Mitchell and Co., 1, Snow-hill, E.C.1.

EXPERIENCED Advertising Representative with intimate connection with Piedmont and adjoining men generally wanted for important old-established publication already carrying large volume of advertising. Excellent opportunity for live, enterprising and keen space seller to secure a connection for a big man.—Write Box A.219, The Times, E.C.4.

GALLAHER, Ltd., require General Cigarette Factory Manager with practical knowledge of complete knowledge and manufacturing experience at all stages from raw leaf to the finished product.—Write in first place, giving full particulars of details, age and salary required, to York-street, Belfast.

LAW.—Wanted, in busy Solicitor's Office, qualified man with thorough knowledge and good experience of Conveyancing and Probate; age about 30.—Write Box M.W., care of Davies and Co., Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

MANAGER required to take sole control of exclusive decoration and furnishing business. Applicant must have first-class experience and business ability.—Write in first instance, giving full particulars, which will be treated in strict confidence, to Box 805, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED asbestos manufacturers require Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) with advantage.—Reply, giving age, experience, &c., British Belting and Asbestos, Ltd., 59, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1.

OPPORTUNITY will shortly occur in medium-class West End Store for a junior to be trained and educated for furnishing department; previous experience; secondary school education essential; age 17-18. Parent or applicant should apply, giving full particulars, to Box 616, Smith's Agency, Ltd., 100, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

OPENING for energetic young gentleman of good address in old-established Iron and Steel Agent's office. HOSPITALITY; and use of large saloon car, with chauffeur, for month of May or June.—Write Box F.472, The Times, E.C.4.

OPENING occurs for man of administrative ability, integrity, and Christian character; public school man, educated, of sound judgment and able control large office staff; fluency and clearness in dictation essential; position would suit man who has retired from active life, but not over 45; moderate salary to commence, with good prospects.—Write, with full particulars of career and copies only of references, to Box A.1, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager for old-established manufacturing company (not speciality); public school man, accustomed to selling on commission; capable servant not over 45; moderate salary to commence, with good prospects.—Write, with full particulars of career and copies only of references, to Box A.4, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY, with good knowledge of Shorthand-Typing, required by Chartered Accountants in Bloomsbury; salary £3-£4.—Write Box P.91, Willings, 139, Moorgate, E.C.2.

SHIPPING Business Man, aged 45, with 20 years' City experience and excellent credentials, seeks change from present post; capable manager and organizer; knowledge Company procedure and finance; accustomed to dealing with Directors; would invest £1,000 in business; present salary £1,000.—Write Box 06529, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SOLICITOR requires immediately Shorthand-Typist with legal experience.—Write, with full particulars and salary required, to M. W. Harwood, 26, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

THE Remington Cash Register Sales Co., Ltd., is an associate of the Remington Arms Co., founded in 1816, which manufactures and distributes the famous Cash Register for the past seven years. Due to the rapid extension of our business, our company requires for a few salesmen who can develop a Branch Business. Intelligently to men with ambition, initiative, and proven sales records we can offer an unusual opportunity. Expense allowance during training period; with drawing account on remunerative basis afterwards. Our immediate desire is to place a few suitable men in London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester, and we invite applications for this position. Applicants must be prepared to accept the requirements of a Guarantee Society.—Please reply by letter, stating in detail age, education, positions held, average earnings, &c., to Remington Cash Register Sales Co., Ltd., 21, Aldwych, 21, Eagle-street, London, W.C.

TRACERS (Female) required; must be experienced.—Call or write Daily, Staff Department, Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aerodrome-road, Colindale, N.W.9.

TRAVELLER wanted by men's tie manufacturers to call on shipping and wholesale houses; connection essential.—State experience, by letter only, to Forbes and Co., Ltd., 22, Fore-street, London, E.C.2.

VACANCY occurs in our Sanction Office for a man with pleasing manner and good address. Some knowledge of elementary arithmetic needed but no other previous experience necessary. Would suit ex-Army officer; age 25-40.—Apply in writing, giving full particulars, to Staff Manager, Catesbys, Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, London, W.1.

WANTED, by world-famous manufacturer, Two Young Men to train in their business for responsible positions; only men who have superior education, are ambitious and alive need apply; this opens a wide, successful career to the right man.—Write Box P.355, The Times, E.C.4.

WELLSMAN, resident in London, who is a really first-class salesman, wanted for London by leading automatic electrical refrigeration company. Requirements:—Pleasant, Welsh, knowledge of refrigeration and the dairy trade, good sales record, and car. Only applications in writing, giving fullest particulars, will be considered.—Write Box A.71, The Times, E.C.4.

A.R.B. you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

A.R.B. you seeking a private secretarial post? Qualified Shorthand-Typists are trained to fill Secretarial posts. The Appointments Department introduces them to well-paid posts. Send to-day for The Personal Secretary (no obligation). Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 30, Gos-hen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be trained to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

EARN 25-50 Weekly by qualifying as a Certificated Bookkeeper; our home-study postal courses quickly train you for these well-paid positions. Fees moderate, easy monthly payments. Success guaranteed at two final exams. Booklet, Free.—City Correspondence College (D.440), 95, New Oxford-street, London.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c. Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for "Guide to Careers" (124 pp.) free, Metropolitan College, Dept. C, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call, Automobile Engineering Institute, The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 3, Caventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Forty-four students out of a total of 47 obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. A., The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a merry Easter by apparently easy work through Primrose Outfoss.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," Evening," or "Postal" Course, 139 Southampton-row, W

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

TEMPORARY Kitchenmaid, where scullerymaid; 12s. weekly; good references; experienced; (1) in Kent, go anywhere near London; (2) in Hants, Bucks, Berks, Sussex, or near; (3) in Hants, go anywhere.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY wants post Domestic Help; good references; plain cooking; help for result work.—Write Box T.1135, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY desires daily work, London; good personal reference; capable worker; cleanliness only.—Write Box 3100, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, post shared by two friends; domestic or where children.—Write Box T.1189, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED temporary hospital-trained Nurse, free March 17th; babies, young children; excellent references.—C. Pyke, St. Andrew's House, Rhodd-ibed. Luton.

MATERNITY Nurse desires engagements now and later; fees by arrangement; visiting or resident.—Nurse, 39, Granard-road, Barnes, S.W.13.

MRS. Charles Dodd wishes to recommend her excellent Nurse; thoroughly reliable; England or abroad; first baby preferred.—Miss H. 62, Westbourne-street, Hove, Sussex.

NANNIE (creche-trained) requires post, April; 20 years nursery experience, lady's first baby; modern methods; good references; salary £90; country or seaside preferred.—Write Nurse, The Towers, Victoria-drive, Bognor, Sussex.

YOUNG woman, refined, experienced, fond of children; light housework or cooking; London preferred.—Write Box G.667, The Times, E.C.4.

DAILY Useful Maid, in Town; free 14th March; 13 months daily maid (from us); lady highly recommends.—Hunt's Nursery Bureau, Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

TRAINED, efficient Lady Domestic Workers supplied; High Class Domestic Bureau.—The Lady Emma Domestic Bureau, 79, Buckingham Palace-road, London. Vic. 7895.

EXCELLENT Temporary Nurse, in London; 40; well up in known to us; good references; experienced with infants and children; can travel anywhere; from £3 3s. weekly.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HIGHLY recommended Nannie, 34; four years' reference; one baby now placed; kind needlewoman; prefers Midlands.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Telephone Sloane 2191.

TWO Nurseries, 2s. Children's Hospital trained, desire posts together, equal or head and second; 5s. years' experience respectively; personal references.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED couple, over seven years' reference; man (ex-Army) as Parkurman, wife excellent Cook; recommended by present employers.—Write Box P.434, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple; experienced; free.—Write only W. H., 130, Stamford-street, S.E.1.

MARRIED Couple as General or House Parlourmaid and Handyman; excellent references.—Write Box T.1131, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourman; free March 6th.—A. Pettit, Armadale, Peaks Hill, Purley, Surrey.

TWO married couple (husband and wife) would run house unobtrusively, cooking, &c., or Caretaker.—Write Box T.1128, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple; ages 33; excellent eight years' personal reference; wife Cook-General, husband excellent House Parkurman-Valet; £104; no family; any part. No booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Hors-ham. 'Phone 644.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and Mrs. Borke have strongly recommended to us; reliable, hardworking, sober; Cook-General and Chauffeur-Handyman; £100; no family; any part. No booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 644.

MARRIED Couple, excellent Cook and House-Parlourman; Capt. Harwood will recommend, with him six years; age 29; trustworthy in every way. No booking fee.—Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Eton. 'Phone, Windsor 914.

LADY Juliet Duff confidently recommends Electrician Handyman position of trust; daily work preferred; London or Kingston district; caretaker, messenger, porter; can drive motor; leaving after many years' service; family reasons.—Write (only) Secretary, 9, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED young Manservant desires situation with bachelor gentleman in country; good plain cook, valet; small house; references.—Write Box P.448, The Times, E.C.4.

MANSERVANT wants post as Cook-Valet to gentleman, or would undertake duties of first or second footman; good references.—Write Box 06443, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SINGLE-HANDED Footman, 22, would like to go abroad or Town and Scotland; excellent references.—Social Bureau, 109, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

SINGLE-HANDED Footman for Guernsey; three in family; liberal outings; cook, housemaid and two gardeners kept.—Write Box G.676, The Times, E.C.4.

SITUATION required in Domestic Service; age 21, height 5ft.; two years' reference as waiter and valet; good appearance.—H. Marriott, 10, Belvedere-crescent, S.E.1.

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Law Report, Mar. 4

SUMMARY

Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claim from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged fraudulent conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL and OTHERS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE

UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice McCardie *and a Special Jury.*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claim, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Charidge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 39, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C., Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C., Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stark, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleges that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representative in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company says that, in doing this, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants deny all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Patey Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

Sir Patrick Hastings, continuing his opening speech, said that on April 11, 1927, a meeting of the directors of the plaintiff company was held and a resolution was passed suggesting that the valuation of diamonds should be done by an expert appointed by the Diamond Syndicate, but in the employment of the company, and that the stones should then be sent to London for re-examination by Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, after which any differences in valuation could be adjusted. That was the first moment when a scintilla of doubt entered into the minds of the plaintiff company. No expert, however, was sent out. A man was sent to British Guiana, but he was not an expert and was merely another servant of the Diamond Syndicate.

"ANOTHER INCIDENT"

Later, another incident occurred which was only explicable on the ground of gross fraud. In May, 1927, when things were getting worse for the plaintiff company, a board meeting was held. Mr. Otto Oppenheimer told the directors that, under the agreement between the Diamond Syndicate and the plaintiff company, if there was a loss on the sale of the diamonds, prices could be cut. He said that the sales had shown such a loss that he was going to cut the prices of the diamonds by 10 per cent. Nobody, except Mr. Otto Oppenheimer and the Diamond Syndicate, could have known whether that was justified or not. No accounts had been delivered to the plaintiff company.

"Beyond all question," said Sir Patrick, "there never was the slightest justification for that cut. The person who had the books and who knew whether or not there was any need of the cut had only to look at one page of one book. Mr. Otto Oppenheimer never let the plaintiff company see the books. When he said that the cut was justified it could not have been a mistake. It was deliberately and intentionally fraudulent. The company had to accept it. The letters which came from the company's representatives in British Guiana were almost pathetic. They said: 'If you make this 10 per cent. cut, you are finished.' But, in July, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer was telegraphing to his representative in British Guiana telling him that he must assort the diamonds more finely, that is, more cruelly to the company."

On August 30, the company, in response to requests, received an account purporting to show the profit to which it was entitled. The accountants employed by Mr. Otto Oppenheimer were Mr. Tilley's firm. They wrote to Mr. Oppenheimer stating that the company's stock in hand at April 30, 1927, was worth £90,711, valued at cost, plus a 5 per cent. profit, which was based on a certificate given by Mr. Oppenheimer. Mr. Tilley, apparently, instead of examining the books and the documents, accepted Mr. Oppenheimer's certificate, although he knew that the company had not been allowed to look at the books.

Mr. Oppenheimer sent the company his cheque for £1,998 profit. That figure should have been increased by £3,500.

"I am going to say," said counsel, "that the certificate was a deliberate lie and that the profit was known to Mr. Oppenheimer to be certainly 16 per cent. And it all depended on the examination of one page in one book. There had only been two sales of the company's diamonds in that year."

The result was that the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company was reduced by 75 per cent.

ARBITRATION SUGGESTED

Towards the end of 1927 Mr. Victor Coen [a director of the plaintiff company] told his co-directors that he was not satisfied with the Diamond Syndicate and Mr. Otto Oppenheimer. Mr. Tilley and Mr. Stack, the other directors, suggested that there should be arbitration between the company and the syndicate, and they said that they were quite satisfied that Mr. Oppenheimer and the Diamond Syndicate were honest. Mr. Coen refused arbitration. If there was a secret fraud the wisest thing for the fraudulent persons to do was to have arbitration rather than a legal action. Every nerve was strained by the syndicate and Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, Mr. Reuben Cohen, Mr. Tilley, and Mr. Stack to get the matter arbitrated.

Mr. Victor Coen demanded a general meeting of the company. Mr. Reuben Cohen, Mr. Tilley, and Mr. Stack circularized the shareholders. Mr. Victor Coen also issued a circular. The Diamond Syndicate answered him in one of the most dishonest documents that could be imagined. Every word of it was inserted intentionally to mislead the shareholders. It was suggested in the document that the syndicate had nothing to do with Mr. Tilley's appointment as a director of the company. Mr. Oppenheimer had definitely stated that he was appointed by the syndicate. It was also suggested that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer had nothing to do with the Diamond Syndicate.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—Did the public subscribe to the plaintiff company?

Sir Patrick Hastings.—Yes.

How many shareholders received these circulars?

Sir Patrick Hastings.—About 1,000.

Counsel, continuing, said that it was also stated in the circular that Mr. Stack had not been employed by the Diamond Syndicate for five years. The truth was that Mr. Stack had been employed by the syndicate from 1902 to 1920. He then went into the employment of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, where he remained until 1921, when he returned to the syndicate. From 1923 until the formation of the plaintiff company he was employed by Mr. Otto Oppenheimer. The syndicate, however, suggested that he had not been connected with it for five years. That was the sort of thing that the syndicate told to ignorant shareholders who had to choose between a secret arbitration and a full and open investigation in a Court of law. The jury might think that the syndicate's circular was prepared with the connivance of Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, Mr. Stack, and Mr. Tilley.

The circular also stated that the representative of each of the parties valued the diamonds in British Guiana. Where there was a considerable discrepancy in the valuation, it was stated, the diamonds were sealed in packets and were sent to London, where they were examined and assorted in accordance with the contract. Never once did a packet of diamonds get beyond Mr. Otto Oppenheimer.

That fraudulent statement was circulated among the shareholders on the instructions of Mr. Tilley and Mr. Stack, they being the majority of the board, at the expense of the company with a view to defeating Mr. Victor Coen's request that there should be an inquiry in the Courts.

A COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS

At the general meeting the company decided to appoint a committee of shareholders to investigate the matter. The committee was anxious to see Mr. Tilley. It was very unfortunate that Mr. Tilley had made arrangements to go for a holiday to Madeira at that time. The committee was also very anxious to see members of the Diamond Syndicate, but they did not appear to be anxious to attend. No member of the syndicate, in fact, did attend a meeting of the committee. As a result of the meeting the shareholders decided that the present action should be brought.

The company had gone into liquidation. Practically speaking, it was ruined and £500,000 had been lost. The plaintiff company's claim against the defendants was for having ruined it. There might be a complete answer to that claim. If Mr. Otto Oppenheimer had any explanation of his conduct, he (counsel) would be the first to accept it.

Mr. Victor Coen, of Mount Vernon, Manor Way, Purley, Surrey, said that he was a manufacturer of tobacco. Before he became interested in the plaintiff company he had no experience of diamonds. Mr. Reuben Cohen, his uncle, got into touch with him in November or December 1925, about the formation of the plaintiff company.

It was in March or April, 1926, that he first met Mr. Otto Oppenheimer. Mr. Oppenheimer was always acting for the Diamond Syndicate. Mr. Oppenheimer said that he would play poker with Mr. "Solly" Joel and lose £200 to him to put him in a good humour and thus get the company a good contract with the Diamond Syndicate. Afterwards Mr. Oppenheimer said that the company had the best contract that the Diamond Syndicate had ever given—better even than that with De Beers.

Mr. Otto Oppenheimer approved the prospectus of the company in which it was stated that an agreement had been concluded with Messrs. Barnato Bros. and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., of the Diamond Syndicate, by which those firms agreed to buy for cash, in Georgetown, British Guiana, the entire output from the company's fields at a price which, calculated on the basis of past sales, should average £4 10s. a carat. It was also stated that the agreement further provided that the company should participate in the profits which arose from the resale of the diamonds, and the directors estimated that not less than £25,000 a year would be received under that arrangement.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—Had you any idea then that the prices to be paid for diamonds were not those specified in the contract?—No.

In 1926, the witness continued, Mr. Oppenheimer told him that he had a 5 per cent. interest in the Diamond Syndicate. In 1927 he said that he was the dominant partner in the syndicate.

Asked by his Lordship about the value of the £1 shares of the plaintiff company, Mr. Coen said that, when a market was formed, the shares opened at 10s. or 11s. Later, they rose to 19s. Then they fell to 8s. and eventually to 1s.

Mr. Coen said that on one occasion Mr. Otto Oppenheimer complained bitterly about the quality of the diamonds. He (the witness) did not realise until December, 1928, that the Syndicate was paying less than £4 10s. a carat. In February, 1927, he spoke to Mr. Oppenheimer about the price of the diamonds. Mr. Oppenheimer replied: "I don't know what you have at the back of your head, but, if you are not satisfied with your contract, give it back to me." Mr. Oppenheimer gave no explanation why the company was not getting £4 10s. a carat.

When he (the witness) said that he could not understand how the diamonds were being valued and assorted, Mr. Oppenheimer said: "It is a very difficult technical matter." When he suggested that the company should have an expert who was in its employment, Mr. Oppenheimer said that he would try to get a suitable man, but he never did. He sent a man named Rosello to British Guiana.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—What was his profession?—A dancing instructor, I believe.

Did he know anything about diamonds?—No.

LETTERS FROM BRITISH GUIANA

Mr. Coen agreed that letters from British Guiana tended to show that there was incompetence and waste on the part of the company's servants in British Guiana, but not more incompetence and waste than occurred with most tropical businesses, especially in the first year of their operations. The company's employees also accused each other of drunkenness and so on.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—Did anything of that kind affect the prices which were to be paid by the syndicate for your diamonds?—Not in the slightest.

The witness said that after Mr. Otto Oppenheimer had told the directors of the company, in May, 1927, that, owing to the fall in the value of diamonds and the terrible crisis through which the diamond industry was passing, he must reduce the price paid to the company for diamonds by 10 per cent., the company telegraphed at once to its representatives in British Guiana to make a similar reduction in the prices paid to the natives in the bush.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—During all this period did you receive continual complaints from British Guiana that they could not buy diamonds at the prices which you were allowing them to pay?—Yes. The complaints continued from December, 1926, until the company went into liquidation.

If it had not been for the low prices which the syndicate were paying, could you have got more diamonds?—We could have got many more diamonds and made a much larger profit.

To what do you attribute the failure of your source of supply of diamonds in 1927?—To the reduction in prices.

Mr. Coen said that, until the present proceedings were begun, he did not know that the accounts which were supplied to the company in August, 1927, were based on Mr. Otto Oppenheimer's certificate. Since May, 1927, he had continuously pressed Mr. Oppenheimer for an account. Mr. Oppenheimer said that he had such enormous stocks of the company's diamonds on hand that he had no time to value them, and asked that the matter should be left over until those stones were sold. Then the matter would stand on a cash basis, and the accountants could quickly deal with the figures. That, however, did not satisfy him (the witness). He never received anything but evasions and excuses from Mr. Otto Oppenheimer.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co.; Messrs. Lovell, White, and King; Mr. G. A. Herbert.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

JUDGE'S COMMENT IN DIVORCE SUIT

DALRYMPLE, E. E. v. DALRYMPLE, J. L.

(*Before the* President).

In this petition Mrs. Ella Eunice Dalrymple, *née* Underwood, of Gloucester-road, Kensington, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. John Liston Dalrymple, on the ground of his adultery with Miss Gaby Powell, or Sinclair, a dancing club instructress. By his answer the respondent denied the charges, but did not now appear to contest the petition.

The marriage took place on February 6, 1926, at the Fulham Register Office. The parties entered into a deed of separation in January, 1929, but there was a reconciliation in September, 1929. The petitioner charged the respondent with committing adultery in October, 1929, at a flat in The Drive-mansions, Fulham-road.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner.

The President, in giving judgment, said that the present was the third experiment on the part of the respondent, who married the petitioner four years ago, when he was 23 years old. He had already been divorced. He lived with the petitioner on some sort of terms for a year or two and associated himself with the woman now named.

So long as a man like the respondent was possessed of money it could be made available to some extent to make good the mischief which he did. But outside that there was no safeguard against a man of that class except the prudence of young women, which did not always seem to operate.

His Lordship granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Cardew Smith and Ross.

CHANCERY DIVISION

ACTION AGAINST SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR

BERENDT v. PLAYFAIR

(*Before* Mr. Justice Luxmoore)

Mr. Swords, K.C. (with him Mr. A. W. Ganz), said that he had a motion, in an action by Mlle. Rachel Berendt, the well-known French actress, against Sir Nigel Playfair, to restrain him from producing an English translation of *La Dame aux Camélias*, which was advertised for production at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night (Wednesday). He had only just received the affidavit in reply and, in the circumstances, although he was tempted to move, he asked that the motion might be allowed to stand over until Friday to answer the evidence. Mlle. Berendt claimed to be part owner with Sir Nigel of the copyright in the translation which he was producing.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Macgillivray appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore said that the matter might stand over as proposed.

Solicitors.—Mr. A. G. Colvile; Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co.

Mr. Justice Maugham made an order in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding up of Country Service Association, Limited.

LORD VICTOR PAGET'S COMPOSITION

An application was made yesterday to Mr. Registrar Mellor for the approval of the Bankruptcy Court to an arrangement under which a composition of 5s. in the pound will be paid to the creditors of Lord Victor Paget, described as of 12, Mandeville-place, W., company director. The receiving order was made on October 17, 1929.

Mr. V. Armstong, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the provable claims amounted to £7,133, and as the assets were only expected to produce £217, the proposal possessed undoubted advantages over an administration in bankruptcy. The sum of £2,040 required to pay the composition and the attendant expenses had been lodged at the Court.

His Honour approved the scheme and rescinded the receiving order. He remarked that the debtor had had an unfortunate business career. It was rather a gross case of extravagance, however, because during the last 20 years the debtor had been in receipt of a family allowance of £1,000 a year, and during all his career had had various sums provided for him for his ventures. The proposal was so obviously to the benefit of the creditors that the Court could not refuse the application on the ground of unjustifiable extravagance in living.

A LIABILITY FOR DIVORCE COSTS

At a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court held yesterday before Mr. Registrar Mellor, Mr. Walter Dudley Wood, described as formerly of Sutton Court-road, Sutton, attended for public examination on a statement of affairs showing liabilities £661 against assets valued at £450. The receiving order was made on October 31, 1929, on the petition of Mr. Hayley Morriss, who claimed to be a creditor for £332 in respect of the amount due on an order which he obtained in the Divorce Division of the High Court dated June 12, 1928.

According to the debtor's statements he served in the Forces from 1917 until March, 1919. When he attained his majority in the following year the whole of his late father's estate was handed over to him. His present position was mainly in respect of his liability for costs ordered against him in the divorce proceedings launched by the petitioning creditor against Mrs. Hayley Morriss, in which he (the debtor) was cited as co-respondent.

The examination was adjourned for the debtor to furnish an account of moneys stated to be owing to his estate.

MICHAEL CORRIGAN IN COURT

EVIDENCE ON FALSE PRETENCES CHARGE

Michael Corrigan, 45, mining engineer, whose address was given as Mount-street, W., was brought up on remand at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday on three charges of obtaining money, amounting to over £30,000, by false pretences.

Evidence was given yesterday by Mr. Derek Dakeyne Cannon, of Kendal, Westmorland, who alleges that Corrigan obtained £4,900 by false pretences. The witness stated that he was managing director of a company. In May, 1928, on the invitation of Miss Harrold (another of the prosecutors) he attended a party at the Savoy Hotel. There he was introduced to Corrigan by Miss Harrold. He met Corrigan on several occasions afterwards, and a fortnight after the party Corrigan told him he was connected in an executive position with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and that he was in England as a liaison agent between that company and the English companies connected with it. He mentioned the Vacuum Oil Company and the Anglo-American Oil Company. Corrigan also said he was entrusted with the work of promoting and organizing a new combine to be known as the Associated Mellon Group. Corrigan showed him business cards to support this.

On May 5, proceeded Cannon, Corrigan again approached him, and said that in view of the fact that he was a friend of Miss Harrold, he would like to do something for him and give him an opportunity of making some money through his position in the oil business. The witness then gave him £500, and on May 15 another £4,000 to take up an option on shares. Later he gave him £300 and £100 for the same purpose, making a total of £4,900.

"I was induced to part with my money because I believed what he told me about himself," added the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Edmond O'Connor, solicitor, the witness said he had been a company director for five years and a managing director for four months, and therefore knew something about shares. He was 29 years of age. The witness denied that Corrigan mentioned to him certain oil concessions in Yucatan or anything about oil concessions in Mexico. Corrigan said he had been in Mexico in an important position as manager of an oil company, but he did not tell the witness that certain people with whom he was associated in Paris had been connected with a merger of the oil concerns in Mexico.

The witness admitted that Corrigan said that if the combine came off he and his friends would make a considerable sum of money, but he did not say that certain people who had financed him had backed out, and that the witness stepped into the breach to enable him to buy them off.

Mr. O'Connor.—I suggest that what he told you was that if the Standard Oil Company took over the interest in Mexico in which he and his friends were interested, on the completion of the transaction there would be considerable sums of money to be divided?

The witness.—No, he didn't tell me that. He said the Associated Mellon Group would consist of the Blue Bird Oil Company, the British Control, R.O.P., and others.

The witness declared that Corrigan never suggested that the money was put up by the witness so that he could acquire shares in the Standard, Vacuum, or Anglo-American oil companies. Asked the meaning of the words "part investment" in a receipt for £500 given by Corrigan, he replied that he thought it meant that he joined Corrigan in the investment of money and that Corrigan was to invest it on his behalf.

The hearing was again adjourned for a week.

THEFT OF REGISTERED LETTERS

MAIL VAN DRIVER CHARGED

At the Stratford Police Court yesterday Samuel Gunton, 39, described as a postman driver, of Twickenham-road, Leytonstone, was charged on remand with stealing a mail-bag containing nine registered letters and other postal packets in course of transmission between Walthamstow and the Eastern Central District Post Office; there were also charges against him in respect of the theft of a registered letter from the mailbag.

Mr. Fraser prosecuted, and, in opening the case, said he hoped to satisfy the Court that the prisoner was an expert mailbag thief. He was the driver of a mail van, and on February 7 several bags containing ordinary and registered letters were sent in his van to the Eastern Central District Post Office. Although he was not supposed to assist in the removal of the bags, he did, and the suggestion of the prosecution was that he stole a mailbag containing registered letters and substituted a "dummy" in its place. When he was arrested he had in his possession several currency notes which would be identified as having been in registered letters which had been placed in the stolen bag.

Evidence was given that on February 8 Mr. Plouviez, chief investigator at the General Post Office, interviewed the accused and the prisoner produced from his pockets three 10s. notes and other property. A search of the prisoner's locker revealed a paper bag marked, "Sports Club, £6 12s. 10½d.," and inside were six £1 notes and a 10s. note, which would be identified as having been posted in registered letters, which had been stolen. The prisoner was then told he would be charged and made no reply.

Mr. Fraser proceeded to call evidence relating to the postage of moneys in registered letters, which were found in the prisoner's possession.

The case was again adjourned, bail being allowed.

AN INVALID TIMBER TAX

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday, in dismissing an appeal by the Attorney-General of British Columbia from a judgment of the Supreme Court of that Province in favour of McDonald Murphy Lumber Company, Limited, held that section 58 of the Forest Act, 1924, passed by the Provincial Legislature, which imposed a tax on timber cut within the Province, was invalid.

The respondents, who sell timber locally and for export, contracted to sell a consignment of logs to a buyer in the United States. An export permit, for the purposes of carrying out the contract, was refused except on payment of the tax. They thereupon began proceedings against the Attorney-General of British Columbia, claiming a declaration that they were under no obligation to pay the tax demanded. Section 58 stated:—

> There shall be due and payable to his Majesty a tax upon all timber cut within the Province save and except that upon which a royalty is reserved by this Act or the "Timber Royalty Act," or that upon which any royalty or tax is payable to the Government of the Dominion, which tax shall be in accordance with [the schedules set out].

There was a remittance by way of rebate of all tax over one cent. per thousand feet board measure when the timber was used in the Province. Their Lordships held that the timber tax in question was an export tax—the best evidence in that respect being that since 1914 the minute rebated tax had not been collected—falling within the category of duties of Customs and Excise, and, as such, as well as by reason of its inherent nature as an indirect tax, could not competently be imposed by the Provincial Legislature.

A COLONEL'S £760 DAMAGES

Lieutenant-Colonel Whiston Alfred Bristow, consulting engineer, of Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, who acted as Clerk of the Course in connexion with the Schneider Trophy Air Race last year, was awarded £760 by a special jury in Mr. Justice Horridge's Court yesterday, in an action in which he claimed damages for injuries received in a motor-car accident. The accident took place in Cromwell-road, South Kensington, on May 29 last, when a motor-car in which the plaintiff was riding became involved in a collision with another motor-car belonging to Lieutenant-Colonel Denis Bingham, of Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, as a result of which the plaintiff's skull and two ribs were fractured. Colonel Bristow, in suing Colonel Bingham, alleged that the accident was due to the negligence of the man who was driving the defendant's car. The defendant said that at the time of the accident his car was being driven by a garage hand and was not engaged on his business.

The jury found that the driver was on the defendant's business and was *Guilty* of negligence and that the plaintiff's chauffeur was *Not Guilty* of contributory negligence. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for £760 and costs.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

LORD BRIDGEMAN'S VIEWS

Lord Bridgeman, Home Secretary from 1922-24, gave evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill, and declared himself in favour of the continuance of the death penalty.

Lord Bridgeman said that the Home Secretary considered every case in which sentence of death had been passed. On the Home Secretary's desk was always before him a complete list of the people who had been sentenced to death and the dates of their executions. He was never allowed to forget it. The Home Secretary often found very considerable difficulty when he came to consider certain cases; he decided each on his own independent judgment. He was not obliged to take advice, and he himself remembered certainly two cases in which he had acted contrary to the advice of the Judges he had consulted. In both cases he thought the sentence of death was not completely justified, and he recommended a reprieve.

"I am certainly in favour of the continuance of the death penalty," Lord Bridgeman told Sir John Power (Wimbledon, U.), chairman of the Committee.

It was the only deterrent, in his view, to murder, and he could think of no improvement on the present system. The Home Secretary always went thoroughly into every case. He did not think any other plan of reviewing the sentence would be an improvement on that of leaving it in the charge of the Home Secretary, who was a human being, generally with a good deal of knowledge of the world and generally very conscientious. He did not believe that, so far as the chances of obtaining justice were concerned, the criminal would have any better chance if he had his case reviewed by any other kind of judge or judges. Lord Bridgeman added that, while the Home Secretary could not entirely ignore petitions for reprieve, he should not attach too much weight to them.

Dr. Ethel Bentham (Islington, E., Lab.).—It must be a very difficult and responsible task to come to the final decision?

"It is," replied Lord Bridgeman; "and if you ask me whether I would like it as Home Secretary I should say 'Give the job to anyone in the world except to me.'"

It was repugnant, he said, for a Home Secretary to have to agree to a sentence of death on a woman when it was his duty to do so if the evidence justified it. He himself had had to approve of capital punishment being carried out in the case of a woman.

Dr. Ethel Bentham.—Any difference between carrying out the extreme sentence on a man or a woman you can suggest is only a matter of sentimentality?—Yes.

Mr. W. H. Ayles (Bristol, N., Lab.).—Do you think that a board of three persons, including the Home Secretary, would be preferable to the present method?—No, I do not. I think the fact that the Home Secretary has himself and his conscience to deal with makes him consider each case more carefully and more conscientiously than if he could share the responsibility with two other people.

REPRIEVED MEN

The Rev. William Cottrell, chaplain of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, expressed the opinion that, in the interests of the community, capital punishment should be retained.

"You feel that no woman should be hanged?" Sir John Power asked.

"On sentimental grounds only," Mr. Cottrell replied.

He had witnessed 15 executions. He thought that men who were reprieved and sentenced to imprisonment for life should not be plunged into the world after 15 or 20 years without any knowledge of the changed conditions they had to face. They might be given a day off occasionally—allowed out on parole, get a little experience of the outside world, and return to prison. Of the 15 men whom he had seen executed, he had felt very much indeed that a proportion of them, perhaps half or more, might have been allowed to live. He felt that if those men had been allowed to live they would have become really honest men and able to take their places in the world and in decent society. That was not a mere emotionalism; it was the view he had formed from his knowledge of the men, with whom he had got very intimate before they died. He would like to see a shorter period than 15 years as the life sentence. During the War many murderers who had been reprieved were released when they had served less than ten years, and to-day they were decent, ordinary citizens. He (Mr. Cottrell) was in touch with many reprieved murderers to-day, and they were splendid fellows. Some of them were married and had happy families. He said that soldiers who had been compelled to carry out death sentences by shooting had told him they considered that hanging was much more speedy and humane.

Mr. Cottrell considered that the retention of the death penalty acted as a deterrent, especially in preventing burglars from carrying firearms. From his knowledge of hundreds of thousands of the under-world of London he felt that, if it were not for the existence of the death penalty, dangerous criminals would risk taking revolvers with them. They would intend to shoot only to maim and get away, but it might well lead to murder. He thought the time allowed to elapse between the death sentence and the execution was altogether too long. It used to be a maximum of 18 days, but he had known a case where 50 days had elapsed from the time when the man was sentenced to death until his execution. Everything possible was done to reduce any depressing effect on prisoners on the morning of an execution. All the clocks were stopped so that they were unaware that "the hour" had come. Prison officials were always singularly kind to a murderer.

The Committee adjourned until next Tuesday.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1830. Price 7d.

Policeman No. 163, division H, was yesterday brought before Messrs. Walker and Wyatt [at Lambeth-street police-office] to answer the following charge preferred against him by a respectable gentleman residing in the Tenter-ground, in the parish of Whitechapel.

Mr. Wheeler, the complainant, said that that morning, about half-past seven o'clock, he was awoke by a tremendous knocking at the door. He immediately got up, and, on going out of his room, he saw the prisoner, with his staff in his hand, on the stairs, who told him that was his authority; that he was come to search the house for stolen and smuggled property that he knew was concealed there, and that he would open every box and place in the house but what he would find it. He soon afterwards went downstairs, and called out "Officers, watchmen, come to my assistance, here is a houseful of stolen property, come and help me to secure it." Several officers and inspectors came up, when the prisoner commenced striking everybody who came within his reach—officers, inspectors, and everybody else. . . .

Mr. Walker.—I think the man must be mad.

Mr. Wyatt.—I think he must either be mad or else an incorrigible fool. Half a dozen such fellows would overturn the whole system. . . .

Herring, the superintendent, said the case should be reported to the commissioners.

. At a later date the magistrates were informed that this man had been discharged "as unfit to belong to the police."

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¼ to ¼.

CITY "LABOUR INVESTIGATOR" AT LIVERPOOL

From over 100 applicants the Finance Committee of the Liverpool Corporation have recommended the appointment of Mr. Edward Harris, of the accountancy department of a firm of building contractors, as "Labour investigator," at a salary of £400 a year. This appointment is made to carry out the recent decision of the City Council that in all corporation works, whether by contract or direct labour, preference shall be given to residents of three years' standing. Allegations have frequently been made that trade union conditions have not been observed as demanded by the contracts. The appointment is also designed to ensure that the labour conditions laid down by the corporation are faithfully observed in every particular.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

The following were *Acquitted* and were discharged at the London Sessions yesterday:—

Herbert William Stamford, 55, jeweller, of Ponsonby-buildings, Blackfriars, S.E., charged with receiving jewelry stolen from houses broken into at London-road, Thornton Heath, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea, and Knightsbridge.

Hector Wallace Macdonald Medhurst, 29, labourer, committed from Bromley, charged with breaking into a house and stealing a ring and other property.

POLICE RAID ON A CLUB

The Val d'Or Club, Golden-square, Soho, was raided by the police under a warrant on Saturday afternoon, and 17 men were brought up at Marlborough-street Police Court on Monday. Herbert Henry Hewson, 49, agent, of Hanley-road, Stroud Green; Sidney Davis, 42, secretary, Maida Vale; and John Adams, 46, director, of Mecklenburgh-square, W.C., were charged with being concerned together in the management, keeping, or conduct of a betting-house. The remainder of the defendants were charged with being found on the premises. Three of the frequenters agreed to be bound over with the pledge not to frequent betting-houses for the next 12 months, and the remainder pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. E. B. Knight, for the Commissioner of Police, said the premises had been kept under observation and were raided on Saturday afternoon. Inspector Hannaford and other officers found betting taking place in the club-room. He applied for an adjournment. The case was adjourned for a fortnight, the alleged frequenters being allowed bail in their own recognizances in 40s., and the three principals were also allowed bail, themselves in £50 and one surety in £50.

SCOTTISH SMALL LANDHOLDERS BILL

Owing to the difficulty of getting and retaining a quorum of 20 members very little progress was made yesterday with the consideration by the Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons of the Scottish Small Landholders Bill. The measure, which was introduced by Mr. J. Scott (Kincardine and Western, L.) seeks to amend and extend the Scottish Small Landholders Acts, 1886 to 1919, and contains provisions for the abolition of the tenure of statutory small tenants and the conversion of their holdings into landholders' tenure. It was nearly 20 minutes before the Committee obtained a quorum, and Mr. T. Johnston, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, then moved an amendment with the object of giving statutory small tenants the option of changing their tenure, instead of making it compulsory for them to do so. He pointed out that large numbers of tenants were not desirous of making the change. The amendment was carried by 13 votes to six. Almost immediately after the division the Committee was without a quorum, and it then adjourned until to-morrow.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 5

Chancery Division

Court III. (Clauson, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—G. M. S. Syndicate, Ltd. v. Kearsley (pt. hd.) (28); At 2.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Master Mosse:—Re Palmer (Brooke v. Palmer).

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Jones v. Rees (31). Not before 2:—Ide v. Graham (29).

Court II. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:—(From Mr. Justice Clauson's List.)—Witness List. Part I.—Gregor v. Lyon, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (22); Hall v. Hall (pt. hd.) (24); Farwell, J.).—Little Wadhurst Farm, Ltd. v. Piggeries (No. 1), Ltd. (25).

Court IV. (Farwell, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. v. Albert Pemberton and Co. (pt. hd.) (7); Pelly v. Davies (to be mentioned); Sagar v. H. Ridehalgh and Son, Ltd. (14).

Lord Chancellor's Court (Bennett, J.).—At 10.30:—Petition.—Re James White, dec. (Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. White). Adjourned Summonses.—Re Robertson (Collin v. Chamberlin) (pt. hd.) (42); Re Allport (Allport v. Allport) (43); Claude Inkster, Ltd. v. Smallman (44); Re Hulton (Hulton v. Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd.) (45); Re Taylor (Taylor v. Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd.) (46); Re Schellhammer (White v. Schollhammer) (47); Re Smith (Wright v. Cowley) (48).

King's Bench Division

Appeal Court I. (Divisional Court) (Greer and Roche, L.J.J., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Gough's Garages, Ltd., and anr. v. Pugsley (pt. hd.) (67); Abbey and ors. v. Barnstyn (69); Copnall v. Davis (76); Holt v. Cadogan (78); Robinson v. Bone (61).

Appeal Court II. (Divisional Court.) (Scrutton and Slesser, L.J.J., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Cleaty v. Lennox and anr. (62); Byrne v. Clowes (63); Evans v. Lester and anr. (66); Alexander v. Maisel and Wife (87); Regent's Park Development Co., Ltd. v. Tawse and ors. (88).

Court VII. (Horridge, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurie.—To be Mentioned.—Foster v. J. Mowlem and Co., Ltd. (617). For Hearing.—Pentyrosa v. International Contracts, Ltd., and ors. (pt. hd.) (508).

Court IV. (McCardie, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—United Diamond Fields of British Guiana v. Joel and anr. (pt. hd.) (345).

Court III. (Acton, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV.:—Rose sa.—W. N. Frig and Sons, Ltd. v. Knight (pt. hd.) (1192); Shippard v. Dean (1128); Swane v. Kipping and ors. (1232); Chamberlain and Co., Ltd. v. Kelly (1230).

Court II. (Talbot, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Rosen v. Rundle (pt. hd.) (486); Keep v. Arrow Land and Building Co. (558); Fraser and anr. v. L.C.C. (552).

Court IX. (MacKinnon, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Ainbler v. Graves-Tagg (pt. hd.) (1368); Taylor v. Inventions Exploitation Trust, Ltd. (260).

Court VIII. (Wright, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—C. T. Bowring and Co., Ltd. v. Amsterdam London Insurance Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (694).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (unless that those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in King's Bench Court II. at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

Court II. (The President).—At 10.30:—Special Jury (without a jury by consent).—Dowding v. Dowding and Wright (9). Defended Causes without Juries.—Wilson v. Wilson and McKee (42); Benson one. Cock v. Benson (124); Lewis, R. E. v. Lewis, J. H. (158). N.B.—Some of these causes will be transferred to Court I.

Court I. (Hill, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—McElhaw, N. C. v. McElhaw, J. I. (pt. hd.) (38).

Court III. (Bateson, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Christina.—1929. Folio 278 (

Sporting News

RACING

BREEDING STATISTICS FOR 1929

ALARMING FIGURES

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A year ago attention was called in these Notes to the poor fertility among thoroughbreds. It was shown that just more than two mares in three had each year a living foal. The figures for the mares who foaled last year are even worse.

I will take as a start the mares who were covered in 1928 by the stallions standing at the highest fees—that is, at not less than 400 guineas. The table which follows shows the number of mares covered by them, the number of mares who remained barren, the number of foals which were slipped or born dead, and the number of living foals as the result of those matings. The first two sires on the list, Solario and Tetratema, stood at 500 guineas, and the other 11 at 400 guineas. The 13 sires in this list are the same as last year, with the addition of Call Boy and Colorado. With the exception of Phalaris, each of these 13 horses won at least one of the Classic races, while Phalaris showed himself on the racecourse to be a very good horse, so that each of these sires can be said to have proved himself a racehorse on the course before being sent to the stud.

Sire	Mares	Slipped or Dead Foals	Barren Mares	Living Foals
Solario	53	2	7	24
Tetratema	31	4	7	20
Buchan	41	4	16	21
Call Boy	21	0	18	3
Colorado	21	1	6	14
Gainsborough	43	4	6	33
Gay Crusader	34	1	11	22
Grand Parade	32	5	8	19
Hurry On	39	1	14	24
Manna	25	2	13	10
Phalaris	40	5	11	26
Pommern	24	3	9	12
Swynford	23	3	8	12
Totals	417	32	134	251

It will be seen from this table that the 417 mares covered produced only 251 living foals. The total amount of money expended by the owners of those mares in stallion fees was £181,860, which means that the cost of each foal was just more than £723. Of the 417 mares served no fewer than 166 were, to all intents and purposes, wasted for a whole year. The money locked up in those mares is another large sum to be added to the losses of the breeders. Further, having been barren, the mares would have lost value apart from their idleness, for many of the highest class sires are not allowed to serve barren mares. The percentage of barren mares last year was 32.3, whereas for the figures of 1928 the percentage was 26.5; 1929 was therefore very nearly 6 per cent. worse than 1928; and when I published these figures a year ago I was told that the year 1928 had been an exceptionally bad year. All these figures, and the figures which follow, are based on figures given in this year's *Bloodstock Breeders' Review*, and they were collected from Volume XXVI. of the Stud Book Supplement published in November last.

It may be urged that these figures relate only to the most fashionable sires, who, it may be, are temperamental and so highly bred that their fertility has been reduced. To show that this lack of fertility, whether of the mare or of the stallion, is not to be found only among the highest priced sires, I have taken the figures of every sire covering in 1928 against whose names in the Stud Book Supplement appear the names of 20 or more mares. One hundred and seven sires qualified for inclusion in this list. They covered between them 3,292 mares, 1,046 of whom were barren, while another 261 mares slipped their foals or had dead foals. These figures also are rather worse than those of last year. They mean that more than a third of the mares covered did not produce for their owners a living foal. The barren percentage for the 107 sires is almost 32, whereas it is just more than 32 for the 13 most expensive sires. In short, it is something approaching one in three for all sires. It should, however, in this connexion be remembered that all the 13 sires standing at 400 or more guineas serve only picked mares, while a number of the others included in the total of 107 may have served any sort of mare. It seems, therefore, to be suggested that the most fashionable sires are less fertile than the others, for in spite of the fact that they serve only approved mares, no maidens, and only a very few barren mares, their fertility percentage is worse than the fertility percentage of the other 94 sires whose figures have been analysed.

It remains, however, yet to be considered whether it is the sires or the mares who are at fault. Not knowing the breeding records of the 3,292 mares concerned, nor their individual breeding, I cannot at the moment argue their case either way, but it is to be noted the fertility percentage of the sires mentioned in the *Bloodstock Breeders' Review* for the past two years suggests that it is not the fault of the sires. If the fault were with the sires, then it would be reasonable to assume that their fertility figures would be roughly the same each year, but they are not. Of the 13 sires given in the table the best fertility percentages were those of Gainsborough, Solario, Tetratema, and Grand Parade. A year ago the best figures were those of Pommern, Hurry On, Phalaris, and Manna. Further, only one of the first 10 in the fertility percentage table last year is in the first 10 this year—namely, old Bachelor's Double.

It would seem, therefore, that the enormous loss to breeders caused by this barrenness is due rather to the mares than to the sires, with the additional suggestion that the more fashionable the sire the greater the percentage of barrenness. It the breeders are satisfied with the present state of affairs there is nothing further to be said, but to get about two foals out of three mares each year does not seem to be good business. Further, the figures suggest that the defect is getting worse each year. It would not be right to hope for any State aid; but the breeders themselves should get together at once to appoint a court of inquiry, from the findings of which should be appointed a small paid board of expert veterinary surgeons to follow out the suggestions advanced by the court of inquiry. A considerable amount of money will be wanted for the work of that board, but it could be found with ease if every owner of every mare covered paid into a central fund a small percentage in addition to the stallion fee paid by him, and if the owner of each stallion paid an equivalent sum into the same fund for each mare covered.

There were in 1928 more than 6,000 mares in active service, while, as has been pointed out in this article, no less than £181,860 was paid for the services of the 13 top-priced sires in 1928. Ten thousand pounds a year could easily be found for work on the fertility of thoroughbred sires and mares without any financial loss to the breeding business. If it is not done soon the breeding business, so it seems, can only go from bad to worse.

HAWTHORN HILL RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The BAGSHOT SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

LETHAM, b g., by Lochrian—Mrs. Partington (Colonel A. C. Little), aged, 11st. 2lb. G. Wilson 1
PITAURARI, ch g. by Bachelor's Double—Lady Georgette (Lord Lovat), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. G. Hardy 2
CYLBAIRN, b g. by Cylla—Cottage Maiden (Mr. S. Beaney), aged, 11st. 9lb. J. Sinnott 3
Cat Burglar (Mr. E. G. Goby), aged, 12st. 5lb. W. Payne 0
Mars (Mrs. N. Snelling), 6 yrs, 12st. J. Rogers 0
Shoreman (Mr. R. Thackray), aged, 12st. F. Maxwell 0
Juggler (Mr. P. Thrale), aged, 11st. 11lb. Mr. M. Barry 0
Mr. Speaker (Mr. R. C. Huggett), aged, 11st. 2lb. Mr. A. Thackray 0
Camperdown (Mr. D. A. Jackson), aged, 10st. 4lb. Owner 0
G.R. (Mrs. H. Mosher), aged, 10st. 10lb. Mr. W. Gurney 0
Manannbar (Mr. E. B. Skey), aged, 10st. 5lb. (car. 10st. 7lb.) Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Arsinoe (Mr. W. Hotchinson), 5 yrs, 9st. 9lb. G. Hardy 0
Simon's Light (Mrs. C. Jones), aged, 10st. J. Hamey 0
(Winner trained by Little)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Fitaurari, 4 to 1 Mr. Speaker, 5 to 1 Cylbairn, 10 to 1 each Arsinoe and Lethan, 100 to 8 Simon's Light, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 16s.; places, 5s. 9d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,922 units; total place pool, 2,928 units.

Won by three lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Arsinoe was fourth and Camperdown last.

The winner was bought in for 100 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The ETON OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

STARLIGHT, br g. by Grosvenor—Star of Shaw (Mr. P. Hands), 4 yrs, 11st. 10lb. R. Thrale 1
DOUBLE CHIN, ch g. by Bachelor's Double—Neck Trench (Mr. P. FitzGerald), 4 yrs, 10st. R. McCarthy 2
POL ROGER, b g. by Bachelor's Double—Nan (Mr. J. Read), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. T. Morgan 3
Golden Chain (Mr. L. Carey), aged, 10st. 9lb. W. Davey 0
Pun (Mr. H. Smyth), 4 yrs, 10st. A. Smyth 0
Hasnurdy (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. W. Crump 0
(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Croydon)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Starlight, 11 to 4 agst Pun, 6 to 1 Hasnurdy, 10 to 1 Pol Roger, 100 to 8 Golden Chain, 20 to 1 agst Double Chin.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 9d.; places, 2s., 1s. Total win pool, 4,131 units; total place pool, 2,584 units.

Won by a length and a half; 10 lengths separated second and third. Hasnurdy was fourth and Golden Chain last.

3.0 (3.1).—The MARCH HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

NANNIE II., br m. by Strickland, out of a hunter by Prisoland (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 11st. 9lb. D. McCarthy 1
GOLD FLARE, b g. by Orpiment—Choc Buidhe (Mr. H. Woodville), aged, 12st. Mr. M. Parvin 2
RUDDYMAN, b g. by Ruddygrom, dam by Hermit II. (Mr. H. G. Selfridge), aged, 10st. 8lb. E. Brown 3
Heartburn (Lord Allendale), aged, 11st. 4lb. W. Payne 0
Fine Yarn (Sir P. G. Lawson), aged, 11st. 2lb. W. Stott 0
L'Aiglon, II. (Mr. H. Markham), aged, 11st. 11lb. Mr. T. Beasley 0
Moss Bridge (Mrs. N. E. Forrest), aged, 10st. 7lb. J. Moore 0
(Winner trained by James, at Nutfield)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Nannie II., 3 to 1 Ruddyman, 5 to 1 Fine Yarn, 11 to 2 Heartburn, 7 to 1 Golden Flare, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,206 units; total place pool, 2,524 units.

Won by 10 lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Heartburn was fourth and Fine Yarn the only other to finish.

3.30 (3.33).—The WOKING SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

V.C., b g. by Brailsfield—Lady Vain (Mr. A. J. Reiman), 4 yrs, 10st. A. Smyth 1
VENETIAN STAR, b g. by Planet—Venice (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 5lb. W. Davies 2
OUR BILL, b g. by Farman—Williamina II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 10st. 5lb. P. Prendergast 3
Polish King (Mr. P. Sheehan), 5 yrs, 12st. 9lb. Mr. M. Barry 0
Wise Prince (Mrs. R. Wilson), aged, 11st. 12lb. T. Morgan 0
Ben Trovato (Miss V. Ellis), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. R. McCarthy 0
Patsy (Mr. J. Sale), aged, 11st. 6lb. H. Graves 0
Night Guard (Mr. H. T. Rich), aged, 11st. 5lb. J. Bisgood 0
Mighty Chance (Mr. R. Thackray), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Thackray 0
Tetripit (Mr. T. Bloss), 4 yrs, 11st. 2lb. G. Pellerin 0
Morla (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 4 yrs, 10st. G. Turner 0
Dobby Horse (Mr. L. Stanley), aged, 10st. 6lb. Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Bony Blue (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 10st. 3lb. G. Hardy 0
Lady Bickley (Mr. H. Turner), 5 yrs, 10st. 1lb. W. Stott 0
(Winner trained by W. Smyth, at Epsom.)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst V.C., 4 to 1 Tetripit, 5 to 1 Lady Bickley, 7 to 1 Night Guard, 8 to 1 each Morla, Venetian Star, and Our Bill, 100 to 8 each Wise Prince and Ben Trovato, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 10s. 9d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,364 units; total place pool, 3,720 units.

Won by a head; a short head separated second and third. Ben Trovato was fourth and Tetripit last.

The winner was bought in for 95 guineas.

4.0 (4.2).—The VIRGINIA STEEPLECHASE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

BIG BLACK BOY, br g. by Lorenzo—Miss Soliman (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 7lb. W. Payne 1
ZAHRAT, br m. by China Cock—Rustic Lass (Mrs. L. G. Birwick), aged, 11st. 2lb. C. Wenham 2
CHEVALIER III., ch g. by Pall Knight, dam by Frontino (Major R. L. McCreery), aged, 11st. 2lb. R. Clarke 3
Clymping (Mr. C. Good), aged, 11st. 12lb. W. Stott 0
Minto (Mr. G. F. Male), aged, 11st. 12lb. J. Ward 0
Polyphonis (Mr. E. Usher), aged, 11st. 12lb. Owner 0
Swift News (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. G. Hardy 0
Her Last (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. F. Maxwell 0
The Admiral (Mr. G. R. A. Vallance), aged, 11st. 2lb. A. Maudby 0
Pollgar (Sir E. Wills), aged, 11st. 7lb. Owner 0
Mysterion (Mr. R. Gore), 5 yrs, 11st. A. Carter 0
Canobite (Mrs. H. Musker), 4 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 3lb.) R. McCarthy 0
Verdenella (Mr. G. S. Langlands), 4 yrs, 10st. W. Gurney 0
Sainte Jeanne (Major R. Wyndham), 4 yrs, 10st. A. Mackey 0
(Winner trained by Stevens, at Windsor)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Big Black Boy, 4 to 1 each Her Last and Zahrat, 5 to 1 Swift News, 6 to 1 Clymping, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 4s., 2s. 3d., 1s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,118 units; total place pool, 3,340 units.

Won by five lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Her Last was fourth and Pollgar last.

4.30 (4.32).—The REDSTONE MAIDEN HURDLE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

LOUGHBROWN, b g. by Birlingham—Hatchepsut (Captain M. Wardell), 4 yrs, 11st. H. Nicholson 1
ROCK BOTTOM, ch g. by Herodote—Stoneyland (Mr. J. Tiller), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. W. Stott 2
ORBY'S PRINCE, ch c. by Prince Galahad—Orby's Queen (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas), 4 yrs, 10st. E. Brown 3
Calspaw (Sir G. Bullough), aged, 11st. 9lb. D. Williams 0
Rodmell (Captain G. Westmacott), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. J. Moloney 0
Mr. Flim (Major C. H. Stevens), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. W. Payne 0
Nestorian (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. J. Horan 0
The Plumber (Mr. M. G. Hartigan), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. G. Pellerin 0
Sicilia (Squadron-Leader C. A. Ridley), 4 yrs, 10st. F. Puffett 0
(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom.)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 on Loughbrown, 11 to 4 agst Rock Bottom, 4 to 1 Nestorian, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,010 units; total place pool, 4,677 units.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. The Plumber was fourth and Sicilia last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Letham, Win 11s. 9d., Place 3s. 3d.; Fitaurari, Place 4s.; Cylbairn, Place 3s.

2.30.—Starlight, Win 4s., Place 6s.; Double Chin, Place, 2s. 3d.

3.0.—Nannie II., Win 2s. 9d., Place 2s.; Gold Flare, Place 2s. 6d.

3.30.—V.C., Win 7s. 6d., Place 2s. 3d.; Venetian Star, Place 6s. 6d.; Our Bill, Place 4s.

4.0.—Big Black Boy, Win 15s. 9d., Place 4s. 3d.; Zahrat, Place 3s. 3d.; Chevalier III., Place 14s. 9d.

4.30.—Loughbrown, Win 2s., Place 2s.; Rock Bottom, Place 2s. 3d.; Orby's Prince, Place 12s.

CATTERICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The REETH HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
BUCKPASSY (Mr. R. A. L. Cohen) ..... Powell	5 12
VASOC (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	6 11 11
ILLUSTRATION (Mr. F. Ashworth) ..... W. Davey	a 11 11
ELF-IRON (Mr. A. Hall Watt) ..... Reader	a 11 10
LION HEART (Mrs. J. Carruthers) ..... R. J. Collins	5 11 7
aPONTIUS (Colonel C. C. Dunlop) ..... Easterby	5 11 7
aLADY DUNLARTY (Mrs. M. Lamb) ..... W. Renwick	5 11 7
aCULLERAN (Mr. J. McLean) ..... Mortimer	5 11 7
aBOWS COTTAGE (Mr. J. H. Thrall) ..... Reader	5 11 2
aKILLOSLE (Mr. J. E. Johnson) ..... Pendrevis	5 11 2
CORNORANT (Mr. W. Chatterton) ..... Peacock	5 11 0
aGROUSE CALL (Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fawcus) ..... Fawcus	4 11 8
aROMAN RISCUIT (Major W. H. Renwick) ..... W. Renwick	5 11 6
CAR TOPICS (Mr. B. Stephenson) ..... Webb	5 11 6
aROYAL OUTING (Lord Fitzwilliam) ..... M. Vasey	5 11 2
aYOUNG LAIRD (Lieutenant-Colonel J. McKie) ..... Easter	5 11 2
GOLDEN VANITY (Mr. A. F. Thomson) ..... Wight	5 11 0
LANGOLD (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... E. Davey	4 10 11
SOU' (Mr. E. Jones) ..... Reason	4 10 11
OF AVON (Mrs. E. Lax) ..... Lax	4 10 11
P. D. Q. (Mrs. R. Levy) ..... Powell	4 10 11
aWARNING (Mr. L. Oppenheim) ..... Barthropp	4 10 11
HELMSCK (Mr. E. Ord) ..... Private	4 10 11
aSOFT DRINK (Mr. W. H. Smith) ..... Mr. Barnett	a 10 11
aPICKLE (Sir H. Bracken) ..... T. Webb	4 10 6
RIVIERA (Mr. H. F. C. Burn) ..... Moroney	4 10 6
aREVERSY (Lady B. Gilbert) ..... De Moleyns	a 10 6
EQUIMAX (Mr. A. Hume) ..... Wight	4 10 6
YUASITE (Mrs. E. Levy) ..... Powell	4 10 6
POULTNEY (Mr. F. W. Osborne) ..... Ashworth	4 10 6
HONEY LOWNDES (Miss R. Terry) ..... Cockton	4 10 6
aLADY ROSEGATE (Miss E. R. Whipp) ..... Manser	4 10 6
aROSEMONT (Captain C. Wilson) ..... Storie	4 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

POTOCKI, —; GROUSE CALL, Mr. J. Fawcus; ROMAN RISCUIT, Mr. G. Elliott; ROYAL OUTING, Vasey; GOLDEN VANITY or EQUIMAX, J. Weymes; SOFT DRINK, —; WARNING, Sport; SOFT DRINK, —; PICKLE, —; RIVIERA, Reverey; Mr. Whitfield; LADY ROSEGATE, J. Mason; ROSEMONT, F. O'Hara; YOUNG LAIRD, R. Lyall; CULLERAN, A. Tannock; LOST DYNASTY, —; LION COTTAGE, —. A. Waudby rides either SOFT or SOFT DRINK.

2.0.—The MASHAM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
aSCOTTY RIO (Major W. Nelson) F. Armstrong	a 11 10
aFALLOCH MOR (Mr. L. Partridge) ..... Beech	a 11 10
aBREANMORE (Mr. J. Reay) ..... W. Renwick	a 11 8
aJOHN HARDY (Mr. C. Neville) ..... Gale	a 11 1
DERBY DAY II. (Mr. C. Nicholson) ..... C. Nicholson	a 11 0
MORKEEN (Miss D. Robinson) ..... Hett	a 10 9
COLORITAL SCOT (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Tweedie) ..... Wight	a 10 8
DUN-DIVER (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Milvain) ..... Milvain	a 10 8
aSARDONYX (Sir E. Hanmer) ..... Peacock	a 10 7
DERRYGRATH (Lady B. Gilbert) ..... De Moleyns	a 10 6
aFUNDAMENTAL (Captain S. Wilson) ..... Storie	a 10 1
COLINDALE (Mr. W. G. Mason) ..... Private	a 10 0
NELLIE KELLY (Mr. G. Dixon) ..... Private	a 10 0
UNCAS II. (Mr. A. Turner) ..... Moroney	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SCOTTY RIO, W. Garney; ARREANMORE, F. Powell; JOHN HARDY, —; MORKEEN, —; F. Duffield; SARDONYX, A. Waudby; DERRYGRATH, Mr. L. Whitfield; CONDAMINE, P. O'Hara; UNCAS II., M. Moroney; FALLOCH MOR, —.

2.30.—The KIRBY FLEETHAM HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. Two miles and a half.

	Yrs st lb
aPRINCE ALEX (Mr. G. Baxter) ..... Gunter	6 12 7
BACKLOR'S RUNNER (Mr. J. W. Pidcock) ..... Mr. J. W. Pidcock	6 12 6
LADY TOR (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie) ..... Wight	a 12 5
BURWARTON (Captain A. S. Wilson) Hammett	6 12 5
RICHARD SLINGSBY (Lady B. Gilbert) ..... Mr. L. Whitfield	a 12 2
DESERT SHEIK (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	a 12 2
GANEFELLOW (Mr. McGregor) ..... Bullock	a 12 0
MANITO (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... E. Davey	a 11 13
WATER TOT (Mr. P. Taylor) ..... Taylor	5 11 12
JERSEY (Mr. W. P. Ramsden) ..... Hamilton	5 11 10
WEE-FEI-FU (Lord Lonsdale) ..... R. Armstrong	5 11 9
ASSIGNATION (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a 11 5
AMY DUNN (Mr. A. Cammidge) ..... Easterby	a 11 5
RED CHERAD (Mr. J. R. Johnson) Pendrevis	a 11 4
aJOLLY FRIAR (Mr. Burrell) ..... Easterby	a 10 10
MIDNOKSKE (Lord Allerton) ..... Gunter	5 10 9
aXMAS MORN (Mr. H. H. Rose) ..... Mr. H. Rose	a 10 9
SPRINKLE LIGHT (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	a 10 6
aROMAN RISCUIT (Major W. H. Renwick) ..... W. Renwick	6 10 6
ONWARD (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	a 10 6
MOXX'S GIRDLE (Mr. T. R. Bowlie) ..... Renton	6 10 2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LADY TOR, —; BURWARTON, Mr. L. Whitfield; RICHARD SLINGSBY, Mr. G. S. Grover; DESERT SHEIK, —; MANITO, —; WATER TOT, J. Spanney; LIGHT OF ONWARD, Mr. G. Elliott; PRINCE ALEX, —; RED DUST, —; JOLLY FRIAR, —; XMAS MORN, —.

3.0.—The COWTON SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 70 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aTEST MATCH (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... G. Balding	5 12 7
BRUFF BATTLE (Mr. D. Forrester) ..... Barthropp	a 12 0
WHITE CHINA (Major W. Newland Hillas) ..... Hammett	a 12 0
VICTOR NOIR (Major A. Hodgins) ..... F. Mason	a 12 0
WEST COUNTRYMAN (Mr. T. F. Hooley) Cockton	a 12 0
PERLY II. (Mr. W. Mulholland) ..... Mulholland	a 11 0
DUNBARRY STAR (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	a 12 0
SQUIRE MARTEN (Mr. H. Pritchard-Gordon) ..... Powell	a 12 0
JUNO BOY (Mr. D. Featherston) ..... G. Mosley	5 11 13
O'HECK (Mr. E. Y. Stenhenson) ..... Private	a 11 9
GAVENDALE (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	a 11 9
aRULE SIXTY-FIVE (Mrs. W. H. Renwick) ..... W. Renwick	5 11 2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TEST MATCH, Owner; WHITE CHINA, W. Gurney; VICTOR NOIR, J. Mason; WEST COUNTRYMAN, Molcaster; PERLY II., Mr. Whitley; GAVENDALE, Mr. G. Elliott; RULE SIXTY-FIVE, —.

3.30.—The KILLERBY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 70 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
TAMMERGIRTH (Mr. F. Taylor) ..... P. Taylor	5 12 7
aSPRITE (Mr. R. Armstrong) ..... R. Armstrong	a 12 4
HEAR (Mr. W. Carr) ..... Carr	a 12 0
aSELINA (Mr. P. McCreery) ..... T. Webb	a 12 0
aCHURCH PARADE (Mr. G. R. Armstrong) ..... G. Armstrong	5 12 1
DRUE MILLES (Mr. H. Boardman) ..... Carr	4 11 11
aMOLLY MILLS, W. Renwick ..... W. Renwick	a 11 11
REDOUBT (Mr. C. Elliott) ..... Reed	a 11 11
NILOAK (Mr. W. L. Irving) ..... Mulholland	a 11 10
SPECKLED BAND (Mr. J. C. Whiteman) ..... Drake	a 11 9
NUNKERMAID (Mrs. Peirse-Dimsdale) ..... Powell	a 11 7
MUSICAL CATCH (Mr. F. Deuchar) F. Armstrong	5 11 7
SPRINKLE LIGHT (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	a 11 6
aXMAS MORN (Mr. H. H. Rose) ..... Rose	a 11 6
INSPIRED (Mr. A. W. Greenwood) ..... Renton	a 11 4
aFLYING FLAG (Sir Lindsay Parkinson) ..... G. Armstrong	5 11 1
HIS EXCELLENCY (Mr. W. Lister) ..... Barker	5 11 1
STRIPANATTY (Mr. G. Picken) ..... J. Scott	4 11 0
MELBISCH (Mr. G. E. Smith) ..... Drake	a 10 12
aPOLLY ROSE (Mr. H. H. Rose) ..... Rose	a 10 12
aLITTLE SNOOKS (Mr. A. T. Reader) ..... Reader	a 10 11
HASKHAM SQUARE (Mr. A. W. Greenwood) ..... Renton	a 10 11
KEEP SMILING (Mr. R. Robson) ..... W. Renwick	a 10 9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SIMKIN, L. Rees; DRUE MILLES, Mr. W. Carr; FLYING FLAG, Captain H. Webb; HIS EXCELLENCY, J. Kay; HASKHAM SQUARE, A. Waudby; CHURCH PARADE, —; HORNLESS, —; XMAS MORN, —; FRANKNESS, —; LITTLE SNOOKS, —.

4.0.—The NORTHERN HUNTERS' CUP (steeplechase), a cup value 25 sovs. to the winner, with 45 sovs. added. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
MOUNT KENYA (Major G. Buxton) ..... Cockton	a 12 10
WHITE PINE (Mrs. R. Chester) ..... Easterby	a 12 10
OAK BRIDGE (Mr. Stanley Wilson) Smallwood	a 12 10
MERRIMENT IV. (Lord Haddington) ..... Wight	a 12 10
BANG BANG (Mrs. Hardcastle) ..... Hardcastle	a 12 10
LOUDSIDE (Mr. W. B. Russell) ..... Renton	6 12 10
TIPPERTY V. (Mr. J. Knowles) ..... Private	a 12 10
JUSTICE (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Private	a 12 10
SWORD POINT (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Milvain) ..... Milvain	6 12 10
ROSARY (Mr. H. Pawson) ..... Private	a 12 10
GIVENDALE (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	6 12 10
GAINSBOROUGH (Captain Norman Hildyard) Easterby	a 12 10
WINTER'S MOON (Mr. E. V. Stephenson) ..... Private	a 12 10
BALLYBRACK (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Tweedie) ..... Wight	6 12 10
aSILVER CHAIN (Mrs. K. Vaux) ..... W. Renwick	a 12 10
PADDY FLAGHERTY II. (Mr. C. H. P. Walker) ..... Private	a 12 10
LONGPAUL (Mr. C. E. P. Walker) ..... Private	a 12 10
HASTEY SWALLOW (Mr. R. Ord) ..... Private	5 12 3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WHITE PINE, Mr. G. Owen; OAK BRIDGE, Mr. G. Elliott; MERRIMENT IV., —; JUSTICE, Dwyer; GIVENDALE, Mr. West; GAWTHORPE, Mr. W. P. Dutton; SILVER CHAIN, —.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—Navigator (at 9 a.m. yesterday).

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Kilbuck (at 9 a.m. yesterday).

CATTERICK MEETING

KIRBY FLEETHAM HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Silverdale.

PIERCEBRIDGE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Cavalry Cloak.

AYSGARTH NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE.—Phantom Robert.

SCOTTON STEEPLECHASE.—Rock Craft.

SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Sunstart.

CHELTENHAM MEETING

UNITED HOUNDS CHALLENGE CUP.—Brackley.

NATIONAL HUNT JUVENILE STEEPLECHASE.—Bristol Rocket.

NATIONAL HUNT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—The Spring IV.

MISCELLANEOUS

HEREDITARY HURDLE RACE (LINGFIELD PARK).—Claudine.

JERSEY M. STEEPLECHASE (LINGFIELD PARK).—Mountol.

CORONATION STEEPLECHASE (HEREFORDSHIRE HUNT MEETING).—Nellie Kelly.

SANDOWN PARK PRODUCE STAKES.—Moti Ranee.

LINGFIELD PARK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE and AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (HURST PARK).—Kilbuck.

HURST PARK TRIAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Lewendon.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. A. FALCON'S NAME.—Abbot's Dream.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Cinq Ports, John Carey, Priminz Pan, Laurentum, Cheebras, Asto Oire, Olaf, and Buxom Mary (dead).

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

THE SOUTHERN COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP

The 3rd Divisional Signals won the Southern Command Cross-country Championship over a course of 7¼ miles at Tidworth yesterday for the third year in succession. Corporal Broadley finished first in 38min. 30sec., and Sergeant J. Cotterell was second, nearly two minutes later. The Signals team won with a score of 183 points, the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers being second with 597 points, the 2nd Somerset Light Infantry third with 617, and the 1st Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry fourth with 662.

THE FRENCH TEAM

PARIS, March 4.—The French team to compete in the international cross-country championship in England on March 20 is as follows:—

Roger Rendle (R.C.F.), C. Bois (Stade Bordelais), Louchard (Bois), Galist (Montceau Les Mines), Waltz (Lorraine), Labbe (Stade Bordelais), Dugrais (Marseilles et Massilies), Lauvergeon, Bechler, Bertier (Metropolitan Club), and Cuignet (Metropolitan Club).—*Reuter.*

The St. Edward's School senior steeplechase at Oxford yesterday was won by J. G. Heard. J. C. Montague was second and J. W. Perry third.

HUNTING

MANY GOOD RUNS

THE BEAUFORT had capital sport from Cherrington yesterday. From George's Gorse hounds ran fast to Hillsome, and then to Troublehouse. They nearly reached Culkerton, and recrossing the railway, went on past Trull to Hazelton, eventually marking the fox to ground. An outlier from Culkerton was overhauled by the Cirencester road. Another from a stickheap was killed at Riland. From Tidcomb's Gorse hounds ran very fast towards Star Farm, and right-handed by George's Gorse past Troublehouse, nearly to Larkvill. Recrossing the railway they ran past Hillsome, scent failing between Tidcomb's and Riland.

THE BELVOIR, after meeting at Pulbeck Hall yesterday, drew several well-known coverts before eventually finding in Victoria Gorse. Hounds then ran with Pulbeck Village on the right, pointing for Willson's Osiers, but turned through Reeve's Gorse towards Caythorpe. After continuing nearly to Brandon they came round with Hough Gorse on the right to the Beacon and lost between there and Caythorpe Hall, after an enjoyable gallop of about an hour. Two foxes were bolted from an earth in Hough Gorse, but little was done with either.

THE BERKELEY met at Hill yesterday in beautiful weather. An hour's hunting in the Nupdown and Hill Marsh gave the field a lot of jumping, although there was never sufficient scent to help hounds. A fox was quickly killed after they had found by the Severn shore, and the best point of the day came later from the Castle Covert. Hounds ran by Alkington to Breastone, and went on to Hill, to lore their fox at Tempy Green after a run of 50 minutes, with a four-mile point.

THE BLACKMORE VALE met at Kingston yesterday. Hounds chopped a fox in New Covert and ran another towards Long Sutton and lost. Finding in Limington Warren, they first made a circle round by the Brook and Hill Covert and back to the Warren. Getting away again, they ran nicely across the Marsh to Chilthorne Domer. Here they ran a ring round behind the covert and bore on with Sock Dennis farm on their right to Limington Hill. Running to within a field of Podymore Bushes, hounds swung right-handed to Speckington and were run out of scent near West Camel. This was an excellent hound hunt of two hours and a quarter.

THE BICESTER had excellent sport from Cottisford yesterday. Finding in Shelswell Plantation hounds ran fast through Spilsmoro and straight through the Tingewick Wood to Gawcott Wood. Continuing at a good pace past Hillisdon Church, they pointed for Kings bridge, left-handed past Stocking Wood to Buckingham Golf Links, and, swinging left-handed past Tingewick Village to Gawcott Wood, they marked to ground outside the covert. The fox was evicted and killed after an excellent hunt of 2½ hours with a point of 6¼ miles.

THE BROCKLESBY.—After meeting at Hatcliffe yesterday hounds found their first fox in a pit and, running through Hatcliffe Valley as if for Petter Hill, marked him to ground in Ravendale Valley in 20 minutes. Finding again in Irby Holme hounds ran by Welbeck Hill and right-handed to Hatcliffe Mill. Doubling back the fox ran parallel to Barton

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BEAT LONDON

St. Bartholomew's qualified to play in their sixth final in the Hospitals' Cup at Richmond yesterday, when they beat London by a goal (3 points) to a try (3 points). Their opponents in the final will be Guy's, who will be defending the title they have won 23 times since the competition was begun in 1875.

Although the conditions were almost perfect, yesterday's game was not a good one; it was, in fact, the poorest of the whole series. The unusual experience of a completely dry, hard ground and a new and lively ball was too much for the backs. Even a great player like G. V. Stephenson failed to look at all dangerous after the first quarter of an hour, though, in the case of the London three-quarter backs, it was the appallingly slow passing of the stand-off half-back that made them so easily held, individually or collectively. St. Bartholomew's would have possessed no more scoring power behind the scrummage than their opponents but for one thing—the presence of J. C. T. Taylor at the helm of the forwards. For most of the game a strong and lusty London pack had appreciably the better of the argument at forward, but they were repeatedly beaten back by the neat picking up and kicking to touch of Taylor. It was Taylor, too, who scored his side's only try under cover of one of the few effective rushes developed by his side during the first half.

Up to this point London had had most of the game and had fully earned the try that eventually fell to them after 20 minutes' play. A breakaway by J. K. Monro, supported by A. E. Kendall, with L. J. Rae were placed for the final plunge over the goal-line, produced the London try, but as R. G. Stanley could not place a goal from a difficult angle and also failed with a drop at goal and several penalties his side were not lucky in the matter of kicking. St. Bartholomew's did not enter their opponents' half of the field in force until shortly before this try, and they might not have scored at all but for a series of miss-fields which paved the way, first, for a loose rush that nearly reached the London goal-line; next, a scrummage; and the na sudden slip through a surprised defence. Taylor also gave the St. Bartholomew's place-kicker, W. M. Capper, a fairly easy task, and so at half-time there were two points between the two sides.

In the second half London still held their own fairly well at forward, but, on the whole, showed less promise of scoring the winning try than St. Bartholomew's, whose pack livened up considerably directly the men confronting them lost some of their sting both in the scrummage and in the loose. Neither side, however, played the kind of Rugby that leads to other than chance tries, and only for that reason were the closing stages at all exciting to watch. The cleverest, if not the most inspiring, play came from Taylor, whose tactical kicking, foiled the rather clumsy efforts of London time after time.

The teams were:—

LONDON.—H. R. Thompson, back; J. F. Brock, C. V. Stephenson, M. Sniper, and J. O'Sullivan, three-quarter backs; R. G. Stanley and J. H. Fisher, half-backs; A. E. Kendall, E. Braithwaite, J. P. Reidy, J. K. Monro, T. F. B. Noble, L. J. Rae, A. J. P. Cecilet, and A. K. Monro, forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—C. W. John, back; R. M. Marshall, J. A. Nunn, C. P. Prowse, and J. D. Powell, three-quarter backs; P. J. Bailey and J. T. C. Taylor, half-backs; C. E. Jenkins (captain), V. C. Thompson, H. D. Robertson, W. M. Capper, R. N. Williams, J. R. Jenkins, B. S. Lewis, and E. M. Darmady, forwards.

THE IRISH FIFTEEN

The Irish Rugby Union have selected the following fifteen to represent Ireland against Wales in the international match at Swansea on Saturday:—

F. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'Dwyr (Lansdowne), and G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers) and M. Sophen (Wanderers), half-backs; H. O'Neill (Queen's University, Belfast), J. D. Hinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), G. R. Beamish (Leicester and R.A.F.), Noel Murphy (Cork Constitutional), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), forwards.

The film *Rugger*, made by the Kodak Company, was shown to members of *The Times* Rugby Football Club in the gymnasium at Printing House-square last evening, and W. W. Wakefield, who was present, explained the details of the game to the members.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE BRITISH ARMY BEATEN IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 4

The British Army was beaten by two goals to one by the French Army at the Stade Buffalo in Paris this afternoon. The match was the second to be played this year in the triangular tournament between the armies of Great Britain, Belgium, and France. The British Army have lost both their games this season, and it is left to France and Belgium, with one victory each, to settle the issue.

The form displayed by each team to-day was extremely poor. Conditions were all that could be wished for, and the warm weather, combined with the fact that Shrove Tuesday is a public holiday here, had attracted a large crowd, among which were many of the military authorities. The British team played a ragged and somewhat sluggish game, and if the French had been anything like efficient in front of goal they would probably have won by a bigger margin. The British Army certainly had periods of ill-luck, but many chances were missed through a striking weakness in the half-back line and a lack of cohesion among the forwards. The half-backs played dismally, both in attack and defence, and what promising movements there were on the part of the forwards often ended tamely for want of adequate half-back support. The French were lighter and faster than the British, and played a bustling kick-and-rush game which effectively spoiled the attempts of their opponents to play scientific football. If a weakness in the half-back line may be said to have lost the game for the British Army, it was undoubtedly strength in this department that won it for the French. The hard tackling and good marking of the French half-backs were no doubt largely responsible for much of the wild play of the British forwards. The French forwards played a fast, open game, but their shooting was bad.

The British Army kicked off facing a strong sun. They were the first to attack, but the French goalkeeper cleared. Play during the first half was very disjointed, and the ball was in the air far too much. It was at once evident that the British half-backs were unable to hold the French forward line, and repeated raids were made upon the British goal. It was fortunate for the British Army that they possessed two sound full-backs in Weatherhead and Baird, while credit must go to Dunn for the able way in which he defended his goal. For the most part, however, the French forwards, who were having most of the play, shot wildly. The British Army were the first to score after 15 minutes' play as the result of a free kick by the corner flag. Sergeant McGowan took the kick and Corporal Jones, the centre-half, headed the ball into the net.

The French Army continued to press the British defence, and their efforts were eventually rewarded through Liétard, who sent in a fast low shot to the corner of the net from about 25 yards out. A minute later they were in a scoring position again, but Bardot's shot hit the upright and rebounded out of play. Towards the end of the first half the British began to assert themselves, and the French goalkeeper had many shots to contend with. Sergeant McGowan on the right wing was being fed with many passes, but he was well marked by his opposing half-back and could make little headway. Half-time arrived with the score even.

The second half saw some much better play on the part of the British forward line, and it was only through lack of support from the half-backs that they did not increase their score. There was also a want of understanding between the inside forwards, and on several occasions in front of goal good openings were lost through two men being on the ball at the same time. Bolton, the centre-forward, often miskicked or shot weakly, and his passes were sometimes very wide. The French gained the lead from a corner kick. The ball was only partly cleared, and a half-back returned it to the penalty area for Bardot to put in a swift shot along the ground which Dunn could not reach. With the excention of occasional raids by the Frenchmen, play for the remainder of the game was dominated by the British. Had they used their chances even moderately well the forwards must have scored, in spite of the robust defence of the French half and full-backs. What accurate shots there were the French goalkeeper stopped brilliantly. Allen, on the left wing, had easy chances on three consecutive occasions, and each time hooked the ball behind, while on the opposite wing McGowan missed narrowly several times with shots that went just over the bar. The end came with another raid on the British goal, but Dunn, who played splendidly throughout, prevented any further scoring.

The teams were:—

BRITISH ARMY.—Musician E. V. Dunn (Royal Horse Guards), goal; Rifleman A. Weatherhead (Rifle Brigade) and Private A. Baird (R.A.M.C.), backs; Private Marsden (The Buffs), Corporal J. Jones (K.O.S.B.), and Corporal W. Bell (Northumberland Fusiliers), half-backs; Sergeant J. McGowan (K.O.S.B.), Corporal C. Hannaford (The Cheshire Regiment), Lance-Corporal A. W. Bolton (R.A.S.C.), Private H. Jones (King's Shropshire Light Infantry), and Lance-Corporal D. Allen (The Sherwood Foresters), forwards.

FRENCH ARMY.—Gunthiou, goal; Andoire and Tourtaloge, backs; Robbé, Pinel, and Chaudemanche, half-backs; Pouzol, Aribeaud, Bardot, Liétard, and Duthoit, forwards.

WINCHESTER BEATEN BY OLD WYKEHAMISTS

The Old Wykehamists beat Winchester College at Winchester by two goals to one.

After being on the defensive for a time the School opened the scoring, a good forward movement ending in a pass from White to Wilson, who scored with a fast cross-shot. Toppin and Ashton both just failed with fine shots which narrowly missed the post, but eventually Grimston sent in a long-range shot which Scourfield was unlucky to let slip from his hands into goal. The winning goal came not long afterwards from a melée in front of goal, after a centre from Barty-King, who got through a lot of good work on the left wing for the Old Wykehamists. Both goals had narrow escapes in the second half, but the defences prevailed.

The teams were:—

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—D. G. Davies-Scourfield, goal; H. G. Awdry and A. J. N. Young, backs; C. O. N. Priday, J. A. Darwall-Smith and R. Ingram, half-backs; C. M. H. Wilson, M. E. Ete, G. W. White, R. P. Whelan, and C. R. V. Bell, forwards.

OLD WYKEHAMISTS.—H. M. Robinson, goal; R. Leigh-Wood and J. W. M. Hancocks, backs; A. Richardson, G. S. Grimston and A. D. Yarrow, half-backs; A. R. Parker, G. A. Hodges, J. F. T. Toppin, C. T. Ashton, and G. I. Barty-King, forwards.

KING'S SCHOLARS v. TOWN BOYS AT WESTMINSTER

The annual match between the King's Scholars and Town Boys at Westminster yesterday was left drawn, each side scoring one goal. Eight of the School eleven were playing for the Town Boys, and they were inclined to treat the opposition too lightly.

Both goals were scored in the first half, Argyle for K.S.S. and Tetley-Jones for T.B.B. beating the defence. In the second half there were many exciting moments, but the defence was good and the shooting erratic, and there was no further scoring.

The teams were:—

KING'S SCHOLARS.—E. R. Smith, goal; R. N. Heaton and J. R. C. Kaufmann, backs; J. Hall, J. D. Argyle, and W. J. Field, half-backs; H. Vane, J. F. B. Stewart, F. E. Fagan, I. I. Milne, and J. A. Evetts, forwards.

TOWN BOYS.—J. A. Rouse, goal; I. Ivanovic and A. F. Foss, backs; W. H. D. Wake, F. H. G. Lonsdale, and P. N. Labstouche, half-backs; H. J. Thomson, I. R. Munro, M. Broadhurst, I. T. Tetley-Jones, and C. H. Hunter, forwards.

Glasgow Rangers beat Queen's Park on the latter club's ground in a match in the Scottish League yesterday by three goals to one.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

ASSOCIATION RULES

F.A. CUP.—SIXTH ROUND REPLAY.—Sheffield.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Nottingham Forest (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Grimsby Town (3.15).

EVERTON.—Everton v. Aston Villa (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. West Bromwich Albion (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION

ACCRINGTON.—Accrington Stanley v. York City (3.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

AIR'RIE.—Airdrieonians v. St. Mirren.

GLASGOW.—Partick Thistle v. Hibernian.

SCOTTISH CUP.—FOURTH ROUND REPLAY

EDINBURGH.—Heart of Midlothian v. Dundee.

HOSPITALS' CUP.—FINAL

CRYSTAL PALACE.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital v. London Hospital (3.0).

Charterhouse (H. G. Crabtree and A. S. C. Hulton) beat Old Etonians (J. E. H. Neville and K. F. Malcolmson) at Eton fives at Godalming by 15—17, 15—10, 17—16, 9—15, 15—10.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Catterick Bridge.

HOCKEY.—RACE PRACTICE.—Oxford at Goring; Cambridge.

TENNIS.—Professional Invitation Handicap, Leamington.

COURSING.—South of England Club, Barbican Cup.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See fixtures.

BADMINTON.—All-England Championships, Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, 2 p.m.

HOCKEY.—See fixture list.

BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. Newman, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

TENNIS

PROFESSIONALS AT LEAMINGTON

The Professional Invitation Tennis Handicap Tournament was begun at Leamington yesterday in the Leamington Tennis Club court, and two matches were decided in the first round.

In the first match W. J. Tutt, a player of only 20 years of age, who has shown good form in the Young Professionals' Tennis Handicap, did better than could have been expected in beating a much more experienced player in J. Ronan, of Manchester. Ronan has shown tennis ability against men, whereas Tutt has played no matches except against other young professionals, and the general impression was that Tutt could hardly win at level odds. Tutt has, however, been very well coached, is very keen, and, as was proved yesterday, is very fit. E. Johnson (Moreton Morrell) has been handicapped as being the best player of tennis in England in the absence of G. F. Covey, and it would be pleasant to see this beautiful player and master of the game win the tournament. He won yesterday convincingly, and his giving of the underhand twist service and of the "giraffe" service showed once more that it is unnecessary for the young player to think that he can never himself become a good player without acquiring an American service.

W. J. Tutt (Prince's Club, London) beat J. Ronan (Manchester) by three sets to two (6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 5—6, 6—1). The first set was level up to 3—3, but Tutt, playing very well indeed in a strange court, won the next three games for the set. Tutt led 1—0, Ronan 2—1 in the second set, and then Tutt won five games in succession to lead by two sets to none. Ronan made his effort at the beginning of the third set, and, setting a great pace, won five games in succession, for the time being in every way too strong for his opponent. The score was two games all in the fourth game and Ronan, still setting the pace, won the next three games to lead 5—2. Tutt stuck to his opponent pluckily, and took the next three games, all of which were long and closely contested. Tutt was on the service side at the beginning of the 11th game, but Ronan played extremely well on the floor and won that game for the set. In the final set the games were one-all. Then Ronan seemed to tire—the strain of pulling up after being two sets down was, of course, a severe one—and Tutt, who seemed quite fresh, took the next five games in succession, keeping his head and playing an excellently cool and collected game.

E. Johnston (Moreton Morrell) (scratch) beat D. Wilson (Hayling Island) (receives 1 15 and a bisque) by three sets to none (6—4, 6—2, 6—3). The first set was a very good one. The score was two games all, and then Johnston pulled out that little extra power that a great player can produce just when he needs it, and won the next three games. Wilson took the next two games, but Johnston won the 10th game and so the set. Johnston led 4—1 in the second set, and after that always held that set safe. Wilson made a brave effort in the third set and actually led by three games to two, but he could get no farther and Johnston, winning four games in succession, won the set and the match.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

11 A.M.—E. Twine (Cambridge) (receives 1 bisque) v. E. Latham (Lord's) (scratch).

2 P.M.—J. G. Johnson (Brighton) v. W. Ratcliffe (Queen's Club).

NEW YORK, March 4.—Lord Aberdare and L. D. Cambridge were both successful in their singles matches in the National Championships here yesterday.—*Reuter.*

POLO AT CANNES

At the Côte d'Azur Polo Club, Cannes, in the semi-final round of the Prix des Hotels tournament, the Pumas team just beat the Tigers team (received 2½) by seven goals to 6¼, after a very closely contested and interesting game. The winners owed their victory to their superior combination. The teams were:—

PUMAS.—Baron R. Schroeders, No. 1; Prince Omar Hafim, No. 2; W. Balding, No. 3; and R. Treeck, back.

TIGERS.—Count J. de Madre, No. 1; E. H. Tyrrell Martin, No. 2; Lieutenant-Colonel B. Mathew-Lannowe, No. 3; and Major E. F. Johnston, back.

SCHOOL HOCKEY FIXTURES

Caterham School v. University College; Dover College v. Leys School (at Richmond); Mill Hill School v. Cranleigh School; Nautical College v. R.N.C., Greenwich; Worksop College v. R.A.F., Cranwell; Wrekin College v. Shropshire "A."

BILLIARDS

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

L. Steeples (Sheffield) beat F. W. Wood (Brighton) in the first heat in the second round of the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square last night by 551 points. Steeples thus qualified to play in the first of the semi-final heats, in which he will meet the winner of the game between S. Lee (London) and M. A. Boggin (Manchester), which will be begun to-day.

Steeples began the second half of the game with a lead of 214—a very useful advantage in a match of 2,000 points up. Wood does not allow his play to suffer through any endeavour to hurry unduly. He is scrupulous with every stroke he makes, but he is inclined to sacrifice accuracy of the stroke itself to a commendable desire to secure correct position. The deliberate methods of his opponent appeared to have some effect on Steeples, whose form for a considerable time in the afternoon was below that of a past holder of the Championship. In 10 visits each the highest runs were 27 (from 17 unfinished), 29, and 14 by Steeples, and 22, 50, and 31 by Wood. The rate of scoring improved afterwards, although each missed a number of reasonably good scoring chances.

Wood's play was rather disappointing. He made some very good strokes, but he failed to make the progress he should have done. His only other breaks in the course of the session were 22 and 43. Steeples maintained his improved form. He added runs of 20 (twice), 33, and 23, and, playing the red-ball game well again, he reached his points with a run of 51 (unfinished), leading by 408. Steeples had an average of 18 for his total of 500, while Wood scored 306 for an average of 11.

The scores at the interval were:—L. Steeples (in play), 1,501; F. W. Wood, 1,093.

Wood made a gallant effort in the evening, but his task of conceding his opponent a long start in what was approximately a short game was beyond him. Wood, however, had the satisfaction of accomplishing what is a record for amateur play. After his opponent had increased his unfinished run to 56, Wood played for safety when he had scored a few points, and at his next visit Wood made the play conspicuous by scoring a sequence of 49 close cannons in a break of 146. Wood made his strokes with a delicacy which is given to few amateur players, and he controlled the balls so well that he did not experience any difficulty until he missed a cushion cannon. Wood added a run of 40 before his opponent made any pronounced progress, but then Steeples made his position very sound by adding breaks of 102 and 62 at successive visits. Steeples played very well. He relied on the hazard game to a large extent, but he made his strokes cleanly until, on each occasion, he missed a long loser.

Playing with rather more confidence than his opponent, Steeples made the game practically safe by adding breaks of 48, 34, 47, and 25, while his opponent's chief runs were 16 (twice) and 45. Although his task was so difficult, Wood tried very hard, but he could not retain position, and Steeples, playing his losing hazards extremely well, got to within 20 of game with a break of 88. Steeples won the match at his next visit with a run of 20 (unfinished), having scored 499 for an average of 23, while Wood made 356 for an average of 17.

The result was:—L. Steeples, 2,000; F. W. Wood, 1,449.

The second heat in the second round between S. Lee (London) and M. A. Boggin (Manchester) will be begun to-day.

LINDRUM v. NEWMAN

When the match between Lindrum and Newman was continued at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street yesterday Lindrum was leading by 1,931. Lindrum showed extremely good form in the afternoon, when his scored 1,578 in seven completed visits for an average of 225, while Newman made 684 for an average of 98.

Lindrum made a break of 829 at his first visit to the table. The break was made up by cannon play largely, and included runs of 127, 104, and 93. Newman began well by making a break of 215, and this high standard of play was maintained. In his next three visits Lindrum added breaks of 396 and 333, including 39 cannons, but he did little more afterwards. Newman played the cannon game well in making a run of 62 in a break of 156, and at his next turn he added a break of 210. His highest run afterwards was 44, and when he played out time with a small unfinished break Newman was 2,825 points behind.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 17,524; Newman (in play), 14,699.

Newman had a little the better of the play in the evening, when he scored 1,133 for an average of 126, while Lindrum, who paid one visit less, made 1,089 for an average of 136. Newman made splendid progress in the early part of the play. He increased a small unfinished run to 112, and he added breaks of 380 (62 cannons), 339 (41 and 58 cannons), and 212, while his opponent's chief run was 241. Lindrum, however, played brilliantly, making runs of 123 and 170 cannons in a break of 789, and at the end of the day's play he led by 2,781.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (to play), 18,613; Newman, 15,832.

McCONACHY v. DAVIS

McConachy was in good form, after rather a poor start, in his match yesterday with Davis at Birmingham.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 15,197; Davis (in play), 15,021.

The closing scores were:—Davis (in play), 16,363; McConachy, 15,713.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

In the third round of the Stock Exchange handicap yesterday at Simpson's, Cheapside, G. H. N. Barrack (owes 10) beat M. J. Slorach (rec. 20) by 80 points.

HOCKEY

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

The English Women's hockey team will play their first international match of the season at Beckenham this afternoon, where they meet Ireland at 2.30. The Irish team has already played two matches, and they were beaten by Scotland in Ireland and only drew with Wales last Saturday. They have made no changes in the side which is to play England this afternoon.

There has been considerable criticism of the English team on the ground that it contains so many new players. Only four who have previously taken part in international games are included in the side, but the new players have mostly had considerable experience of first-class hockey, most of them having been reserves in previous years. Miss Knott who plays at right back will captain the English team, and behind her will be Miss Anderson, who has considerable experience of international matches in goal. At half-back, Miss P. Burness, who was right half-back for England last year, will play in the centre, and she will have an experienced player in Miss Foster on the right.

At forward only one player has appeared for England before, Miss Lingwood, who is at outside-left. Beside her is Miss Albright, who has improved greatly this year and is now a first-class forward. In the centre Miss J. Ellis is a player of great speed and dash.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

BECKENHAM.—English v. Irish.

ENGLAND.—Miss E. Anderson (Kent and East), goal; Miss M. M. Knott (Kent and East) and Miss J. Whetham (Dorset and West), backs; Miss E. Foster (Lancashire and North), Miss P. Burness (Surrey and South), and Miss Denton (Northamptonshire and Midlands), half-backs; Miss R. M. Higgins (Northamptonshire and Midlands), Miss R. Summers (Surrey and South), Miss J. Ellis (Surrey and South), Miss E. A. Albright (Surrey and South), and Miss T. J. Lingwood (Somerset and West), forwards.

IRELAND.—Miss E. Rodden (Ulster), goal; Miss Charters (Ulster) and Miss O. Corkery (Ulster), backs; Miss Mulligan (Munster), Miss L. Wishart (Ulster), and Miss B. Hanna (Leinster), half-backs; Miss G. Robinson (Leinster), Miss E. Cowan (Ulster), Miss Baker (Ulster), Miss D. Cummings (Munster), and Miss S. Kirkwood (Ulster), forwards.

* A former international player.

OTHER MATCHES

OXFORD.—Oxford v. Eton.

ILTON.—Bedfordshire v. Buckinghamshire.

POOLE.—Dorset v. Hampshire.

PRESTED.—Felsted School v. Essex "A."

SHEPPERTON.—Shepperton v. Surrey "A."

MARLOW ASSET.—London University v. D. Mann's XI.

GREENWICH.—R.N.C. v. Bromley.

WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison v. U.C.H.

RICHMOND.—Mid-Surrey v. U.S. Portsmouth.

CATERHAM.—Caterham School v. University College.

CAMBERLEY.—Staff College v. Aldershot Command.

GUILDFORD.—Dept. Queen's Gate v. Owls (Camberley).

CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. R.N., Chatham.

CROYDON.—Croydon H.S. v. St. George's College (Weybridge).

WYE.—Wye College v. the Rector Maxwell's School.

CAMBERLEY.—R.M.C. Sandhurst v. Royal Engineers.

EDGBASTON.—Birmingham University v. Imperial College.

BALDU.—Guy's Hospital v. Clare College (Cambridge).

EPSOM.—R.A.F. v. North West v. East London College.

PORTLAND.—Portland U.S. v. Bristol University.

THE HUNTER SHOW

AWARDS OF KING'S PREMIUMS

PRINCE GEORGE'S VISIT TO-DAY

The 46th annual show of the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. Apart from a class for jumpers over the course, which concluded the programme, the day was devoted to the judging of thoroughbred stallions entered in the district classes for the King's premiums.

There was a good attendance, particularly in the afternoon, and the company, which included many hunting people from various parts of the country, found much to interest them. There is a record number of 133 thoroughbred stallions exhibited, and fresh blood is represented by 43 of these, which are being shown under the premium scheme for the first time. The total entry is 296, excluding jumpers. The exhibition of Army horses to demonstrate the types required for military purposes is one of the features, and including these and the jumpers there are approximately 376 horses at the show.

To-day the King's Challenge Cup for the best thoroughbred stallion will be awarded. Prince George will visit the show in the afternoon, and present the trophy to the winner. The total value of the prizes offered is £19,600. Of this sum £18,300 is provided under the War Office scheme of 60 King's premiums of the value of £295 each, offered to thoroughbred stallions to travel in England and Wales, and six super premiums of an additional value of £100 each.

The judges, Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. McD. Birdwood, Major Gordon E. Foster and Sir Henry Greer, had before them a number of classes of great merit. Many of the horses had been winners of premiums on previous occasions, and some of the old sires are beginning to show signs of age. The prevailing view is that the young stallions are not quite so good as the old ones were when they began their show careers. One reason given for this is that there is now a remunerative market for geldings. Yet the demand for hunters is good, and promising young sires can command good prices.

The district class for Durham, Northumberland and the North Riding of Yorkshire was headed by Miss Doris Mildred Grayson's Warrington, a 12-year-old brown, which had a good record on the flat and over hurdles. Harmonius, another 12-year-old, which stood in the second position, is a new-comer exhibited by Mr. A. H. Watt and Captain A. L. Goodson. As a five-year-old he won seven races, including the November Handicap Hurdle, Liverpool, and the Annual Hurdle Handicap, Sandown. There were two other horses fresh to the show, but they failed to secure premiums. The Yorkshire (East and West Ridings) class was not quite so full of quality as on former occasions, and only four premiums were awarded. Captain T. L. Wickham Boynton's Knocklong Boy, a premier winner last year, was the first selection of the judges. He is a beautiful chestnut with a good racing record. The Dark Duke, a four-year-old bay, shown by Mr. Robert Lawther for the first time, was awarded a premium.

In the district class for Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick and Worcester the best horse was Mr. Stephen Mumford's Brigand, the winner of the King's Challenge Cup at last year's show and also in 1928. The King's stallion, London Cry, which was shown in the East Anglian district class, was again awarded a premium, being placed second to Mr. H. C. Callaby's Spearwort, a young bay which was shown for the first time and which gives promise of making a good sire. The district class for Bedford, Hunts, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland and Soke of Peterborough was a particularly strong one, and here were seen a number of newcomers; three of which secured premiums. These were Mr. R. C. Irving's John's Son, a beautiful young bay which has raced on the flat and over hurdles with success; Mr. John Drage's Glanmeria, a chestnut which has done well on the flat; and Mr. G. E. Gibson's Star and Garter, an 11-year-old brown, which has never raced. The district class for Buckingham, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex was headed by Miss Louie Stiles's Air Chariot, an eight-year-old bay. A premium was awarded to Mr. R. C. Irving's Charmant, a seven-year-old bay, shown here for the first time.

AWARDS

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

DISTRICT CLASS 1 (Durham, Northumberland, Yorkshire: North Riding).—14 entries.—Premiums.—Miss Doris Mildred Grayson's Warrington, by Tiree, Bold, dam Linton Lily, by Macheath; Mr. Alverey Hall Watt's and Captain Alfred Lassam Goodson's Harmonius, by Arnadia, dam Harmony, by 88, Fraxinin; Mr. Terry O'Brien's Ballyreagh, by Beware, dam Enderia, by Dare Devil; Mr. Philip Burnett's Bethlehem, by Bel Heroic, dam Folklore, by Donovan; Captain T. L. Wickham-Boynton's Heatherway, by Craig an Eran, dam Rosemay, by Sicrewaw. Reserve, Mr. John W. Blackburn's Rathane, by Rathurde, dam Bellane, by Fortunio.

DISTRICT CLASS 2 (Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland), three entries.—Premium.—Mr. George Dickinson's Silver Fox, by Courtisan II., dam The Pullet, by Simo; Reserve, Mr. James Rowlandson's Lighthouse, by Stedfast, dam Cauldmeed, by White Eagle.

DISTRICT CLASS 3 (Yorkshire, East Riding; Yorkshire, West Riding).—12 entries.—Premium.—Captain T. L. Wickham Boynton's Knocklong Boy, by Pay-dirt, dam Kilbrack, by Rudonet; Mr. R. Lawther's The Dark Duke, by Sansom Kike, dam Dark Opal, by Dark Ronald; Mr. James and Miss Barker's Farmer Fred, by Farmer Jones, dam Peggy, by Inheritor; Mr. Tom Carr's Quilts, by Kerry Boy, dam Quilt, by Rosy Morn.

DISTRICT CLASS 4 (Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey, Lincolnshire).—11 entries.—Premium.—The Southwold Hunt Stud Association's Stakkato, by Troddenall, dam Tipperosa, by General Symons; Mr. F. J. Lowther's Best-mate, by Greenclock, dam Nasal Strip, by Polygonite; the Southwold Hunt Stud Association's Golden Optic, by Golden Sun, dam Misty Maxine, by Castlereagh; Mr. Maurice Sebag's Atlantic Fleet, by Alberta Trace, dam La Frette, by Fretsom.

DISTRICT CLASS 5 (Derby, Staffordshire, seven entries).—Premium.—J. R. and F. F. Staten's Mediator, by Ravenford, dam St. Catrine, by St. Frusquin; Mr. George Dickinson's Silver Grill, by Robert le Diable, dam Silver Pheasant, by Gallinule. Reserve, Mr. J. Rowlandson's Chat Dance, by Gallinule, dam Darkest Day, by Harvester; Mr. Joseph Staten's Lord Semper, by Maxwell, dam Amette, by Ptolemaitrebury.

DISTRICT CLASS 6 (Chester, Hereford, Salop), six entries.—Premium.—Mr. T. J. Hillman's Border Minstrel, by Red Hero, dam Lady Comic, by Queror; Mr. J. Staten's Forum, by Clovis, dam Elfa, by Prisoner; Messrs. J. L. and H. S. Whitley (Cash) Limited's Medalford, by Ravenford, dam St. Catrine, by St. Frusquin; Mr. George Dickinson's Silver Grill, by Robert le Diable, dam Silver Pheasant, by Gallinule. Reserve, Mr. J. Rowlandson's Chat Dance, by Gallinule, dam Darkest Day, by Harvester; Mr. Joseph Staten's Lord Semper, by Maxwell, dam Amette, by Ptolemaitrebury.

DISTRICT CLASS 7 (Anglesey, Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke, Radnor).—Seven entries.—Premium.—Mr. J. Staten's Jilbert, by Stedfast, dam Naughty Jill, by Cyllene; Dynam Estates Company's Saltney, by Royal Realm, dam Gallantry, by Gallinule. Reserve, Mr. G. Phelps's Vixen, by Sundridge, dam Oreen, by Orby; Mr. R. Staten's Kentish Knock, by Gallinule, dam Light, dam At Last, by Great Scot; Mr. T. Gallagher's Chantilly, by Sansom Kike, dam Lady Chantilly, by Sundridge.

DISTRICT CLASS 8 (Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick, Worcester).—Five entries.—Premium.—Mr. Stephen Mumford's Brigand, by Lemberg, dam Pytha, by Spearmint; Mr. J. Staten's Stroke, by Swynford, dam Ask Pasha, by Matchmaker; Mr. T. T. Hillman's Hardy Gown, by Hyacinthus, dam Stained Glass, by Orby; Mr. C. B. Parson Fortescue's Gunsmith, by Gainsborough, dam Firearm, by Verdict. Reserve, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Yeo's Chairman, by The Boss, dam Glass and China, by Dalmally.

DISTRICT CLASS 9 (Bedford, Hunts, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Soke of Peterborough).—14 entries.—Premium.—Mr. C. Irving's Dorset Chairman, by Chairman, dam Dorset H., by Prince; Mr. John Drage's Chanmeria, by Orby, dam Bridewain, by Wildbrooks; Miss Doris Mildred Grayson's Mystic Flare, by Fairbrook, by Orby, dam Mystic Maid, by Cicero; Mr. J. Staten's Sceptic, by Sunstar, dam Glee, by Cyllene; Mr. J. Staten's Scout, by Clovis, dam Cyma, by St. Simon. Reserve, Mr. Terry O'Brien's Ballyreagh, by Beware, dam Yelowa, by Marcovil; Mr. F. Woodhead's Tiro, by Tetratema, dam Roman Shaw, by St. Serf; Mr. H. C. Callaby's Orthos, by Orby, dam Prepossess, by Sundridge.

DISTRICT CLASS 10 (Cambs., Isle of Ely, Norfolk, Suffolk), seven entries.—Premium.—Mr. H. C. Callaby's Spearwort, by Spearmint, dam Spearfish, by Gallinule II.; Mr. Irving's Crooked Cry, by Call o' the Wild, dam Vervaine, by Javelot; Mr. J. Staten's Valparaiso, by Pappus, dam Battle Scene, by Battleground; Mr. Maurice Sebag's Swiftwood, by Hurry On, dam Miss Hurry, by Sansovino; the Southwold Hunt Stud Association's All Alone, by Royal Realm, dam Cadilla, by Count Schomberg; Mr. H. C. Callaby's Wingham, by Fugleman, dam Rosewarden, by Kilwarden.

DISTRICT CLASS 11 (Buckingham, Essex, Herts, Middlesex).—Nine entries.—Premium.—Miss Louie Stiles's Air Chariot, by Chaucer, dam Theorie, by Laughdon; Mr. R. C. Irving's Charmant, by Cyrano, dam Charm, by Mr. Arthur T. Pratt, the influence of whose mind was evidenced in the breeding of most of the winners.

A fine lot of three-year-olds was headed by Mr. G. M. T. Prettyman's Beau Boy, a good type of the breed, making a first appearance in a show ring. Second was Major Norman Everett's Beau Geste, who, like the winner was sired by the same owner's stallion, Tattingstone Beau Esprit, Mr. L. N. Champion, secured third. A level and promising collection of two-year-olds was paraded, the winner being bred in Essex by the owner, Captain R. S. Hall. It won well from Miss Zoe Quilter's Bawdsey Sir Roger, who last year got a first at the Royal. The third was taken by Major J. A. Berners.

JUMPING

Best jumper over the course (equal), dividing the first four prizes: Miss M. A. Baldwin's If Not, Mr. F. L. H. Allen's Tony, Mr. E. Adcock's Pete and Mr. W. H. Pell-Owen's Toby. The other six prizes were divided between Mr. T. Moody's Mighty Atom, Mr. W. H. Wellburn's Cuckoo, and Mr. F. V. Grange's Destiny.

SUFFOLK STALLIONS

The annual stallion show of the Suffolk Agricultural Society was held at Ipswich yesterday. The young stock was a great improvement on recent shows. Visitors present included prospective buyers from all parts of the country. Competition in the old stallion class was keen, the winner being Mrs. Rich's thrice Royal Show champion, the six-year-old Morston Gold King, second to which came the Norfolk bred and owned stallion, the four-year-old Moulton Sultan, owned and bred by Mr. Denny Wright. Third prize went to Mr. Arthur T. Pratt, the influence of whose mind was evidenced in the breeding of most of the winners.

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CONSERVATIVE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee was held at the House of Commons yesterday. The committee expressed its satisfaction at the declaration of the Leader of the Unionist Party regarding a guaranteed price for home-grown wheat and the prevention of the unfair competition of "dumped" or bounty-fed oats. Other matters discussed by the committee included the allocation of research grants, with particular reference to the diseases of sheep; commercial treaties and the Geneva Convention, as affecting agricultural products; and the Rabbits Bill, to be brought before the House next Friday. A discussion also took place on the recent Order of the Ministry of Health, which forbids producers of "Certified" and "Grade A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk from exhibiting their animals at agricultural shows. A deputation was appointed to convey the views of the committee to the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture.

"AS DEPEND

Parliament

THE SOVIET AND RELIGION

PRIME MINISTER ON ADMIRALTY ORDER

A SNOWDEN-CHURCHILL WRANGLE

TARIFF TRUCE

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, MARCH 4

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS

SIR EDWARD ALDERSON'S APPOINTMENT

The LORD CHANCELLOR read an announcement to the House dated March 3, 1930, stating that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint Sir Edward Hall Alderson, K.B.E., C.B. (Clerk Assistant), to the position of Clerk of the Parliaments vacant by the resignation of Sir Arthur Theodore Thring.

EARL CROMER, Lord Chamberlain, read a message from his Majesty the King in reply to the address from their lordships asking that some mark of his Majesty's bounty should be conferred on Sir Arthur Thring, and stating that his Majesty would give directions accordingly.

LORD FARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said he would like to express formally the congratulations of the House to Sir Edward Alderson on his attaining the high office to which his Majesty had appointed him. (Cheers.) They all recognized the courtesy with which Sir Edward Alderson had always met them in all inquiries on questions of practice and procedure. He had had 30 years' experience at the table of their lordships' House, and would always be able to direct them when difficulties arose.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he would like to join in the congratulations to Sir Edward Alderson, and to congratulate the House on securing a worthy successor to Sir Arthur Thring.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY (in the absence of the Marquess of Salisbury) and EARL BEAUCHAMP associated themselves with what Lord Parmoor and the Lord Chancellor had said.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE

Their lordships resumed the debate, adjourned from Wednesday last, on the motion of the BISHOP of SOUTHWARK: That there be laid before the House papers with reference to recent annual reports of medical officers of health on bad housing conditions.

LORD BUCKMASTER said that nobody denied the extent and gravity of the evil to which the motion called attention. As to the remedy, it might be suggested that they should call in State aid, but this was the most impersonal, most clumsy, and most costly method they could ever conceive for remedying any grievance. Private effort assisted by State aid was the real way of dealing with this matter. He would ask those who represented Labour if they could induce the trade unions to relax all their restrictive rules, except those relating to wages, in cases where men were engaged in reconditioning or rebuilding slum areas. Every one should make a contribution to what was a national problem.

The BISHOP of HEREFORD called attention to the need for improving housing in the rural areas. It was much more difficult, he said, to get public action taken in the country than in the towns. He did not think private enterprise would meet the needs of the situation. One of the difficulties of providing houses for people with low wages was the incidence of rates. A great effort had been made by some of the great corporations to meet this difficulty. The experiments in Manchester and Birmingham might be extended, but means must be taken to prevent the bad landlord benefiting from lower assessments.

VISCOUNT TEMPLEMORE said that he gathered from Lord Marley's speech last week that reconditioning was to be ruled out altogether. That would be a mistake. Each case should be treated on its merits. If that were not done they would embark on a very large expenditure indeed.

The EARL of IVEAGH said that the aggravated problem that we had to-day was the outcome of the difficulties of rent restriction. Until owners of land could more easily deal with their own property further development of new buildings for the working classes would be delayed. The Guinness Trust, of which he was chairman, owned five acres of land in Holloway-road with 25 houses, and they could not get vacant possession of sufficient of that land to begin to put up buildings to house 300 new tenants.

The EARL of MIDLETON said that he was a trustee of a public body having a number of leases of property of an inferior description, not quite sufficiently bad to be shut up by the local authority. It had remained unimproved since the War, because under the Rent Restriction Act the tenants could not be removed. That they should actually come to a deadlock and be unable to make effective a lease that had been made because of the rights of tenants was a difficulty that ought to be in some way removed. They would never avoid the great difficulties of overcrowding so long as they left it to anyone to establish a factory at any place without conditions as to where the people working in it were to be housed.

LORD DICKINSON said that the Royal Commission of 1885 pointed out that nearly 900,000 people were living in London in an officially recognized overcrowded condition. After 40 years' continuous labour on the part of local authorities there were still 800,000 people living in London under those conditions. The problem could not be solved except by a thorough study of the causes of overcrowding and the creation of slums. He was glad that the Government were going to introduce legislation on the question, and he was sure that it would help very much in the solution of the problem. (Cheers.)

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said that what was required was the provision of houses at low rents. He hoped that in the Government's Bill every encouragement would be given to the voluntary societies and institutions which had done as much as they could in the past. This was one of the problems which could be solved by the State providing private enterprise with facilities for capital.

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a slum clearance Bill in this Session and to pass it into law. They would, no doubt, have the advantage of the researches made and the facts ascertained during the office of the last Government. The question could not be solved without the rural districts being considered as well as the slums of the towns and industrial areas, and the Bill would deal with both. It would be a great encouragement to the Government to find that in their lordships' House they were promised what was really universal support in the desire to put an end to this great national evil. He did not think that this great problem could be approached except on the basis of a large measure of State interference, though, of course, the voluntary societies, which introduced the human element, ought to be encouraged in every possible way. So far as reconditioning was concerned, there would be nothing done in the Bill to discourage it, but it would not be one of the main features or proposals in the Bill itself. The Government considered that, although it might be costly, the work of providing alternative dwellings while slum clearance schemes were being carried out was absolutely necessary, and they intended to press on as quickly as possible with such schemes. They also contemplated that local authorities should undertake in advance larger amounts of new building, which would put them in a position to deal effectively with bad conditions.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK said he welcomed the encouraging speeches which had been made on behalf of the Government, but all efforts to solve the problem would fail unless the gap between the rent which the slum dweller now paid and that which he would have to pay when he moved into a new house, was bridged in some way. He noticed in *The Times* that day a letter from a writer who said that the problem had already been solved. In Warrington a number of houses had been built which were let at 8s. 4d. a week, and in 20 years the houses would belong to the tenants. That was an admirable and most interesting experiment, but the 8s. 4d. did not include rates, which with other charges would raise the rent to 13s. 4d. a week. Therefore the rent problem did not seem to have been solved. He hoped that the Government would remember that this was the real crux of the question.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

Their Lordships rose at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, MARCH 4

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether, in connexion with the mitigation of unemployment, he would consider the raising of a loan for the provision of relief and other works; the grant of pensions to the old workers in industry; a short-term programme of certain economic works; and a long-term programme for the fundamental reorganization of industry.

Mr. THOMAS (Derby).—The policy of the Government in regard to unemployment has already been announced to the House. (Ministerial laughter.)

SIR K. WOOD.—Does not the right hon. gentleman recognise the valuable nature of these proposals and the sources from which they have been derived, and will he not give satisfaction to his colleagues, who are so well and loyally supporting him? (Opposition laughter.)

There was no answer.

CHANNEL TUNNEL REPORT

Mr. THOMAS, replying to questions by Mr. L. SMITH (Hallam, U.), COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.), and Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.), said:—Formal notice of presentation to Parliament of the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee was given yesterday, and copies will be circulated as soon as possible. The Government propose to give immediate consideration to the report in all its aspects.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.).—Can the right hon. gentleman roughly say whether the Committee recommend the building of the tunnel or not? Mr. THOMAS.—I cannot even say it roughly. (Laughter.)

NAVAL CONFERENCE AND MERCHANT SHIPS

PROTECTION FROM AIR ATTACKS

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in connexion with the discussions at the Naval Conference concerning the protection of merchant ships in time of war against being sunk by submarines without the safety of the crews and passengers being ensured, the Government would consider the necessity of provision being made by international law for similar protection against sinkings by seaplanes or aeroplanes.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—While I will certainly consider the suggestion made by the right hon. gentleman, I cannot guarantee that the matter will be discussed during the present Conference.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) asked the Prime Minister, in view of the fact that the Second Schedule of the Treaties of Washington, known as the Root Resolutions, was signed by all the nations taking part, and subsequently ratified by all except France, whether the Government would adhere to those resolutions so that the lives of neutrals and non-combatants were fully protected against any form of attack from air or sea on merchant vessels except when the vessels refused to submit to visit and search, and no merchant vessel could be seized until its character had been determined by visit and search.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—As the hon. and gallant member is of course aware, the question of air attacks on merchant ships was not touched upon in the Washington Treaty. The submarine parts of the Washington Treaty are now being considered.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS.—If the right hon. gentleman looks back at the Root Resolutions he will see that they certainly cover air attack without mentioning it—all forms of attack on merchant ships. Mr. MACDONALD.—Quite obviously this is a subject which has to be taken up as a consequence of anything that may be done at this Conference.

BRITISH HOLDERS OF FRENCH LOANS

MR. SNOWDEN'S PROMISE

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to cases recently submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice by France against Brazil and Yugoslavia, as a result of which it was decided that French holders of pre-War foreign bonds must be paid their interest in gold and not in paper francs; and whether he would consider the advisability of bringing a similar test case with regard to the position of British holders of French loans.

Mr. SNOWDEN (Colne Valley).—I am aware of the cases referred to in the first part of the question, and I noted with interest the judgments given in July last, although the claims of the French bondholders in these cases are not in all respects identical with the claims of British holders of French loans. I will, as I previously said, take any appropriate opportunity which presents itself of placing the claims of British holders of French loans, with which I have the greatest sympathy, before the French Government for consideration. If agreement on the matter cannot be reached, I shall certainly consider whether it will be desirable to propose that the matter should be settled by arbitration.

Mr. MANDER.—Is the right hon. gentleman willing to consider referring the matter, not to arbitration but to the World Court, as suggested in the question? Mr. SNOWDEN.—No, I think there are reasons against that course.

"SPITEFUL CONTUMELY"

MR. CHURCHILL AND MR. SNOWDEN

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had received a communication from the Joint Industrial Council for the silk trade, representing both employers and employed in that industry; if so, would he state the nature of that communication; and whether he proposed now to make any statement.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have received a resolution from the council referred to advocating the retention of the existing silk duties. As I have repeatedly said, I am not prepared to anticipate the Budget statement in this or any other matter.

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.).—Is this in the interests of trade and industry? (Cheers.) Mr. REMER.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that eight out of 11 trade union members of the council voted in favour of the resolution? Mr. SNOWDEN.—I am not aware of that fact; but I am aware of the fact that there was strong opposition to it by certain trade unionist members. Mr. REMER.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that at the present moment there is a very serious disturbance of the industry owing to his persistence in not giving any indication of his intentions? Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeenshire, E., U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman say why he is not prepared to anticipate his Budget speech on this occasion? Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have some recollection of the hon. gentleman saying that he had had considerable experience of the Treasury. I am, therefore, very much surprised that, out of his own knowledge, he is not able to give himself an answer to that question. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.), who was received with Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.—Is it not surely the duty of the right hon. gentleman to give to the House and the country some better reason than he has given to-day for persisting in an attitude of spiteful contumely? (Loud cheers and Ministerial laughter.) Mr. SNOWDEN.—If I were guilty of spiteful contumely, I should find a precedent for that in the action of the right hon. gentleman in spitefully reimposing the McKenna duties—(cheers)—an action which has given rise to whatever troubles the industry finds itself in to-day. (Cheers.) Mr. BOOTHBY.—The right hon. gentleman made a statement with regard to something I was supposed to have said. I only wish to say, on a point of order, that I never said at any time that I ever had considerable experience at the Treasury. (Unionist cries of "Withdraw.")

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have the most vivid recollection of that statement.

THE CHANCELLOR AND DEPUTATIONS

UPROARIOUS SCENE

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the fact that if the duties on silk and artificial silk were removed there would be a flood of imports from the Continent, and that there was not even a possibility of improvement in the silk and artificial silk industries while the present uncertainty remained, he would receive a deputation from the trade so that he might be in possession of the full facts of the situation.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have already received representations from the silk trade, and several deputations have discussed various aspects of the question with the Commissioners of Customs and Excise on my behalf. In these circumstances I do not think there is any necessity to trouble the trade to send a deputation to me.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Surely it has long been the custom of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the weeks preceding the introduction of the Budget to receive freely 10, 12, or 15 deputations from different trades and interests that are anxious about the possible financial legislation and wish to lay their case before him. Why does the right hon. gentleman depart from a practice which is so respectable and so long established? (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—One reason is that I do not find so much enjoyment as the right hon. gentleman did in airing his views before these deputations. (Laughter and Unionist cries of "Order" and "Withdraw.")

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.).—May not the House have serious answers to serious questions instead of this continual flow of petty irrelevancies? (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.).—That was very vulgar, Snowden. (Unionist cheers and uproar on the Ministerialist benches.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I had not finished my reply. If my answer was vulgar, I am sorry that I have fallen into the precedent just set up. (Uproar, during which members on both sides of the House shouted at each other. Among the cries that could be distinguished were: "Vulgar." "Tell the truth." and "Throw him out.")

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I will complete my answer by saying that last week I received a most representative deputation from the Association of Chambers of Commerce, who raised this matter. I am meeting another deputation from the Federation of British Industries in the course of a day or two, and I have no doubt they too will raise this matter and will get my views.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Having regard to the great technicality of the silk duties and the special position which this trade occupies, will not the right hon. gentleman, bearing in mind the fact that he is a public servant, receive a deputation from the silk industry himself as Chancellor of the Exchequer?

Mr. SNOWDEN shook his head.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Will he not in the course of his duty receive a deputation from a trade which wishes to put facts before him?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have already said that deputations representing the silk trade have been received on my behalf by the Board of Customs and Excise, and all the knowledge in the possession of those industries has been placed before the Board. Therefore they can add nothing to the information they have already placed before me. (Ministerialist cheers.)

Mr. CHURCHILL.—But is it not the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—(Ministerialist interruptions and cries of "Order!")

The SPEAKER.—I cannot allow questions to develop like this.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—With great respect, Mr. Speaker, very important points of departmental and even constitutional usage are raised by the refusal of a Minister to discharge in the ordinary manner (Ministerialist interruptions) the duties of his Department and to be accessible to various influential interests. (Ministerialist cries of "Question" and "Order.")

The SPEAKER.—I understand that the right hon. gentleman is putting a question to me.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—May I not be permitted to press the Chancellor of the Exchequer to act with reasonable courtesy and good feeling in this matter?

The SPEAKER.—As regards the continuances of supplementaries on this particular question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to me to have given a very definite answer, and I doubt whether any further pressure will induce him to say anything more. (Ministerialist cheers.)

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Arrogance, impudence! (Unionist cheers and Ministerialist cries of "Order.")

Mr. SNOWDEN, rising again amid uproar, said:—I did not need to be lectured by the right hon. gentleman on the conduct of my office. (Ministerialist cheers.)

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—I ask, Mr. Speaker, whether it is in accordance with the custom of the House at question time for a Minister when answering questions to preface the answer to a question by endeavouring to give a rebuke to a right hon. gentleman on a matter which arises on a previous question? (Ministerialist cries of "Shame" and "Name," and Unionist cheers.)

The SPEAKER.—I think it would be very much better if we confined ourselves to asking and answering questions.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—Mr. Speaker, may I draw your attention to the fact that the right hon. gentleman the member for Epping was advised to desist from questioning by you, and then proceeded to hurl interjections across the table?

The SPEAKER.—I did not specify any individual. It applies to both sides.

Mr. HACKING asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the fact that the letter written to him by the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, dated December 24, 1929, had concern with the treatment of stocks, and had nothing to do with the question of retention or repeal of the silk and artificial silk duties, and in view of the January resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which stated that the fear of disturbance of the existing duties was hampering progress and development of the trades concerned, he would reconsider his refusal to make an early pronouncement on the subject.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—No, Sir.

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE MOTOR TRADE

SIR H. CAYZER (Portsmouth, S., U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had considered the offer made on February 24, 1930, by the British section of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders offering to pay the whole of the costs of an inquiry to investigate every aspect of the question in relation to the motor industry, whether by the Economic Advisory Council or by a special Commission; and whether he intended to take advantage of this offer.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) also had a question on the paper as to an inquiry.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—No such offer has been submitted to me, and I have no information on the matter beyond reference to it in the Press.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—If such an offer were submitted would not his Majesty's Government fortify themselves by the advice and opinion of an impartial committee on a matter which, apart from party controversy, is one of great consequence to large numbers of people?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—This alleged statement by this society has not been submitted to me, and, therefore, I am not called upon to offer any observations upon it. The right hon. gentleman knows that these duties were imposed, not in the interests of trade but purely as revenue duties, and, therefore, it is the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider them from that point of view.

CROWN APPEALS

Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if his attention had been drawn to the judgment in the final Court of Appeal on February 25 last wherein useless appeals by the Crown to the detriment of the taxpayer were referred to; upon whose advice that particular appeal was prosecuted; and whether he would take steps in the future to prevent cases involving no question of principle being taken to the final Court of Appeal.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have seen newspaper reports of Lord Dunedin's remarks, and I confess to finding great difficulty in understanding what prompted them. Judgment had been given for the Crown by a High Court Judge of exceptional experience in taxation cases. It is true that this judgment was overruled by the Court of Appeal, but the case was one in which over £300,000 was at stake, and an important point of principle was in issue. The Crown was contending for the maintenance of a long-established practice and that practice was one which in the vast majority of similar cases is more favourable to the taxpayer than what has now been declared to be the true interpretation of the law. I may add that since the beginning of 1929 nine appeals in Inland Revenue cases have been heard by the House of Lords. Seven of these were appeals by taxpayers and two by the Crown. Judgment was given for the Crown in all the cases but one. No further defence of the Crown's advisers seems necessary.

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).—Will the Chancellor of the Exchequer see that when doubtful points have to be settled in this way the Crown should reimburse the taxpayer the cost of the proceedings; otherwise it is impossible for the ordinary individual to have a point decided?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—That point has often been raised, and I am not prepared to give a decision on an important matter like that in answer to a supplementary question.

SOVIET AND RELIGION

ADMIRALTY AND INTERCESSION SERVICES

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), who was received with loud Opposition cheers, asked the Prime Minister whether his Majesty's Government had decided that the intercessory prayers proposed by the heads of all the Churches to be read on March 16 should be prohibited at services attended by members of his Majesty's naval, military, and air forces, and, if so, whether he would withdraw such a prohibition, which was an interference with the expression of a deep religious feeling approved by the heads of the religious bodies concerned.

Mr. MAC DONALD (who was received with Ministerial cheers) said:—I ought to say that the first part of the right hon. gentleman's question is very inaccurately expressed, and the second part, therefore, does not arise. But to give a fuller reply—the intention of the Government was accurately described, and apparently to the satisfaction of the House, by the First Lord of the Admiralty in answer to a question by the hon. and gallant member for Maidstone (Commander Bellairs) on February 19. I would also refer the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Baldwin) to the answer which would have been given to a question by the hon. member for Sudbury (Colonel Burton) on the paper this afternoon, if it had been reached. The effect of that answer is: "Orders have been issued which make it clear that no compulsion to attend such services is to be exercised. These instructions apply only to persons under military orders. Both civilian and military *personnel* are free to attend in a voluntary way any service they wish to attend." (Ministerial cheers, and an Opposition member, "In uniform?") From this it will be seen that the Army instructions are not intended to alter the position as it was explained to the House by the First Lord of the Admiralty. The instruction refers only to what amounts to an official and compulsory service. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) asked whether it was accurate to say that this decision had been taken "in view of the political character which the controversy had assumed."

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The direction was given quite obviously because it is absolutely impossible in circumstances such as would have obtained by the reading of the prayers as a compulsory military parade to forget the circumstances connected with this agitation. Where there is a sincere voluntary religious spiritual desire to help, by prayer and supplication, the wrongs that may be inflicted upon Christians in Russia neither the Government themselves nor any other Department will stand in the way of the expression of that desire, but it is perfectly obvious that when addressing an Army service one has to be very careful that he is promoting the interests of the persecuted Christians and not giving further arguments to the continuation of that persecution. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.—Does not the right hon. gentleman realize that he is introducing a political element into the decision that these prayers shall not be read as services which soldiers and other members of his Majesty's Forces attend? (Opposition cheers and Ministerial counter-cheers.)

Mr. J. HUDSON (Huddersfield, Lab.) interjected a remark which was inaudible in the Press Gallery.

The SPEAKER.—I cannot allow that to be said in this House. (Opposition cheers and loud cries of "Withdraw" and "Name.")

The SPEAKER.—I would be the last to desire any incident to take place on this particular question, and I hope that the hon. member will withdraw what he said. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. HUDSON.—In view of the protest which you have made I withdraw, and apologize for making that statement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—I should like to ask the Prime Minister whether the answer given by the First Lord of the Admiralty in respect of services under his control, on February 19, applied also to the services in the Army and in the Air Force. As I understand it, it was only to apply to parade services in barracks which are compulsory. In order to elucidate that point a little further I should like to ask him this. There are a great many services, as we know, where there are small units, which are also parade services and which are compulsory, where they are marched to particular churches or chapels, generally Roman Catholic or Nonconformist, where the bulk of the congregation is civilian but where the chaplains are Army chaplains. Would the Order apply to those cases, and would the chaplains, under those conditions—although the majority of those present were civilians and there might only be a small proportion of soldiers, although it is a compulsory parade—be forbidden to use the services which had been ordained by their own Churches? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—May I confess to the House that when the answer was given on February 19 by the First Lord of the Admiralty the Government naturally assumed that if there were to be any points of detail, any points of inquiry made by sincerely religious people regarding the application of that Order, we should have had them? We did not have them. There was no agitation at all until certain newspapers which have been carrying on this agitation—(Ministerial cheers)—got hold of the report. What I want to say is that, in my own mind—and I certainly give my word, as representing the Government—nothing of the nature of what is in the right hon. gentleman's mind should be interfered with. Certainly not. But formal parades in barracks, on board ship, and so on, of a compulsory nature—a pure parade—ought not to be used in the present circumstances for that form of service. What I would propose is that on the whole matter opinions should be exchanged regarding its operation, and—for goodness' sake!—do let us keep politics out of it. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial counter-cheers.)

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—I am very glad to hear that explanation, but I can assure the right hon. gentleman that this is really not a newspaper agitation. (Opposition cheers.) If I may be permitted to say so, I have received from many important leaders in the Free Churches, who are not unfriendly to the Government, communications which show their very deep concern, and in which they say that if that Order were carried out it would be quite impossible to get young men of high character to take the positions of chaplains in the Army. (Ministerial cries of "Oh.")

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I do hope that whatever is going to be said about this there will be no misunderstanding about it. I also have had letters, not only from the leaders of the Free Churches but from leaders of other Churches, and as a result of explanations I believe that the whole of the difficulty has been removed. There is still a question arising as to how, in certain circumstances, the Order can be applied. I make a free offer to everybody who is interested in that to get into contact with me between now and the date of the service, and everything will be candidly and sincerely examined and inquired into.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.—Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that these church parades are compulsory parades, and that if a unit wants to go to a Methodist chapel, for example, it is marched off from the parade ground to that chapel and is only a very small proportion of the congregation there? The Order, as it now stands, is that the service in that chapel cannot include the intercessory prayers, and it is that to which I take exception. If the right hon. gentleman says that he will have that altered, that is another matter.

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.).—May I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that as the Prime Minister has left the position it now means that a small squad going to a Wesleyan or Baptist chapel or to a Roman Catholic church will be compelled, whether it likes it or not, to go to that service and to hear those intercessory prayers? (Opposition cries of "No.") May I further suggest to the Prime Minister that if the principle of voluntaryism is going to be maintained in this, he should allow all these small squads to please themselves whether they attend these services or not? (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.).—May I ask the Prime Minister how it will be possible for sailors at sea in ships to attend any alternative services?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I really cannot, as Prime Minister, charge myself with, or profess to be possessed of, the knowledge of all the details of services in the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force, but I know the spirit in which the decision was come to, and that spirit had better be carried to the responsible heads. I pledge myself to nothing, except this, that every attempt will be made to allow full spiritual liberty on this occasion, but not only for matters of individual conscience, but for larger matters. No action must be taken which will appear to make these exercises an official military exercise.

Mr. BALDWIN.—Do I understand from the Prime Minister that he will be willing to discuss this matter with the leader of the Liberal Party and myself?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Certainly.

Mr. BALDWIN.—Because the leader of the Liberal Party and I, as he knows, do not always see eye to eye. I feel sure the Prime Minister knows me well enough to take my word.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The only complaint I have of the expression used by the leader of the Opposition is, why himself and the leader of the Liberal Party? Why not make a trinity and include myself, because I am in precisely the same position as they are? I shall be only too glad to do what the right hon. gentleman suggests.

THE TARIFF TRUCE

STATEMENT BY MR. GRAHAM

The House went into Committee of Supply on a vote on account of £139,580,000 for the Civil and Revenue Departments, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On the Board of Trade vote of £105,000,

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said the issue involved by the proposed tariff truce was one of enormous importance. The House would have been in a better position to discuss it if they had had in a White Paper a draft of the tariff truce which was under consideration at Geneva, and also the terms of any amendments which the President of the Board of Trade proposed. The first project was that the truce was to run for two years as from October last, but it contained a number of qualifications. It excluded all duties of a purely fiscal character, and unless Article 6 was precisely defined it might lead to countries putting on new duties merely by calling them fiscal duties. Article 10, which gave latitude to establish fresh tariff rates for new products provided such rates were proportionate to the rates already applicable to similar products, provided a tremendous loophole in regard to new products in which we might easily be pioneers. There was also a general exemption clause which would enable other countries to put their tariffs higher if they found it convenient.

Having dealt with the other clauses of the draft Convention, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister said that a project in those terms—a project even in amended terms of that character—was surely a bad bargain for this country to enter into at any time. (Unionist cheers.) It was giving away almost everything, and it was getting nothing in return. If the Convention went through, every one of our foreign competitors could, for the whole period of the Convention, maintain their duties exactly as they were to-day—they could, indeed, use the exceptions clause to raise them in certain circumstances—and Great Britain would be absolutely bound never to put on a duty in any circumstances. The President of the Board of Trade hoped that the Convention might lead to reduction of tariffs by foreign countries. It had been wittily said, "Hope is the only commodity which is not yet taxed." Mr. Graham had got the asset of hope in a very large measure. In the few months which preceded the negotiations of last November no fewer than 13 foreign countries had put up their tariffs. In the discussions at Geneva there were certain countries which said that, while they might join in a tariff truce, they could only do so provided they had time to get an increase of their tariffs before they signed the Convention.

This country was to be asked for two years to give up all right to protect itself by any duty, whatever the circumstances, no matter how severe competition might be, no matter how unfair the conditions of labour with which we had to compete, no matter how bad unemployment might become, no matter how damaging might be the dumping of bounty-fed goods contrary to the principles of free trade. Great Britain would close the door upon any possibility of negotiating with our Dominions—and perhaps the most serious sign in the whole matter was that every Dominion had absolutely refused to enter into this bargain. (Unionist cheers.) In the best of circumstances affecting our trade and commerce, it would be unwise to expose ourselves to the risks potential in this truce, but in present conditions the truce was unthinkable. There never was a time when foreign countries were turning away more and more from most-favoured-nation treatment than the present, or were more bent on driving particular bargains with this or that country most suitable to their mutual convenience. The Italian delegate at Geneva strongly advocated bilateral agreements as against collective agreements. There was no reason to suppose that the French attitude was any different. The United States had made it plain that they had no intention of becoming a partner in a tariff truce. With the future of our industries profoundly disquieting and uncertain there never was a time when they stood more in need of any assistance which the Government could give them. Yet this was a time when the Government tied their hands at home and ignored the Dominions. All the Dominions and India had made it absolutely plain that in no circumstances would they be parties to this Convention. What a prelude to the Imperial Economic Conference which was to be held in London in the autumn! (Opposition cheers.)

He begged the President of the Board of Trade to reconsider his position. The one bright spot for the future of our industries was the British Empire. Surely it was the plain duty of the right hon. gentleman to encourage Imperial trade arrangements. In a large number of the Dominions—indeed, throughout the Empire generally—common agreements could be made in regard to certain manufactures, raw material, buying and selling arrangements, and for common action with respect to foreign commercial treaties and foreign cartels. But these things could not be achieved if the Government tied their hands in a way that made effective action impossible. Had the right hon. gentleman ever consulted the great business organizations in this country? Every one of them appeared to be against the proposal. The strongest testimony of all in that respect came from Sir Arthur Balfour, of the International Chamber of Commerce, the man whom the Prime Minister had invited to become the Chairman of the Economic Council, which was to meet at Downing-street to teach the Government how to get back our foreign trade. The London Executive of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce passed unanimously a resolution declaring that the adhesion of this country to the proposed tariff truce would definitely limit the possibility of exercising British influence for a general reduction of tariffs, would prove disastrous to British industry and commerce, would be likely to prejudice the development of Imperial trade, and would prove an additional handicap to the solution of the unemployment problem. (Hear, hear.) The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris had all passed resolutions in the same sense. In itself, there was not a word to be said in defence of the proposal. The circumstances and time in which it was advanced made it more damaging still. If this country stood alone as an island country it would be folly to sacrifice our freedom, but to dissociate ourselves from the Empire and from the opportunity of Empire cooperation in trade negotiations and in trade was nothing short of madness. (Cheers.) He moved to reduce the Vote by £100.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM, who was received with general cheers, said he desired to acknowledge in the warmest possible terms the kindly references to himself with which Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister introduced his speech and to thank members in all parts of the House for the references which they had made to recent events. The House would forgive him if he spoke briefly (hear, hear), and without his usual violence (laughter) and without that enthusiasm which had had such unfortunate results. (Laughter.)

The right hon. gentleman then summarized the events which had led up to the proposed conference at Geneva, and, referring to the recommendations of the Economic Conference of 1927, said that, while those recommendations were not in favour of free trade as they understood it, they were certainly recommendations in favour of freer trade. The whole burden of the argument at that Conference was that, at the earliest possible moment, the nations generally should steadily move in a downward direction in tariffs—in other words, that the maximum freedom should be secured. During the two years which followed that Conference the results were admittedly disappointing. (Hear, hear.) So far from there being a downward movement in tariffs, the tendency was, to some extent, in the opposite direction. (Hear, hear.) They went to the League Assembly in September, 1929, to ascertain whether any practical results could be obtained from the Conference of 1927, pledged to do all they could in the direction of freer trade. Accordingly, the question for the Assembly was to find, if it was possible, a practical means to attain that end.

After a reference to the Stresemann-Briand proposal for a scheme of European economic federation or cooperation, Mr. Graham said that, in his speech on behalf of the British delegation, he endeavoured to put in plain and practical form what had been described as the tariff truce proposal. That was very heartily welcomed in all parts of the Assembly, and, though the discussion was in general terms, there was no opposition at that time. A unanimous resolution was passed that the nations should engage at the earliest possible moment in discussions bearing on the wider economic cooperation suggested by Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand, and, as part of that effort, should instruct the appropriate Committees of the League to frame an agenda for the discussion of the tariff truce.

OBJECT OF A TRUCE

The object of the truce was to secure an understanding that for a period of two or three years, whatever might be decided, the nations which were parties to it would agree not to move in an upward direction but would come to an understanding that tariffs would not be increased pending a discussion of such diminution as could be obtained. That was the unanimous recommendation of the League Assembly. The machinery of the League of Nations on its economic side was devoted to the preparation of the draft Convention which formed the basis of discussion in the plenary session at Geneva a week ago and which was still under the detailed committee investigations of that body. Dealing with "the widespread misunderstanding" of the tariff truce, he said that a large part of the attack which had been made had been due to the quite mistaken notion that it was proposed to stabilize tariffs for a period of two or three years at their present level. That was not the idea at all. The idea was that there should be the simple understanding to which he had referred—no stabilization of these tariffs, a decision to arrest the upward movement, and then a systematic investigation of proposals for reduction. It was true that since this plan was mooted there had been tariff increases in certain countries, but only in two or three of these cases had the tariff increases been in any way due to the proposal for a tariff truce. In any case that did not for a moment arrest the progress along the lines of removing tariff barriers? There were not a single step nearer to that objective than they were three years ago, when a tariff truce was discussed. There had been a tendency in recent times for his Majesty's Government, under sentimental influences, to give many things away freely without due regard to their economic value to this country. If our interests were to be sacrificed again, let it be remembered that other nations were not influenced by sentimental ideas. If the worst came to the worst, the Government ought to be guarded in what they did, and whatever arrangement was made should be secure and fool-proof. He had been for many years a confirmed free-trader; but in recent years he had realized that there was a line beyond which Great Britain could not go, that there was an endurance which could not be tried beyond a certain limit, and that we might be driven to take certain steps. (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. BUTLER (Saffron Walden, U.) said that it was essential that we should use the weapon of increased tariffs to try to improve that trade. To support a tariff truce at this moment would be to stabilize depression.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS said that if we were not in a position to bind the Empire together by negotiations in regard to tariffs parts of the Empire might, not of their free will, but by the force of circumstances, drift out of the Empire.

SIR C. MORRISON-BELL (Honiton, U.) said that this country would never be able to get tariffs down until it had some definite weapon with which to bargain.

EARL CASTLESTEWART (Leicester, Harborough, U.) said that the tariff truce was over-emphasis of a desire to develop export trades which were already very near the limit of immediate expansion. They would not get anything in the way of a reduction of tariffs from the United States within a measurable period, and he doubted whether they would get much in the way of concessions from other countries. If the tariff truce was signed this country would have to forgo its only means of defence, and he hoped the House would not allow its hands to be shackled and manacled for an indefinite time.

BACK BENCH VIEWS

SIR R. RODD (St. Marylebone, U.) said that without something on our side to bargain with, something to offer in return, it was quite impossible to make any impression on the material position brought about by the tariff walls of other countries. Mr. HARDIE (Glasgow, Springburn, Lab.) urged that tariff walls afforded no protection to the people inside them; they were but barriers to the progress of good relations between the nations. Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) described the tariff truce as a new piece of Socialist insanity. CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE (Leicester, S., U.) said that in Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham no less than £390,000 had been spent by 12 representative firms in putting in new machinery since 1925; they were now employing 1,800 men more and paying over £250,000 more in wages than in 1924. That was an example of what could be done by a duty and

A CONFERENCE OF THE EMPIRE

FIRST UNIONIST BUSINESS

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

Mr. Baldwin yesterday addressed a meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations at the Hotel Cecil.

Lady Iveagh was elected chairman of the council in succession to Mr. Gwilym Rowlands to whom a vote of thanks was passed for his services during his year of office. Among those on the platform were Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Lord Londonderry, Lord Farnglon, Lord Kylsant, Lord Clarendon, and Mr. J. C. C. Davidson.

Mr. Baldwin, who was given a hearty reception, said:—

This is indeed an interesting and historic day. There are two party meetings, the Liberals' and ours, and though the path of no party leader to-day is free from difficulty, whether he be Labour or Liberal or Unionist, yet no leader can congratulate himself as I can on the amazing and steadfast loyalty of the party as a whole (cheers), and of the National Union during these last trying and difficult months.

There are two or three subjects which I would speak about to-day. First a word or two on agriculture—not that the time has come for expounding the full policy, but to make one or two, I trust, pertinent observations.

I was amazed, and I am not easily amazed, at the tone of some of the speeches at Cambridge on Saturday, and to see how little gratitude was given us for what we did in the last Parliament, and how the blame for all the misfortunes of that industry was laid on our shoulders. Talk such as that defeats itself. Our representatives in the agricultural districts will have no difficulty in disposing of that kind of stuff. Look at all the legislation we passed to help in marketing and marking. Look how in a time of unparalleled financial difficulty we found money for sugar and for freight relief amounting to some 10 millions a year. Look, above all, how, having removed step by step the burden of the rates from agriculture, we made a clean sweep of them last winter. (Cheers.)

A COMPLEX PROBLEM

The conditions in manufacturing and agriculture differ profoundly. Safeguarding, by widening the market and by increasing the scale of output, may have a great effect in economical and in cheaper production, but the cost of production in agriculture is affected to an infinitesimal degree compared with the cost in industry by any method of that kind. The varying conditions throughout the country of the different kinds of agriculture make the problem so complex that it is little wonder that in the whole course of its history the National Farmers' Union has never been able to agree upon or to suggest any practical programme. (Hear, hear.)

I remember very well in 1923 I went to them for advice and assistance and they were inexpable of giving me either, and when I proposed at that election a subsidy on arable land a substantial subsidy—it was not welcomed; it was not received with enthusiasm, and we lost more agricultural seats at that election than we had lost for many years. You will not be surprised from what I say that it is a matter of complexity and of difficulty to develop a programme which will embrace so far as possible those multifarious industries that are comprised in the single word agriculture. But we are hard at work upon it and I hope before too long I may be able to make an announcement, as I said at the Coliseum, at a suitable place and before a suitable audience. (Hear, hear.)

But meantime my colleagues and I have been conscious of the anxiety displayed, particularly in two directions, and we felt it only right before we were in a position to announce our full policy to say, at any rate, something which would tend to alleviate that anxiety and to show that we were incorporating in our whole programme the treatment of wheat in this country and the importation of dumped oats, which primarily refers to Scotland.

And now I want to speak generally on our policy. Our policy divides itself naturally into two parts—our domestic policy and our Imperial policy—and I want you this morning to consider them separately for reasons which I will lay before you.

DOMESTIC POLICY

In domestic policy the situation changes rapidly. It is a very different situation to-day from what it was when we went out of office. The clock has been set back. (Hear, hear.) The confidence which was springing up a year ago has gone. The financial situation is far graver and the fears with regard to that and the loss of confidence have led directly to that alarming and increasing growth in unemployment which, unless I am greatly mistaken, will continue to progress so long as this Government is in power. (Hear, hear.)

Therefore our efforts must be directed immediately on resuming office (cheers) to a close husbanding of all the national resources and to the stimulation of our industry. And that stimulation we propose to effect by a thoroughgoing policy of safeguarding (cheers), and I gave reasons at the Coliseum why safeguarding in present circumstances is a more reliable and efficient weapon than general protection. (Hear, hear.) Safeguarding will give us all we want. It gives us a weapon for restoration at home. It gives us a weapon for negotiation. It may well be that we may find it useful as a weapon for retaliation.

When I come to speak of Imperial politics I am speaking of politics which have always been close to the heart of our great party, politics for which we have fought and suffered and fought again, but politics which for some years—and I will explore the reasons later—have rather receded into the background. There are many here who took part, as I did in a humble way, in the struggles of long ago, with the various domestic politics which immediately preceded the War. The War itself, and those stern years following, turned our thoughts in other directions so far as our activities were concerned, though none of us has ever lost the dreams which impelled us in the old days to action.

POST-WAR INDUSTRY

If you look back over those years since the War you will see more clearly than ever that the whole nation was struggling like a ship that had been battered in a storm to get itself back upon an even keel. Underlying everything from 1920 onwards was the most difficult industrial situation that this country has ever had to face, and it would have been perfectly impossible for any Government or any party to have brought forward any great policy with any prospect of success at a time when the minds not only of the whole country but of those responsible for its government were concentrated on getting peace and reason into industry, and dealing with those thousand and one almost insoluble problems in connexion with conditions of work and wages and so forth—questions which had been turned completely upside down in the years of the War and had to be settled again in the light of the new circumstances of the time. But now the time has come when every party must look in the face the gravity of the situation regarding employment and at every means of increasing that employment and increasing the trade of the country.

That reason, just as much as the far greater and wider reason, the uniting of our peoples in the Empire, the visualizing of the Empire as an economic unit—these reasons combined bring us to the point that we must wed an Imperial policy with our domestic policy if we are going to make the greatest effort possible for men to make in the development of our own country and the solution of our own economic problems. When we come to consider these questions we always have to come to considering the possibility of circumstances to which I will refer later, and what are known in the political world as food taxes. I have always been unwilling, and I am unwilling to-day, to ask the people of this country to give any vote on a question of food taxes unless and until they know exactly what is involved and what they may be going to get in exchange. (Cheers.) I will not ask people to vote blindly. Large Imperial issues might very well be involved; and remember this: so long as those Imperial issues are involved directly in our General Elections and get mixed up inevitably and inextricably with our domestic policies, there is the danger to inter-Imperial relations which I need hardly at this moment specify, but which you will see clearly enough.

FOOD TAX PLEDGES

I know quite well that many of my friends, my most loyal friends, with whom I have worked for years in the party, have taken the view, wrongly as I shall show, that the declaration which I made at the Coliseum, and to which I adhere to-day—(loud cheers)—precludes negotiating freely and fully with the Dominions. It does nothing of the kind. (Cheers.) The difficulty does not lie there. It would be ridiculous in such a family gathering as an Imperial Conference is to rule any subject out, whatever that subject may be. Every subject must be discussed. But you see the difficulty. If, in the course of your discussions, you find evolving itself a policy which would mean that considerable advantages to the trade of this country might be secured by this country giving a tax or taxes on one or more articles of foreign food, then, of course, we are barred from giving effect to that in the next Parliament by our pledges, and the question would have to remain for presentation to a subsequent election.

Well, now, there is a great difficulty about that, which I want to put frankly before you. The difficulty is this. I have never seen it stressed on the platform, I think it is time that it was. It is the difficulty to which I alluded a few months ago, and the difficulty which has always influenced me in refusing to allow food taxes to be brought before the public at a General Election. The difficulty is this. Any negotiations of that kind, resulting in something definite, subject to the sanction of Parliament, would, as I say, under existing arrangements, have to be presented to the country at a General Election. A General Election is a party fight between our party and our opponents. That particular arrangement, treaty, or whatever you like to call it would become part of our party programme. It might be beaten. It might be successful, with whatever else we happen to include in the party programme.

Now there is no prejudice greater in this country than the prejudice against what may be described as a food tax. It is regarded from the political point of view, and, if any treaty or arrangement were secured at a party election and were given effect to, it would inevitably be upset by the next party that came into power. The result of an engagement of that kind in Imperial matters being treated as the shuttlecock of our party politics might do damage to Imperial relations that would last, perhaps, for a generation. (Cheers.) That is what I fear, and for some time past I have been directing my mind to this subject to see if it is not possible to get these big questions concerned with our Imperial relationship taken out of the arena of party politics. (Cheers.)

AID OF REFERENDUM

I believe there is a way, and I believe there is only one way, and the way that I am going to propose to you may be said in a sense of the word to be in the apostolic succession, for it was advocated by Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister. It was advocated in 1895 in the short term of the Liberal Government; it was advocated by Mr. Balfour, and it is going to be advocated by me to-day—and that is to bring to our aid the means of the Referendum. (Loud cheers.) Let me remind you of the words which Lord Salisbury himself used:—"Whenever the foundations of the Constitution itself are to be dealt with by one form of machinery or another, the nation are called into council upon this issue, and this issue only, and are asked whether they will have it so." And he said the importance of it was to secure the sanction of the whole nation.

Now such a matter as I have alluded to, when you look at the history of the last 60 years, is of no less importance than an issue of the British Constitution, for it is in essence turning your back upon the old ways in this country, and it is attempting to start a new constitutional link between the nations of the Empire—a constitutional issue if ever there was one.

In 1911 there was an amendment moved by means of a new clause by Mr. George Cave, as he then was, to the Parliament Act. Several of us who are sitting on this platform voted for it. That was in 1911. Mr. Balfour, in the course of a long and reasoned speech, used these words: "That which does on these great occasions give the opportunity to the Government of the day, without a dissolution, without a resignation, without the utter subversion not merely of a particular scheme of legislation, but of your whole political system, administrative as well as legislative—the only machinery for it that the wit of man has yet devised is the Referendum, the appeal to the people at the polls. That it is practical we know, because it has been practised. You may imagine if you like the various abuses which may spring up, though I think them in the highest degree improbable. Yet I believe you will find it works smoothly, practically, and simply against the excessive party system which is undoubtedly the danger awaiting us in the future." I call those remarks both pregnant and prophetic.

I will only trouble you with one more quotation. It comes from Sir William Anson, who, if any member of our party ever was, was an authority on constitutional history and constitutional law. He said in that same debate in 1911: "We shall get a real issue unless the Government choose to stake their existence on the vote of the people." Anson puts his finger right on the spot. A Referendum ought not to involve the fate of a Government because, if the fate of a Government hangs on a Referendum, the Referendum immediately becomes political. The party would feel obliged to vote for it as a whole, though it might be that some of the party might object to what was proposed. All those opposed to the party politically might feel obliged to vote against it. But it is a real issue if the people of the country know they are asked to give their decision on a specific point, and that the result of their decision does not mean a General Election and a dissolution. They could give their vote then free and on its merits. I believe they would do so and I believe that is our solution. (Cheers.)

THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE

There will be no food tax at the General Election, and the people of this country will never have to pay a food tax unless they so decide it themselves. (Hear, hear.)

The first business that will lie before us if we are returned to power will be to summon unconditionally a conference of the Empire to discuss these economic subjects and to get something done. (Cheers.) We cannot say now. We have no idea of the lines the discussions may take and what may emerge from those discussions. I would rather not conjecture. The Dominions are autonomous and free. They would resent our saying in this room what they might do or what we might do.

It is not for us to dictate to them. (Cheers.) It is not for us to meet in an atmosphere of perfect freedom, and if as a result of those discussions there should emerge any form of agreement, arrangement, treaty, whatever you like to call it, that does give us great benefits, and that demands in return a tax on some article of food from a foreign country or taxes on some articles—that whole issue can be put clearly before our people. They would be able to judge for themselves whether it is to their advantage to say "Aye" or "No." In a way that has never been done before, we are going to practise what Labour talks about so much, open diplomacy and the taking of the people into partnership. (Cheers.)

CAUSE OF EMPIRE UNITY

Believe me there is no alternative to a vision of the economic unity of our Empire except its ultimate dissolution. There can be no more vital question than that which lies before you now, no question better worth working for, because it means the ultimate salvation of our own country; it means the ultimate duration of our Empire. No greater cause ever lay before a party, and I believe the party will rise in its strength and work to give effect to the ideals they have before them. But, of course, it does call for work and it calls for unity. (Cheers.)

My last word to you this morning is: Close up your ranks and fight shoulder to shoulder, and you will win not only a great victory, but one to which the people not only in this country but in every corner of the Empire may look back in generations to come, as an election where the people of this country finally and ultimately took on its choice to be one with its kindred overseas. (Cheers.) Our work will be no ephemeral work, as is so much of the work of politics, but work which will live and prosper long after our own work is done. (Cheers.)

Lady Iveagh read a telegram from the Central Committee of the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association saying that they had passed a resolution recording steadfast and abiding confidence in Mr. Baldwin and his policy. She added that those words expressed the feelings of the conference, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin, responding, expressed thanks for the generous reception he had received and "for the loyalty and patience which you have shown through very difficult times." He added:—"We are all, sitting on this platform, absolutely united in our policy. (Cheers.) There is not a shadow of difference between us, and if you will all, as I said, stand shoulder to shoulder there is no power in this country that can oppose us." (Loud cheers.)

EMPIRE PROPOSALS WELCOMED

RESOLUTION OF CENTRAL COUNCIL

The meeting of the Central Council continued in private after Mr. Baldwin's speech for the discussion of a long series of resolutions. It is understood that the first of the notices of motion was one by Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., on the subject of Empire policy. In view of Mr. Baldwin's speech Mr. Hannon withdrew this motion and submitted the following:—

"That this meeting of the Central Council heartily welcomes the declaration of the leader of the party that when a Conservative Government is returned to power a special Imperial Conference representative of the Dominions, Colonies, and all parts of the Empire shall be called without delay, and that in order to lift Empire policy above party differences any constructive proposals affecting the British fiscal system which may come from this Imperial Conference shall be submitted for the sanction of the nation by means of a referendum."

Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The motion which Mr. Hannon had withdrawn was one welcoming the decision of the leader to maintain existing preferences in favour of Empire trade, and reasserting the Council's previous decisions in favour of the extension of that policy. The motion further urged that when a Conservative Government was returned an Imperial Conference should be called with the special object of promoting preferential agreements between various parts of the Empire and that the party should reserve a free hand for such negotiations in order to achieve an Empire policy calculated to solve the unemployment problem.

The meeting discussed the report of the Executive Committee embodying certain proposals for the reconstitution of the National Union, and this was accepted with certain amendments. It is understood that the main object of the reconstitution is to reduce the numbers attending the annual conference in order to bring it within proportions that will admit holding the conference in many more provincial centres, particularly industrial towns, than is possible at present. The conference as at present constituted can only meet in London, for instance, at the Albert Hall, and the view is held that it is restricted to too few of the big provincial centres.

Mr. W. H. Burditt (Mid-Bedfordshire) moved a resolution expressing the opinion that "the time is ripe for an immediate and continuous campaign in favour of the adoption of tariffs to protect the industries and agriculture of Great Britain and the workers therein with Empire free trade as the ultimate aim." There was considerable discussion and an amendment was moved to omit the words "and agriculture" from the resolution. The amendment was carried.

Mr. J. R. Remers, M.P., withdrew the motion of which he had given notice on behalf of the Eddisbury Conservative and Unionist Registration Association, expressing "regret that the question of agriculture had not received that prominence which the plight of the industry demands," and urging that that question should be placed in the forefront of the party's policy.

The meeting carried by a small majority a resolution moved by Mr. A. C. N. Dixey, M.P., declaring it to be essential, without any delay, that the leaders of the party should formulate an agreed policy of scientific tariff and Empire development in order that the members of the party should be in the position immediately to go into the country for the purpose of "pushing" that policy as the only possible solution of the trade and unemployment question.

"SAFEGUARDING FOREMOST"

A unanimous vote was recorded in favour of a resolution moved by Mr. James Henderson on behalf of Barnsley Conservative and Unionist Association, urgently demanding that the body should at the next general election place a wider programme of safeguarding as the principal and foremost item in the party programme.

Mrs. Lawson, of the Clitheroe Division, secured a unanimous vote for a resolution urging the leaders and members of the party to do their utmost to oppose the repeal of the Trades Disputes Act, 1927, and pressing mem-

(Continued at foot of next column)

bers to make personal campaigns in the constituencies "warning the wage-earners of the great danger to the country should this Act be repealed."

Lord Midleton and Lord Howe spoke in support of a resolution moved by Mr. Thomas Burchill, of the Harrow Division, as follows:—"Seeing that the Socialist Government has deliberately ignored the House of Lords in making its agreement with Russia, this Council urges upon Mr. Baldwin and the leaders of the party, when returned to power to take necessary steps to place the House of Lords on a sound democratic basis, and so safeguard the best interests of this country and the Empire against the dangers of a single Chamber system." The resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting carried by a large majority a resolution moved by Mr. F. Whitlock, of Eastleigh (Winchester Division), declaring itself to be "profoundly disturbed by the slackness of the attendance of the Conservative members in the House of Commons," pointing out that any failure on the part of members to do their duty caused great discouragement among the rank and file, and urging that the Government should be defeated on every possible occasion with a view to decreasing their prestige.

An official report stated that Colonel George Herbert, Lord Howe, and Mr. Douglas Hacking, M.P., were elected vice-chairmen. The Earl of Balfour, Lord Banbury, Lord Mildmay of Flete, and the Earl of Derby were re-elected trustees. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., the new president, being abroad, was unable to be present.

The following were elected on the Executive Committee:—

Area No. 1, London.—Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Sir William Bull, Lord Farnglon, Mrs. Douglas Vickers, and Lady Vaughan-Morgan.

Area No. 2, N. of England.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Leith and Mrs. Cuthbert Headlam.

Area No. 3, N.W. of England.—Lord Derby, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alan J. Sykes, Sir Thomas White, Sir Percy Woodhouse, Mr. John Whittaker, Mrs. R. C. Assheton, and Mrs. Eckersley.

Area No. 4, Yorkshire.—Mr. Charles E. Warner, Mr. E. Geoffrey Ellis, Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P., Mrs. Lane-Fox, and Miss Helen Thompson.

Area No. 5, E. Midlands.—Lord Exeter, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall, and Mrs. C. F. Oliver.

Area No. 6, W. Midlands.—Sir Charles Marston, Sir Mortimer Margesson, Lady Bridgeman, and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain.

Area No. 7, E. of England.—Lord Salisbury and Lady Norrie.

Area No. 8, Home Counties, N.—Mr. A. H. Procter, Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, and Mrs. Hugh Wontner.

Area No. 9, Home Counties, S.E.—Mr. Gerald Loder, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, M.P., and Lady Middleton.

Area No. 10, Wessex.—Captain E. C. Bourne, M.P., and Lady Bourne.

Area No. 11, W. of England.—Mr. Stanley H. Badock and Mrs. Charles Williams.

Area No. 12, Wales and Mon.—Mr. Gwilym Rowlands, Lord Kylsant, and Lady Dynevor.

The committee has power under the rules to add by co-option 12 additional members, and the leader of the party is empowered to select six others.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VEHICLES

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.).

On Clause 2, which deals with the prohibition of motor vehicles that do not comply with regulations as to construction, weight, equipment, and use,

Lieut.-Col. Ashley (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) moved an amendment to limit the maximum penalties for breach of the regulations to a fine not exceeding £5 for a first offence and £10 for subsequent offences. He said the penalties prescribed for such offences—namely, a maximum fine of £20 for the first offence and a fine of £50 or three months' imprisonment for subsequent offences, were absurdly severe. Imprisonment should be imposed in serious cases, such as dangerous driving, fraud, perjury, and so forth, but it should not be inflicted merely for breach of the regulations in this clause.

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), stated that the proposed regulations would not apply until the various associations that were interested in road transport had been given an opportunity of making representations on the draft regulations which would first be prepared. Only after those representations had been properly considered would the regulations be framed, and after they were made, everybody would know what they were—at any rate, they would have no excuse for not knowing. There would be a duty on everybody concerned to comply with the regulations; and non-compliance with respect to the construction of vehicles would be a serious thing which ought not to occur at all. It might seem that breach of those regulations was not a very serious offence; but, on the other hand, it might be very serious. They must guard against the mechanically-minded person who tampered with cars and whose brakes were not properly fitted. Even a light motor-car could be dangerous to other users of the road if the brakes were imperfect. It was true that a fine of £20 would be a serious thing for some people; but he had no doubt that the Courts would take into account how far it was serious for the person convicted. To wealthy people, however, it would not be serious, and the Committee must guard against the possibility of repeated offences because penalties were not sufficiently severe. He did not think the penalties proposed were too heavy, and the penalties proposed in the amendment would not be adequate. The Courts had not been unduly severe on motorists. Very often they were not severe enough, and it must be assumed that the Courts would use their discretion and have regard to the circumstances in each case.

VARYING OFFENCES

Major J. W. Hills (Ripon, U.) agreed that for some offences under this clause a £5 fine would be too small; but offences of varying seriousness were lumped together and all were made subject to the maximum penalty of £20 for the first offence and £50 or three months' imprisonment for subsequent offences. He suggested that the Committee should not part with the Bill finally until they knew what the draft regulations were.

Mr. Sanders (Battersea, N., Lab.) said the Bill as a whole gave great privileges to motorists and responsibilities must also be placed upon them in regard to dangerous driving. One form of dangerous driving could be noncompliance with the regulations dealing with the construction of vehicles.

Lieut.-Colonel Howard-Bury (Chelmsford, U.) urged that there should be two classes of penalties, a minor penalty for an offence that was merely technical, and the other and heavier penalty for a really serious offence. It could not be assumed that everybody would know all about regulations, of which there was a great number. In this matter he asked the Minister to temper justice with mercy.

Mr. Beckett (Peckham, Lab.) said that out of a sense of fairness to motorists he would vote for the amendment. The life of the motorist would be made intolerable under some of the provisions of the Bill. [A Labour member.—"The life of the pedestrian."]

The pedestrian who used ordinary care had nothing to fear. Discretion could not always be left to magistrates in dealing with motorists.

Major Glyn (Abingdon, U.) said it was a serious offence to put an unroadworthy vehicle on the roads, and some of the vehicles now on the roads were a danger to their occupants and to others. But the penalties prescribed were unduly severe.

Sir J. Melville, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), said the reason why the maximum penalty of £20 was laid down for a first offence was that, while some breaches of the regulations might be merely technical and would involve no more than payment of the costs of the case, there might be first offences of a very serious character. The object of the Bill was to make those offences not worth committing.

Mr. D. Hall-Caine (Liverpool, Everton, Lab.) was not convinced by what the Solicitor-General had said. The clause as it stood was too indiscriminate; it lumped together serious and trivial offences.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was defeated by 19 votes to 18. The clause was then agreed to.

THE DRIVING LICENCE

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard-Bury moved an amendment to Clause 4 (which deals with the licensing of vehicles), to make failure to renew a driving licence a minor penalty. Failure to renew, he said, might be due to lapse of memory.

Mr. Morrison said the necessity that every driver of a motor-vehicle should have a licence was of vital importance, because it was the whole basis of control over drivers and the use of motor-vehicles. If there was slackness about renewal of licences difficulties would be created.

After further discussion, in which the Minister was urged to reduce the penalty,

Sir J. Melville stated that the £20 maximum penalty for this offence had appeared in the statute since 1903; but the maximum was only enforced in special circumstances.

The amendment was negatived by 23 votes to 14.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

SALE OF PARSONAGE HOUSES

REPORT IN FAVOUR OF THE MEASURE

The Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament have reported to both Houses in favour of the Parsonages Measure, 1930, which has been passed by the National Assembly. The Committee say they are in sympathy with the objects of the Measure, which they believe to be sound. The Measure affects the rights of his Majesty's subjects, but the Committee are of opinion that the special protection provided is sufficient and that it is expedient that the Measure should proceed.

The Ecclesiastical Committee raised objections to a similar Measure in 1928, and in the new Measure amendments have been inserted to meet their objections. At present the sale of parsonage houses is regulated by the Parsonages Act, 1838, which gives the incumbent a power of sale, where sale is considered desirable, with the consent of the ordinary, the patron of the benefice, and the Archbishop of the province. The purchase money is paid to Queen Anne's Bounty.

Under the Measure, in addition to the consent of the Bishop, consents are required from Queen Anne's Bounty, the Diocesan Dilapidations Board in place of, as at present, the patron of the benefice, and the Archbishop of the province. Notice of the proposed sale must be given to the patron of the benefice and to the parochial church council concerned, and Queen Anne's Bounty, before consenting to a sale, must consider and answer any objections made by the patron or the parochial church council. The Association of Bishops' Secretaries and Registrars objected to a change in the law "which vests the effective control in the sale of parsonage houses in Queen Anne's Bounty, a centralized body working from London, instead of the diocesan authorities."

The report proceeds:—"The Committee understand that the original Measure was opposed in the Church Assembly upon this ground, and that the majority by which it was ultimately carried was not large. They attach, however, importance to the recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry into the Property and Revenues of the Church, which reported that 'in particular the authority sanctioning the sale should be the same as that receiving and investing the proceeds of the sale and applying them to the provision of new residences.' This latter authority is at present Queen Anne's Bounty. The Committee consider that the ultimate decision on such a matter may properly be left to the Church Assembly. It is one which affects the Church only, and they cannot recommend the rejection of the Measure on account of the new proposals in this respect which are now submitted."

"PATRONS' RIGHTS SAFEGUARDED"

The Committee also received representations against the Measure from the Church Property Defence Association. This body takes exception to the policy of centralization and the powers given to Queen Anne's Bounty. It alleges that the Measure overrides the Constitutional rights of citizens, and that the protection given to the patron is ineffective. The Committee, however, consider that the patron's rights are safeguarded by new provisions inserted at the instance of the Central Land Owners' Association and the Bursars of Oxford and Cambridge Colleges. It is provided that the patron shall have an opportunity of being heard in support of any objection or restriction which he may desire to make, that he shall be an actual member of any committee which has to decide these points, and further that he may have the right of pre-emption.

In deference to the criticisms of the Ecclesiastical Committee it is now proposed that rules made by Queen Anne's Bounty should be laid before both Houses of Parliament for 20 sitting days before having effect, with a right for either House to present an Address to his Majesty, praying for the annulment of the rules.

The Ecclesiastical Committee also report in favour of the Marriage Measure and the Archdeaconry of Surrey Measure.

MARKING OF IMPORTS

PROPOSALS BY CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE

Lieutenant-Colonel Heneage, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, which was held at the Surveyors' Institution, Westminster. Lord Liverpool was asked to accept the position of vice-chairman, Lord O'Hagan was elected treasurer, and Mr. W. Hill Forster, acting secretary, was appointed secretary.

Mr. J. Blackley Lochfield invited the Central Chamber to cooperate with the Scottish Chamber in a joint memorial in relation to agricultural depression, with a view to it being laid before members of Parliament. He said a conference of all Scottish agricultural organizations had been held, and a policy was now being framed. When that was done Scottish agriculturists would present an absolutely united front. While Scottish agricultural produce in many cases was unsaleable thousands of tons of foreign produce reached these shores every month, carrying the risk of disease to animal and plant life.

It was agreed that the request for cooperation should be acceded to, but that discussion of policy should be deferred until the next meeting.

Mr. James Sadler (Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture) moved: "That this Chamber recommends that an Order in Council, under section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, be made to secure the marking of all imported butter (wherever sold in Great Britain), with an indication of origin, and that all blended butter be marked indicating both the origin and percentage of any foreign ingredients contained therein." He said that, although he moved the resolution in a limited form, he would like to see the principle extended later to all imported dairy produce.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. O. Speed moved, "That in view of the impending transfer of poor relief and other services to county and county borough councils, the Central Chamber of Agriculture request such councils to stipulate that in any contracts made with their contractors they should supply home-fed beef and bread made from national mark flour." This was unanimously agreed to.

Colonel Heneage moved a resolution expressing the opinion "that the War Office and Admiralty should insert in their meat and bread contracts, for consumption in the British Isles, that the Forces should be fed on home-fed meat, and that the bread should be baked with a minimum proportion of 25 per cent. of British flour."

Mr. Montagu Fordham said he thought it a complete fallacy to suggest that the adoption of the policy would involve any increased cost. Through the under-development of agriculture in this country about 1,000,000 men were out of work with a resulting cost to the State of about £70,000,000 a year. The unemployment charge which should be added to the price of imported articles to make them compare properly with the home article, was 30 per cent.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. John Swanson (Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents), a resolution was passed recommending the marking of all imported meats, whether in a raw or cooked state, with an indication of origin, and the passing of legislation to enable customers in shops and restaurants to know in fact whether they were obtaining British meat.

Lord Beaverbrook, who was to have addressed the Council, sent a letter to the chairman, Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., who read it to the meeting. The text of the letter, and the discussion upon it, are given on page 16.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, Lord Sr. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £1,570,000 to provide employment for approximately 5,200 men. Schemes before the Committee for approval, which are now the subject of inquiry, number 1,018, and are estimated to cost £16,872,000. Full particulars of the grants which the Committee is empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

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Obituary

MR. CHARLES WHIBLEY

MAN OF LETTERS AND HIGH TORY

Mr. Charles Whibley, who has died at Hyères at the age of 70, carried on in the changed conditions of this age the combination of man of letters and political pamphleteer associated with such names as L'Estrange and Defoe. He was born in Kent on December 9, 1859, and, like his younger brother, Leonard Whibley, with whom he was on terms of great affection, was educated at Bristol Grammar School. He entered Jesus College, Cambridge, as a scholar in 1879, and went out with a good degree. Determining to devote himself to a literary life, he was at first, for about three years, in the editorial department of Messrs. Cassell and Co., where he made the acquaintance of Mr. Arnold-Forster, then a member of the firm, and their political movement towards a high Toryism developed side by side.

But Whibley was of too independent a spirit to be content to work for others, and he was soon found in New Inn-chambers, which he shared with Mr. Harold Cox (also a Jesus man), at work on the excellent collection of academic wit (1889), "In Cap and Gown," and on the *Scots Observer*, which, coming to London, changed its title to the *National Observer* and took its place at once as one of the most important critical and political organs of the day. Its attacks, in which Whibley bore no small part, on Ruskinian principles—"Methodism in Art" was the term contumeliously applied—are still remembered, and undoubtedly had a great effect on the æsthetics of the time.

In 1891 and 1892 he was in chambers in Westminster, and at this time there appeared upon the scene of his life the man who was to have the greatest influence on his literary development. Henley came from Scotland to London and took rooms near him, and they were closely associated until Henley's death in 1903, leaving Whibley his literary executor. Their largest venture was begun in 1892, "The Tudor Translations," a series of reprints, with admirable introductions, of the famous translations into English, both from the classics and from other languages, of the Elizabethan and Jacobean period: Whibley was himself responsible for the Suetonius and Rabelais, and, in the new series when the "Translations" were re-started after the War, for the Sallust. In 1894 he collaborated with Henley in a volume of selections, "The Book of English Prose."

In 1893 the control of the *National Observer* passed away from the Henley circle, and Whibley found a new journalistic field for his pen in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, just bought by Mr. Astor from Mr. Steal. Whibley was thoroughly at home in the brilliant company then responsible for the *Pall Mall*. Harry Cust was editor, Iwan Müller assistant editor. (Whibley also wrote much in the *New Review*, in company with his brother Leonard and G. W. Steevens.) In 1894 the *Pall Mall* sent him to be their correspondent in Paris, and his years there remained among the happiest recollections of his life. He made many French friends, among whom Mallarmé, Marcel Schwob, and Paul Valérie merit especial attention: Mallarmé afterwards visited him in England, and for years he cherished a curious blue-grey cat which had once belonged to his friend. In 1896 he married, in Paris, Ethel Birlie Philip, the sister of Whistler's wife, and soon came back to England and lived at Haslemere; he had not neglected his private literary work, and the same year saw, in addition to his editorial care of "The Tudor Translations," an edition of Lover's "Handy Andy."

After some writing in the *Outlook*, then edited by Henley, he formed the most important literary connexion of his life, with *Blackwood's Magazine*. He succeeded Mrs. Oliphant as the contributor of a monthly article, and "Musings without Method," unsigned but their authorship an open secret, were read and enjoyed by a whole generation of readers. They were always full of acute—and often severe—literary criticism and the exposition of the highest Toryism, and made as essential a feature of *Maga* as the tales of adventure from the outposts of the Empire for which it has always been famous. About this time he went to live at a pleasant house, Wavendon Manor, at Woburn Sands, and the early years of the 19th century saw a succession of criticisms and editions—on Thackeray, Hall's Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Browne, Disraeli's Life of Lord George Bentinck, Pitt, Byron, and volumes of short studies, entitled "Literary Portraits," "A Book of Scoundrels," and "Essays in Biography." An amusing interlude in this period was his visit to the United States, resulting in "American Sketches" (1908); he did not love the vulgarity and hustle of Transatlantic life, and pronounced his views in no uncertain tones.

At this time he was making a new friend. He had been writing for the *Spectator*, perhaps without much enthusiasm, and was persuaded by Lord Northcliffe, with whom he had recently become acquainted, to transfer his articles to the *Daily Mail*, in which the "Letters of an Englishman" became for some years an important and vigorous feature. He grew to be very fond of Northcliffe, without agreeing with him on all points, and when in 1912 his College, to his great and lasting delight, elected him an Honorary Fellow, and he thought it only proper to proceed to the degree of M.A., Northcliffe and Mr. Garvin went to Cambridge for the ceremony.

The year 1913 saw an edition of Clough, and when the War came nobody was a more active writer, in all forms of journalism, than Whibley, who was fired with the bitterest indignation at German arrogance and brutality. In 1914 appeared his "Call to Arms"; after a pause, he took to literary work again, and in 1917 published an essay on Hazlitt and a volume of "Political Portraits." In 1917, also, he delivered the Leslie Stephen lecture at Cambridge on Swift, which was published as a pamphlet.

When the War was over, and after the death of his wife, he moved to Great Brickhill, also in the Bletchley district, where he built himself a house with a library large enough to contain his now very fine and extensive collection of English writers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; in 1919 he published a life of George Wyndham, one of the few politicians, except Disraeli, for whom he had ever felt any admiration. Another was Lord John Manners, afterwards seventh Duke of Rutland. Whibley was for years at work on his biography, which finally appeared in 1925; and in the same year he edited the essays of his friend, W. P. Ker, published a book on Defoe, and began an edition of Shakespeare with careful and stimulating introductions. In October, 1927, Whibley, with Barrie as his best man, married in St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, Philippa, daughter of his friend, the late Sir Walter Raleigh, Professor of English Literature at Oxford. He was hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

During the later years of his life Whibley had a set of rooms in Jesus, and lived in Cambridge for most of the University term. Though somewhat alarming to the diffident youth, he was fond of the society of young men, and gave the best advice to many of those intending to make letters their career; he was a good host, taking care in the provision of good food and especially of good wine, and solitary evenings with him, dinner and a long talk, were indeed *cenae noctesque deum* for his juniors. He was intolerant of fools and humbugs, and did not conceal his opinions; he had a real hatred of whiggery and indeed of liberalism in any form; and his unmeasured denunciation of all that he considered vulgar and insincere doubtless made him enemies. But he was fond of the society of his intellectual equals, whether at University dining societies or the Beefsteak Club, and his death removes a forceful and forthright character from the English literary world. Both he and his opinions would perhaps have been more at home in London somewhere between the Restoration and the French Revolution; but we may be glad that there was at least one of his sort among us in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

MAHARAJAH OF ORCHHA

A PATERNAL RULER

The close of the session of the Chamber of Princes at New Delhi has been overshadowed by the death there yesterday of one of the senior members of the Order, the Maharajah of Orchha, in his 76th year.

His Highness Maharajah Mahendra Sawai Sir Pratab Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born on July 2, 1854. In that year Maharajah Sujan Singh's widow adopted Mahendra Hamir Singh, a collateral. On the death of that Maharajah in March, 1874, he was succeeded by his brother Pratab Singh, whose rule thus extended over 55 years. The State is in Central India under the Bundelkhand Agency, and its rulers are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares.

The Maharajah belonged to the older type of Indian Prince, and his education was on mainly Oriental lines. He acquired proficiency as a Hindi, Sanskrit, and Persian scholar, being specially well versed in Hindi prosody. Though he made no attempt to dilute his personal rule, his outlook was progressive. He exercised close and constant supervision over every department of administration and introduced many reforms suggested by study of Western methods and ideas. He built up the neglected financial resources of the State, which consequently was much better able than some of its neighbours to combat the two great famines which marked the close of the 19th century. His interests were wide and varied; he was simple and abstemious in his habits and orthodox in religious observance.

Until old age came upon him, he was a splendid horseman and a fine shot. What was said of him in a public speech in London many years ago—that he was an admirable man, "whom one might almost call an incarnation of goodness"—remained true to the end of his diligent, paternal rule, which won for him the steadfast affection of his people. His hereditary salute was raised to 15 guns, and two additional guns were conferred as a personal distinction. He was made a G.C.I.E. in 1900, and a G.C.S.I. in 1906. As long ago as 1886 he was given the title of "Saramadi Rajahai-Bundelkhand"—"First of the Rajahs of Bundelkhand."

MISS SANDYS

Miss Julia Caroline Eliza Sandys, most famous of St. Leonard's house mistresses, who died at Abingdon last week at the age of 83, was for 22 years on the staff of St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Claudius Sandys, of Lanarth, Cornwall. "In the early days of the school, in the middle of the autumn term of 1886, Dame Frances Dove, the then headmistress, who was experiencing some staff difficulties, sent an urgent telegram to Miss Sandys, begging her to come and act temporarily as housemistress. Miss Sandys, somewhat reluctantly, agreed to come for a fortnight—she stayed for 22 years. She was endowed with a striking and most attractive personality and her influence contributed in large measure towards the building up in its early years of the famous school of to-day. She held strongly, at a time when the doctrine was less fashionable than it is now, the theory that each individual must be allowed to make his own growth and have space and freedom for full development. Her influence for good on the many generations of girls who passed through her house was incalculable. Those who had been with her felt towards her a debt of gratitude which they knew they could never repay. In the wide circle of friends, to whom in her later years, in her beautiful old house at Abingdon, her hospitable doors were always wide open, her old girls were among those who availed themselves most frequently of her generous and gracious hospitality.

LORD KINTORE

The Hon. Mrs. Arnold Henderson writes:—

May I through your columns add a tribute of affection to the memory of the late Earl of Kintore? Those of us who were privileged to be numbered among his friends feel to-day a deep and overwhelming loss in the death of one who, with never-failing sympathy and human understanding, brought comfort and happiness to so many. In every walk, by rich and poor, young and old alike, Lord Kintore was beloved, respected, and admired. To know him was to appreciate a true example of "a perfect gentleman." No cause was too humble, no one's troubles too unimportant for his consideration, and there are very many who will sadly miss his kindly support and encouraging advice, so generously given to all who came to him. Of his administrative powers and brilliant abilities much has already been written; there is only to add that the world has lost in Lord Kintore a very great man, and we who knew him have suffered an irreparable loss in a true and loyal friend.

SIR ALFRED FRIPP

Sir Frederick Milner writes:—

I would like to add an appreciation of Sir Alfred Fripp as one of the kindest men I ever met. It was not only the acts of kindness, but the way in which they were done. My first professional acquaintance with him was one evening when going to dinner from the House of Commons I was run over by a hansom cab containing two of my fellow M.P.s, and had two ribs fractured. I asked to be sent to Sir Alfred Fripp. He was just going out to dinner, but at once took off his dress-coat and bound up my ribs. He told me to go straight to bed, but I told him I was pledged to return to the House for an urgent division. He told me that, as a surgeon, he was bound to order me to bed, but knowing my disposition he was sure I should not obey him, but warned me I should have to suffer for it. He proved only too right, for inflammation set in, and I had a bad time, but he showed me every possible kindness, and I think in his heart approved what I had done. From that time we were great friends, and I had opportunities of knowing of innumerable acts of kindness on his part.

But it was in the War that I learnt the full measure of his kindness and sympathy. I had to take a somewhat vigorous line, which brought me in very violent abuse from some quarters, but Sir Alfred championed my cause and gave me every possible encouragement, at the risk of incurring unpopularity from some members of the fraternity; but he did more than this. He offered to see, free of any charge, disabled men for whom I was fighting, to assess their disability and the cause of it. In every case he gave me his frank opinion in writing, which he allowed me to use publicly, and in this way I was able to get justice for numbers of disabled men, who, but for his strongly-expressed opinion, would have stood little chance. All the men he saw spoke of his kindness and sympathy, and even in cases where he could not express a favourable opinion he was so kind and sympathetic and gave them such good advice, that the men felt they had met a real friend.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT

Miss Annie Rogers, formerly secretary to the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, writes:—

It seems strange to one who, like myself, remembers the help the late Professor Wright gave to women students in Oxford 40 years ago, to find him described as a misogynist. For many years he held classes provided by the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, in Old and Middle High German and in Gothic. In those days the University had no Honour School in Medieval and Modern Languages, and I believe that he preferred to hold separate classes for men and women, and in course of time his women pupils, one of whom became his wife, were able to take his place in teaching women students. In 1895 he signed a petition in favour of admitting women to the B.A. degree. During the War, when women were helping to keep the University going by the fees they paid and the lectures they attended, and the examinations for which they entered, he lectured to mixed classes. In 1914 he lost his seat on the Council, but there is no reason to suppose that he would have opposed actively the admission of women to membership of the University. The War produced a great change of feeling in this matter; and such opposition would not have been specially popular, whatever it might have been in the days of Lord Curzon's reforms and women's suffrage agitations.

*** In *The Times* obituary notice of Professor Wright he was not "described as a misogynist." An allegation of early misogyny was mentioned, but rather to show that his attitude changed, as Miss Rogers explains.

Mr. Richard Northcott writes:—

May I, as hon. secretary of the Old Neuenheimers Society, be permitted to thank you for publishing Sir Michael Sadler's delightful biography of the much-lamented Professor Joseph Wright? His career as a master at Neuenheim College—now no more—will ever be remembered by those who had the benefit of his patient tuition, for "Old Joe"—his nickname!—had a way with him to win the esteem and affection of all who were brought into contact with him. Probably he would have been even more appreciated had he, or the headmaster, the Rev. Frederick Armitage, disclosed his remarkable career before he went to Heidelberg. The friendship between Armitage and Wright in those far distant days was not surprising, for each came from Yorkshire stock, and my revered headmaster had a special regard for those of his assistants who had come from, or were hoping to go to, Oxford.

MR. FRED NICHOLSON

Mr. H. G. Durnford, Fellow and Bursar of King's College, Cambridge, writes:—

With the death of Mr. Fred Nicholson, of Willoughton (reported in *The Times* of March 1), all Lincolnshire will mourn the loss of a striking and inspiring personality, and his landlords grieve for an irreplaceable tenant. None perhaps could have claimed with greater right to be regarded as the "doyen" among yeoman farmers of the old school. Nicholson went to Willoughton in 1876 and farmed its 800 acres under King's College, Cambridge, through good times and through bad till the day of his death. No man more consistently put the work first and the reward second. The state of his buildings, the cleanness of his fields, and the requirements of the parish were of equal interest to him with the market potentialities of his stock and crops. If the letters which he wrote to "his good landlords" were often Jeremiads, he never squealed. He recognized, and respected to a degree unusual to-day, the interests of the other partner in the concern. His physique was astonishing, and he was regularly in the saddle—and even hunting—after a very severe operation performed on him last year. Only illness or absence kept him from day-to-day acquaintance with every acre in his scattered land. To go out with him on his daily round, preferably on horseback, was a liberal agricultural education in itself; to lunch afterwards at the Manor was to enjoy hospitality in its best and most literal sense. Neville Lytton painted him recently, and the College are lucky to have secured a replica from the same hand of this fine man, whose type—it is safe to predict—will not recur in their annals.

SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE

Sir Richard Musgrave, fifth baronet of Tourin, died at his home, Tourin, County Waterford, yesterday, at the age of 79. He was educated at Eton, and succeeded his father in 1874. He was a deputy lieutenant for County Waterford, and held the office of High Sheriff in 1880. He married, in 1891, Jessie, daughter of the late Mr. R. Dunsmuir, of Victoria, who, with two daughters, survives him. He is succeeded by his first cousin, Mr. James Musgrave, who was born in 1860.

A vacancy has arisen in the Corporation of London through the death in his 83rd year of Mr. Harvey Preen, the Deputy Alderman of Bassishaw Ward, who had been a member since 1899. He was a chartered accountant practising in Basinghall-street and one of his Majesty's Lieutenants for the City.

TOWN PLANNING IN FINCHLEY

PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO COUNCIL'S SCHEME

Mr. C. H. EYLES, the inspector appointed by the Minister of Health, held a public inquiry yesterday at the King Edward Hall, Finchley, into the application of the Finchley Urban District Council to schedule a portion of its area, much of it in the Hampstead Garden Suburb, under a town-planning scheme.

Mr. Trustram Eve, for the Finchley Urban Council, said that with the exception of the Co-Partnership Tenants, Limited, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the latter of whom were the ground landlords of the greater part of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, all the estate owners concerned in the scheme were in agreement with the council's proposals. The question of open spaces was the bone of contention between the council and the Co-Partnership Tenants, Limited. Alongside the Mutton Brook, which ran through the Hampstead Garden Suburb, was a walk and some playing fields of several acres, which were intended to form part of a green girdle around the district under a regional plan. The walks also led to a site which was intended to be the Lyttelton Playing Fields, a matter of 23 acres. The scheme also embraced other open spaces on the Hampstead Garden Suburb known as the Big Wood, Little Wood, and Turners Wood, the last-named of which was of special interest because it was situated at a point where its uncontrolled development might imperil the approaches to Hampstead Heath from the northern side. Two new arterial roads, the North Circular Road and the Barnet By-Pass, traversed the planned area from east to west, and the Hampstead Borough Council were as anxious as Finchley that there should be no fresh trunk route constructed from north to south that would add to the traffic congestion in Spaniards-road, North End-road, and Heath-street.

Mr. R. C. Maxwell, for the Co-Partnership Tenants, Limited, called Mr. E. J. Cooper, the manager, who said that the development of the Hampstead Garden Suburb during the past 20 years was proof that its promoters were in sympathy with any sound scheme of town planning, and it was unfortunate that they found themselves in disagreement with the manner in which the scheme was to be carried out. The proposed development by seven-acre units was likely to be more uniform in density of housing than the one they had preferred that allowed of greater elasticity in density. The Finchley scheme ruled out proposals for three-storey flats, but he would accept the assurance of Mr. Trustram Eve that these could be built with the consent of the council. Those whom he represented would prefer to be left alone to continue their control of the woods, the playing fields along the Mutton Brook and the Lyttelton Playing Fields, when it was possible to develop the latter, but if the council were to be given control of them the co-partnership societies which were developing the Hampstead Garden Suburb should be given adequate compensation in order to secure their financial future. The societies objected to these areas being scheduled as public open spaces.

The inquiry was declared closed.

SHROVE TUESDAY

TOSSING THE PANCAKE

Shrove Tuesday was celebrated in several places yesterday according to their special traditions, except at Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham, where the football game that has been played in the streets for six centuries was forbidden.

John Angel, the chef of Westminster School, performed for the thirteenth time the centuries-old ceremony of throwing the Shrove Tuesday pancake over the bar of the great hall. I. S. Ivanovic, of Ashburnham House, secured the largest part of the pancake and was presented with the traditional guinea—a golden sovereign and a new shilling. After John had carried the pancake in its gleaming pan in solemn procession to the great hall, with the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Foxley Norris, and the headmaster, Dr. Costley-White, following, he sent it soaring high over the bar almost to the beamed roof. It fell among the 19 selected boys who struggled for it for two minutes. When the headmaster called time, Ivanovic emerged from the scrum with practically the whole pancake clasped in a solid ball in his hand. He said that he caught the pancake as it fell and lay on the floor while the others struggled on top of him.

Defiance of the ban on the playing of football in the main street of Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham, resulted in seven persons, including a woman, being arrested. Thousands of persons assembled in the main thoroughfare, and punctually at 1 o'clock a ball was thrown into the street to be pounced upon by a crowd of youths, who threw the ball hand over head to the top of the town. Police eventually secured it, in spite of an ugly dash for possession by the crowd. Several other balls were thrown out, but these were also captured by the police.

At Manchester 1,500 students of both sexes held their annual Shrove "Rag" to aid the hospitals. The Lord Mayor subscribed £50, and in nine minutes £180 was collected at the Fruit Market.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD HONORARY DEGREES

THE LIBRARY COMMISSION

OXFORD, MARCH 4

In Convocation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke) presiding, it was resolved, in connexion with the forthcoming meeting of the International Historical Congress, to hold a special meeting of Convocation on Saturday, May 3, in which the honorary degree of D.Litt. will be conferred on Mr. Bronislaw Dembinski, Professor of Modern History in the University of Posen; Mr. Alfonz Dopsch, Professor of History in the University of Vienna; and Mr. Nicolae Jorga, Professor in the University of Bucharest. It was also resolved to confer the honorary degree of D.Litt. upon Mr. Bruce Lyttelton Richmond (New College), Editor of the Literary Supplement of *The Times*; and the honorary degree of M.A. upon Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. E. Milman, D.S.O., Bursar of Keble College. These two degrees will be conferred on Tuesday, March 11.

In Congregation Sir WALTER BUCHANAN-RIDDELL (Principal of Hertford) introduced a Statute to define and enlarge the duties of the Registrar. He said that the Royal Commission had recommended the enlargement of the status and duties of the Registrar, and that the hebdomadal council considered that the machinery of the University should be strengthened with a view to co-ordinating its activities. The sole connecting link at present between the various departments was the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and the continual growth of the work of the University made it important for the Vice-Chancellor to be assisted in directing its policy by a Registrar who could give him information and assistance as to the proceedings of the various departments. The Statute gave the Registrar the duty of keeping himself informed as to the proceedings of various boards by reading their papers and occasionally attending meetings. The Principal thought that the Statute was a modest step to greater efficiency and would neither lead to bureaucracy nor in any sense undermine the authority of congregation.

PROFESSOR A. C. CLARK and MR. NEVIL SIDGWICK (Lincoln) gave notice of amendments and the preamble to the Statute was passed without opposition.

LIBRARY INQUIRY

A decree was unanimously passed to accept the offer of the Rockefeller Foundation to defray the expenses of a preliminary inquiry into the organization and equipment of university libraries in Europe and America in order to advise the University upon the basis of their investigations as to the best method of securing library accommodation at Oxford abreast of modern requirements. It was proposed that the Commission should consist of Sir Henry A. Miers, late Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, as chairman, Sir Frederic Kenyon, Sir Edmund Chambers, Mr. G. N. Clark, and Mr. H. R. F. Harrod, with Mr. Kenneth Sisam as secretary.

The WARDEN OF NEW COLLEGE (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher), in moving the decree, spoke of the Bodleian as one of the glories of Europe, and of the great responsibility of providing for its future. He reminded the House that in recent discussions opinion had been divided between the building of a new library and the erection of a building on the north side of Broad-street, supplemented by a store in the suburbs. Last year the second view had prevailed. The Council, in considering the necessary finance, had concluded that it was far beyond the resources of the University to raise the required sum, nor could it be obtained from the Government or from friends of Oxford in this country. They had therefore turned to the Rockefeller Foundation, whose generous sympathy and help had been given to Oxford already in the foundation of the Biochemical Department, and to Cambridge for the erection of a new library. The Foundation had replied that it was their custom, before considering an application, to require that a full survey should be made of the whole question in all its aspects. This seemed a reasonable measure of precaution and he asked the House to accept the proposed Commission. The Commission might make any recommendation which it thought fit, and such recommendation might or might not be accepted by the University and the Trustees. Its members had been chosen among those who were outside the recent controversy, and contained old and young, and men of great experience in the working of libraries and the needs of researchers. The University had been specially fortunate in obtaining the services of Sir Henry Miers as chairman.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 4.

The following appointments have been made for three years:—F. G. Mann, Ph.B., Downing, to be University Lecturer in Chemistry; J. B. Cockcroft, B.A., Ph.D., St. John's, to be University Demonstrator in Physics; and F. B. Kipping, B.A., Ph.D., Trinity, to be University Demonstrator in Chemistry.

GLASGOW, MARCH 4

Sir Donald Macalister was to-day installed as Chancellor of Glasgow University in succession to the late Lord Rosebery, and his first task as Chancellor immediately after the installation ceremony was to confer the following honorary degrees:—

LL.D.—Mr. T. R. Glover, Public Orator, University of Cambridge; Lord Macmillan, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health; Mr. R. S. Rait, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; Sir Charles G. Robertson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham; Lord Sands, Senator of the College of Justice, Scotland.

In his address at the close of the graduation SIR DONALD MACALISTER referred to Lord Rosebery as one who must be numbered among the spiritual benefactors of the university. It would be just and right, he said, if some visible memorial of Lord Rosebery's reign should be raised within the university's walls to mark for coming generations the university's sense of his distinguished place in a long roll of academic chiefs.

At the close of the ceremony the new Chancellor was entertained at luncheon in the Hunter Hall of the university.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

QUESTION OF VOLUNTARY BOARDERS

Standing Committee A, with Mr. J. SCURR (Mile End, Lab.) in the chair, resumed yesterday the consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) moved an amendment providing that a voluntary boarder should leave an institution on receiving from the person in charge 72 hours' notice in writing.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, opposed the amendment, which was negatived.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) moved an amendment providing that the person in charge of an institution should have power to admit, or to refuse to admit, or to discharge, a voluntary patient, and to take steps to have the patient dealt with, with the approval of the Board of Control. He said the object of the amendment was to give a definite status to the person in charge of an institution.

Mr. GREENWOOD said he could not accept the amendment, which was a case of pure bureaucracy.

The amendment was defeated by 27 votes to three.

DR. DAVIES (Royton, U.) moved an amendment to omit the section providing that where a person was received as a voluntary boarder in an institution, notice of his reception should be sent to the Board of Control by the person in charge before the expiration of the day next following that of his reception.

Mr. GREENWOOD opposed the amendment. The section it was proposed to omit was an essential safeguard of the liberty of the subject, and must stand as an integral part of the Bill.

The amendment was rejected by 25 votes to seven.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN (Rusholme, U.) moved an amendment providing that a person who should not be retained as a voluntary boarder should not be described, as in the Bill, as one "incapable of volition," but as one "incapable of voluntarily submitting himself to treatment." He said that, besides those who were voluntary patients and certifiable lunatics, there was an intermediate class who were incapable of making up their minds to submit to treatment. He strongly objected to the definition "incapable of volition," which to him, as a lawyer, meant that a person was completely mad.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that he did not himself know what "completely mad" meant. He would move the adjournment in order that to-morrow they might have a satisfactory forming of words to use in that part of the Bill.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

OVERSEA WIRELESS TELEPHONY

COMPANY'S APPEAL FOR A TEST

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, have issued the following announcement:—

At the request of the company the Government have consented to the publication of the following letters which have passed between Sir Basil Blackett, chairman of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, and Squadron-Leader Hodsoll, secretary to the Cabinet Wireless Telephony Committee.

Electra House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2,
Jan. 23, 1930.

Dear Squadron-Leader Hodsoll,—I have the honour to refer to the request made to me by the chairman of your Committee that I should put forward any suggestion which I thought likely to be of assistance to the Committee.

In view of the importance of securing for the Empire that system of wireless telephony which is capable of giving the largest number of hours of efficient and reliable telephonic communication at the lowest charge to the public, I suggest that it is essential that the Committee should not come to a decision until they have had before them a report from an independent authority of a comparative test of the working of both systems under as nearly as possible identical conditions. This company is prepared to abide by the results of such a test, and we cannot think that the Post Office can raise any objection to it.

Our conviction that the use of the Beam stations for Imperial telephony would ensure more reliable communication and at a lower cost than would be possible if the Post Office installations are used has been strengthened by our continued observations of the Post Office experimental telephony working with Australia, and the broadcast of the proceedings of the Naval Conference.

The company is for experimental purposes, installing at Bodmin equipment for telephony with South Africa, and it has received from the Wireless Telegraph Company of South Africa, Limited, an order for the installation of telephony equipment on the Beam there. Our proposition to the Committee is that they should require the Post Office to agree to a test of telephony between this country and South Africa before the end of February and two-way telephony before the end of March. The Post Office has already experimented with one-way telephony with South Africa.

The dangers to the Empire, both politically and commercially, of being saddled with an inferior system of wireless telephony are so obvious that I hope the Committee will not come to a decision until it has had an independent report on the practical working of both the company's system and the system of the Post Office. Yours sincerely,

BASIL P. BLACKETT.

COMMITTEE'S REPLY

Offices of the Cabinet, 2, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1, Feb., 1930.

Dear Sir Basil Blackett,—I am directed by Lord Thomson to inform you that the Committee have carefully considered the suggestion conveyed in your letter of January 23 that a comparative test should be arranged of the working of the long-distance telephony under the Beam system and under the system employed at the Rugby station.

A practical test, such as you suggest, to South Africa would be impracticable, as, pending the decision of his Majesty's Government on your company's application that the Beam stations should be used, no plant has yet been provided at the Rugby station for the purposes of a South African service. The experiments to which you refer have been conducted with a low-power transmitter and an elementary aerial system for the purpose of exploring suitable wavelengths.

Having regard to the evidence which has been placed before them, the Committee do not doubt that either system can provide efficient telephone services with the Dominions, and this view is confirmed by the successful working of the Anglo-American short-wave service from Rugby and the experimental tests which took place last year of the Beam system between England and Canada. It appears to them, therefore, improbable that further tests could add to the data which are already available.

Moreover, it must be remembered that working tests do not touch upon the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems from a financial point of view, a matter which, assuming both are capable of providing efficient service, is obviously one of the crucial factors. Yours sincerely, E. J. HODSOLL.

In this connexion the company desire to call attention to the following paragraph in their letter of February 28 to the Prime Minister:—

"Nor does the Postmaster-General make any reference to the fact that the company offered to abide by a comparison of working, under identical conditions, of its own system and that of the Post Office. The company is still willing to abide by such a comparison, and if the Government feels that a test between this country and South Africa would be unduly favourable to the company, it is prepared to abide by the result of a test of the two systems between this country and Canada, where such a test could take place at once, or with India and Australia as soon as the necessary equipment can be provided."

STORY OF KIDNAPPING AT HAMMERSMITH

STATEMENT TO SCOTLAND YARD

A statement that he had been kidnapped by a motoring party was made to Scotland Yard detectives yesterday by Mr. Henry Albert Hewlett, aged 27, of Vera-road, Fulham.

He said that while he was standing near the Blue Hall, Hammersmith, on Monday night a big grey motor-car pulled up so near him that he could not help noticing that it contained three men and a woman. One of the men was wearing a chauffeur's uniform. Two of the men left the car, and one asked Mr. Hewlett if they were going in the right direction for the Great West Road. He replied that they were, and was walking away when he was seized by the men and bundled into the car, which then moved rapidly away.

The blinds of the car were drawn, and Mr. Hewlett found himself held in such a position that he was helpless. After a while he was ordered to turn out his pockets, and every article in his possession was closely examined by his captors. He had 30s. and several postal orders with him, and these were taken from him temporarily though afterwards restored. For hours he was driven about, and it was not until 3 o'clock yesterday morning that he was allowed to get out of the car. When he did so he found himself on the road at Staines, and he at once went to Isleworth Police Station to report his adventure.

Mr. Hewlett, who could give only a vague description of his captors, was unable to suggest any motive for the kidnapping, but the police were convinced that his account of the affair was true. A strange feature of the case is that Mr. Hewlett was all the time addressed by the occupants of the car as "Mr. Harding," and he is convinced that, in any case, he was the victim of a mistake in identity. Except for the fact that he was hustled into the car no attempt was made to do him violence.

One theory put forward is that the motoring party were looking for a Mr. Harding, against whom they may have a grudge, and that when they found they had made a mistake they decided to keep Mr. Hewlett a prisoner to prevent his making any complaint to the police until too late for them to take effective action.

Detective-Inspector J. Selby took charge of the investigations yesterday, and police inquiries were directed to trying to find Mr. Harding, who, it is conjectured, may live in the Hammersmith district.

DUKE OF YORK AND NATIONAL SAFETY WEEK

The Duke of York has consented to become a patron of the National Safety Week organization. The newly-formed Council for the movement held its first meeting yesterday, at Caxton Hall, SIR GERALD BELLHOUSE presiding. The National Safety Week will be from May 19 to May 24. A poster submitted by a delegate from the National Council of Women of Great Britain, calling attention to the influence of alcohol on motorists, was refused by the Council, which decided that the subject was too controversial. A delegate said that the Council would do far better if it concentrated on one particular poster displaying the red triangle which had become the recognized trade-mark. The Chief Constables (Scotland) Association was represented at the meeting. It was stated that Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Associations had declined to be represented. A suggestion that small posters should be placed in London clubs met with the approval of the Council. The Council adjourned until April 8.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended February 22 were 1,033,400, making a total sold of 951,596,234.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR MONTAGUE SHEARMAN

The RIGHT HON. SIR MONTAGUE SHEARMAN, P.C., of Leigh House, Eaton-gate, S.W., a Judge of the King's Bench Division, 1914-1929, who died on January 6, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £97,481, with net personalty £96,904.

SIR HENRY GEORGE OUTRAM BAX-IRONSIDE, K.C.M.G., of Grosvenor-place, Westminster, S.W., and of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, late H.M. Diplomatic Service, from 1911 to 1915 Minister at Sofia, who died on April 16, aged 60, left settled land valued at £8,999.

SQUADRON-LEADER ARTHUR GORDON JONES-WILLIAMS, M.C., of Pembroke-avenue, Hove, who was killed at Djibsi Lit, Zaghouan, Tunis, Africa, in an accident while on a flight from England to South Africa, on December 17, aged 31, left estate now valued at £202 gross, with net personalty nil. He died intestate and a bachelor.

CAPTAIN DAVID ARTHUR GEORGE LASCELLES, of Leeming Garth, near Bedale, Yorks, for over 40 years an active member, and for 18 years secretary, of the Bedale Hunt, who died on January 5, a grandson of the third Earl of Harewood, and eldest son of the late Hon. George Edwin Lascelles, left estate of the gross value of £16,057, with net personalty £14,912.

He left:—

The silver bowl presented to his father by the Bedale Hunt to his grandson, Robert David Hutton-Squire; two candelabra and four candle sticks presented to him by the Bedale Hunt to his grandson, Ambrose John Hutton-Squire.

£50 each to his stud groom, John Cargill, his gardener, James Cargill, his chauffeur, Thomas Peacock Steel, and his stable man, John Benson Clarkson, if in his service at the time of his decease and not under notice either given or received.

MR. ALEXANDER KELSO HAMILTON, J.P., of The Retreat, Topsham, Devon, who died on December 28, aged 75, left estate of the gross value of £137,892, with net personalty £123,208.

He left:—

An annuity of £80 to Alfred Burrows, coachman, an annuity of £20, and during the life of her father, £20 a year to his cook, Nellie Paull, an annuity of £84 to Mildred Rowland, an annuity of £80 to George Baker, and an annuity of £100 to Ellen Crasp.

MR. JAMES ANDREW PLANT, of Sharpe-street, Rochdale-road, Manchester, and Wilmslow-road, Withington, hat block manufacturer, died on December 1, aged 66, leaving £42,882, with net personalty £12,423. He gives:—

£500 each to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Manchester Eye Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

MISS EDITH ELEANOR KAY, of Aughton-road, Birkdale, Southport, and of Barclays Bank, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth, died on November 25, leaving £5,461, with net personalty £5,357. She gives:—

£200 to the rector and wardens of St. Luke's Church, Heywood, and £50 to the Naphall Lodge of Freemasons, No. 280, Heywood, for Masonic charities.

MR. THOMAS STOKES, of Topcliffe-road, Sowerby, near Thirsk, architect and surveyor, who died on November 10, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £7,142, with net personalty £3,635. He left:—

The residue of his property in trust for his wife during widowhood, or the income from one-half should she again marry, and subject thereto £200 each to the trustees of the Lee Memorial Sunday School, Sowerby, Thirsk, and James Green, Thirsk; the trustees for the time being of the Lambert Memorial Hospital, Sowerby, Thirsk; and the trustees for the time being of the Victoria Nurses' Home, Ripon, Yorks, requiring that these legacies be regarded as capital and the income only applied for their respective purposes.

MR. ALFRED WILLIAM BAYLEY MAKINS, of St. Gabriel's-road, Cricklewood, N.W., late secretary of the Union Assurance Society, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3, died on January 22, aged 62, leaving £11,903, with net personalty £9,626. He gives:—

£100 to Kate Jones and £50 to Florence Edwards if still in his service.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BELL, Mrs. Juliana (or Julia) Norton (31), of Ramsley Hill, Stickepath, Okehampton, Devon, widow of C. Bell, F.R.I.B.A. (net personalty £34,595)	£38,946
DROOP, Mrs. Harriet (79), of Mistbrooks, Capel, Surrey, widow of J. R. Droop (net personalty £10,859)	10,979
JONES, the Rev. Dewi Berran (87), of Glanview, Carlton-terrace, Caerleon, Mon., Baptist pastor	444
JUKES, Mr. Thomas Frederick (62), of Ecclesall-road South, Sheff

RESEARCH: THE KEY TO THE CONQUEST OF DISEASE

Demonstrating the circulation of the blood to James I.

***"I hold the unconquerable belief that the future belongs to those who do the most for the relief of suffering humanity."*—Pasteur.**

DISEASE is conquerable! That is the clarion call of Modern Medical Science to the present Age. The History of Research justifies this message of hope, for it is a tale of continual triumphs of man's mind over the seemingly insoluble. What Research has done is an indication of what Research can do. In the final event disease is doomed and the life of man can be prolonged. For the best and most practical form of medical research we must look to, and support, the great *national* teaching hospitals, such as Barts. Here, and only here, are all the necessary factors assembled—patients, famous practising doctors and surgeons, laboratory workers. Here, and here only, are research and its materials brought into intimate daily contact.

WHAT RESEARCH HAS DONE
SOME OF ITS TRIUMPHS

MEDICAL RESEARCH WAS BORN 400 years before Christ, with HIPPOCRATES. While not associated with any specific discovery, he was unquestionably the founder of research methods, as they are pursued to-day, by introducing that unbiased, first-hand study of nature that is the motive power of modern science.

EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE was founded in the second century of our era by GALEN to whom we owe the first punctilious record, prepared from minute observation, of the beatings of the pulse. He gave us, too, the four classic symptoms of inflammation.

In the 16th century ANATOMY was placed on a scientific and systematic basis by VESALIUS, FALLOPIUS and FABRICIUS, the last of whom, by discovering the valves in veins in 1543, prepared the way for Harvey.

All that had gone before was summed up and given an impetus that is still felt, in the FOUNDING OF MODERN MEDICINE, as we know it, by WILLIAM HARVEY (1578-1657), for 34 years chief Physician at BARTS. His discovery and scientific demonstration of the circulation of the blood revolutionised medicine, and was the starting-point of experimental Physiology, without which Bacteriology could never have come into being.

Just as modern medicine owns Harvey for its true father, so is MODERN SCIENTIFIC SURGERY the outcome of achievement by another BARTS man, JOHN HUNTER (1728-1793), who was a student at BARTS MEDICAL COLLEGE under the famous POTT, and in his turn trained ABERNETHY who, again at BARTS, gave an impetus to all-round medical teaching that marked an epoch in the history of education. Hunter saved thousands of lives and limbs by his pioneer investigations of the blood, of the teeth, of the nature of inflammation, of gunshot wounds, of regeneration and transplantation of the tissues.

The beginnings of PREVENTIVE INOCULATION were introduced by EDWARD JENNER (1749-1823) whose experiments in vaccination, deduced from a tradition of dairy-maids' immunity from small-pox, practically swept out of existence one of the greatest scourges to which mankind had so long been heir.

SURGERY SET FREE.

In the nineteenth century, surgery was freed by two great discoveries of research, from the barriers of pain and septic infection that, from the beginning, had so gravely restricted its advance, and was thus given an illimitable future.

The first discovery was ANÆSTHETICS, which began with SIR HUMPHREY DAVY'S NITROUS OXIDE (laughing gas), followed almost simultaneously in England and America by the emergence of ETHER, while the heroism of SIR JAMES SIMPSON'S experiments upon his own person established the use of CHLOROFORM.

The second was LORD LISTER'S monumental discovery of the ANTISEPTIC PRINCIPLE in the practice of surgery, put forward in 1865, and ASEPTICS, the twin-methods of the Listerian ideal of sterilization. CLEAN SURGERY, as the immortal consequences are now familiarly known, was Lister's creation; and it is probable that no one advance in science has done so much to bring down the death rate and extend the benefits of surgery.

The invention of the microscope in the 17th century made BACTERIOLOGY possible by revealing the existence of germs. But it was left to the great Frenchman, LOUIS PASTEUR (1822-1895) to discover their far-reaching relations to disease, and from Pasteur to the present day medicine has practically become a germ-hunt, *from which enormous benefits to humanity have already accrued.* For after Pasteur came the discovery of ANTI-TOXINS by the German EMIL VON BEHRING (1890); the Russian METCHNIKOFF'S demonstration of the power of certain blood-cells which he named PHAGOCYTES, to attack bacteria (1884); and, as a consequence of this, SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S great contribution of VACCINE THERAPY (1896).

The discovery of anti-toxins and vaccines gave practical value to the hunt for germs. For once the germ-cause of a disease is found, its vaccine or anti-toxin can often be prepared or the germs otherwise dealt with. *And by such means life has been set free from a large number of its most terrifying and destructive dangers.*

Among the diseases of which Bacteriology has revealed the cause may be mentioned: diphtheria, tuberculosis, cholera, hydrophobia, pneumonia, tetanus, plague, leprosy, typhoid, Malta fever, gonorrhœa, syphilis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, dysentery, sepsis (surgical and puerperal infections), epilepsy, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, malaria, anthrax, sleeping sickness, hookworm.

RESEARCH AT BARTS

THE Royal Hospital of Saint Bartholomew realises that it is only through her work upon research and discovery that her great traditions can be worthily maintained in their integrity. She knows that, as in commerce and industry, the rapid progress of medicine must depend upon intensive concentration—the harnessing of the forces of knowledge and ability. To stand still is to drift back.

RESEARCH at Barts to-day is labouring under extremely heavy difficulties. It is starved by the fact that there is no Endowment of Research, and that those Departments where Research is conducted unwearyingly are handicapped. They need such financial aid as will assure a living income, beyond risk, to young men keen on devoting their lives to research.

Several endowed Fellowships would assist enormously. They would be the means of giving to the Research Departments of Barts the services of alert, eager young minds, so essential to this vastly important branch of Hospital Service.

Research work is being done at St. Bartholomew's of an epoch-making character. Its manifold problems are being attacked in a purely scientific manner, that is, a manner which calls for the utmost patience and persistence. And that work is being hampered by lack of skilled, technical assistants. The Directors are compelled, quite often, to spend their time in such elementary work as section cutting, staining and so on, because they have not the assistants who might do it for them. It is as if the head of a big city business were compelled to do the work of a typist.

Further, apparatus of all sorts costs a great deal of money. The Directors of the Research Departments can never buy all they need, for the necessary money is not within their reach. But without ample apparatus the work must be slowed down.

What is that work? The patient investigation of the causes of human suffering. Just that. And the outcome? Remedies, Cures and Knowledge how to avoid that suffering. It is a stake worth working for.

Barts has ever held discovery in the forefront of her aspirations, and the spirit that produced Harvey and Hunter is as fully alive at Barts to-day. She can provide the facilities and the environment for Research. In the college she is actually teaching, or training, all her students in research.

It is a part of the students' regular work to attend the Laboratories and watch the research men hurrying on the advance of knowledge, so that every doctor going out into the world from Barts, if only to a general practice in a country hamlet, will know how to make use of his experience, will be familiar with the problems that are occupying men of science, and may at any moment have the chance which he is equipped to take advantage of.

What Barts lacks is money; above all, Endowment, which means regular money. For that she asks. Above all she asks it from the men and women of the City of London, of the Nation and of the English-speaking peoples, the descendants of those she was established to serve eight centuries ago.

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION OR PROMISE.

To the Honorary Treasurer,
THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, London, E.C.1.

I ENCLOSE _____ for £ : :
towards Barts Great Reconstruction Fund.
I will contribute a further sum of £ : : spread over _____ equal annual payments.

Signature _____
Address _____
_____

A printed official receipt will be sent to all contributors.

WHAT RESEARCH HAS STILL TO DO
A FEW OF ITS PROBLEMS

HEART DISEASE.—More people die of heart disease than of any other single cause. The field for research here is immense. SIR JAMES MACKENZIE invented the polygraph for recording heart beats, and revolutionised heart diagnosis. The resultant better understanding of heart symptoms has led to great strides in treatment. Nevertheless the ugly fact remains that 77,000 people die of diseases of the heart in England and Wales every year. BARTS electro-cardiagraph department for the study of heart symptoms is well equipped and thoroughly up-to-date, but it is poorly housed.

CANCER.—After heart disease, this is mankind's most potent slayer. In 1923 the cancer death rate per million of the population in England and Wales was 1,267. Since then the rate has risen steadily and in 1928 it reached 1,425 per million. Out of every seven adult deaths one is due to cancer. MADAME CURIE'S discovery of Radium opened up new possibilities. BARTS has done and is doing brilliant and solid research work in connection with the radium treatment of cancer. The present hopeful position of radium treatment is largely due to results achieved by a devoted group of specialist workers at BARTS. The hospital possesses only two grammes of radium of the value of about £18,000. Much more is needed for investigations now in hand.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Every year some 37,000 persons die of tuberculosis in England and Wales. When KOCH discovered the tubercle bacillus in 1882, the medical world naturally enough thought the battle against the white scourge was won. All that was necessary, it seemed, was to prepare an anti-toxin from the bacillus and the disease would be conquered. KOCH produced a vaccine—Tuberculin—which, while not without its value, did not either cure or prevent tuberculosis. Up to the present no generally accepted tubercle vaccine or serum of a satisfactory nature has been produced.

SUNLIGHT: REAL AND ARTIFICIAL.

In tuberculosis of glands and joints, however, much has been done with sunlight treatment, first introduced by DR. ROLLIER, the Swiss research worker, and with Ultra-Violet ray. These methods are employed at BARTS, both at the hospital itself and at its home for tuberculous children at Swanley. A very great deal remains to be discovered about their use, not only in regard to tuberculosis.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Nervous maladies are legion, but their causes are almost invariably found to be themselves the effects of a non-nervous disease. Thus the neurologist has been compelled to wait on the advances of science in other departments. The recent great strides made in almost every branch of medicine have now accumulated such a body of knowledge that to-day for the first time the neurologist is able to regard his problems with real hope. Successful results in paralysis have recently been produced by the strange method of inoculation with malaria germs. This is encouraging. The neurologist still has everything to do, but, *given money and facilities for research,* much may confidently be expected in this almost virgin field.

INFLUENZA.—This disease in 1918 killed more people than the whole war. It still kills, and the problem it presents is still unsolved.

STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.—The streptococcus is a germ that takes many forms, from sepsis or what is popularly known as "blood poisoning" to, it has been conjectured, influenza itself. Surgeons have learned how *to prevent* sepsis in operation wounds, but the *cure and control* of septic infections of many kinds, puerperal fever, for instance, still offer unlimited scope for research.

ENDOCRINOLOGY.—Those queer little bodies, known as the ductless or endocrine glands, scattered through the human system, present infinite possibilities for research. Already much has been done with the thyroid gland; extracts of the suprarenal and pituitary glands are of manifold and invaluable use in modern medicine and surgery; and insulin, an extract of the pancreas, discovered by the young Canadian research-worker, DR. BANTING, has brought relief to all diabetics. Here we are only on the threshold of a vast new field of research, which may well result in discoveries of even greater value to mankind than all that has gone before. For these glands not only control the processes of the body but mould and influence our mental processes, and literally make us, physically and psychologically, what we are. Their mechanism is at present largely a mystery; barely a corner of the veil has been lifted.

DIET.—Here, again, the possibilities are of unknown extent. If it was discovered by mere accident that the eating of raw liver cures the hitherto quite incurable malady of pernicious anæmia, what may not be discovered by systematic research in this largely neglected field?

Given by a king, built by a monk, trusted by citizens, sustained by public charity, and dear to the people as a holy refuge: for eight hundred years, aided by all the monarchs of the realm, The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has held and nourished the Heart and Spirit of the People.

Photos by courtesy of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *of* ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Hon. Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.

Please apply for "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet entitled "Barts Great Reconstruction"; address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Appeal Office Tel.: Nat. 2860.

UNIQUE HISTORICAL PAGEANT PLAY, "THE ACTS OF RAHERE," AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, DAILY FROM MARCH 11th, at 6 p.m. RESERVED TICKETS, 20/-, 10/-, 5/-, 2/6, 1/-

Performed in the very Church that he built, and beside his ancient tomb, the scenes and incidents of this Pageant-Play culminate in a moving and vivid representation of the granting to Rahere, by Henry I., of the Royal Charter of the Foundation of the Priory and Hospital of St. Bartholomew. Additional performance Sunday, March 16, at 3 p.m

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HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., LTD., OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE. S.W.1.

New Designs in Washing Silk FROCKS for the South

PERFECTLY TAILORED THREE-PIECE WASHING SUIT in Dyed Silk, with sleeveless shirt and Cardigan Coat, trimmed with stitching and patch pockets. The skirt is well pleated and finished at the waist with stitched belt and buckle. In Blue, Beige, Yellow, Green, Mauve PRICE 7½gns

DEVAL WASHING SILK FROCK, with tailored collar which can be worn high or low as desired. Inverted pleats back and front of skirt and inset belt. Colours, Blue, Beige, Green, Yellow, and White. Hip 38in., 40in., 42in., 44in. PRICE 79/6

SMART ENSEMBLE in heavy quality Washing Silk. The Gown, which is in stitched silk, has sleeves to wrist, and amply pleated shirt back and front, while the long tailored Coat is in plain material, trimmed with facings of silk, of which the Frock is composed. In Blue, Pink, Green, Yellow. Stocked in sizes. Hips 42in. and 44in. Length 44in. and 46in. PRICE COMPLETE 8½gns

Letters to the Editor

PRICE OF COAL

EFFECT ON ELECTRICITY CHARGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You published on Saturday a letter from Mr. F. R. West, the member for North Kensington, in which he claimed that even if the price of coal was advanced by 40 per cent. the effect on the cost of generation would be so small that it would not be necessary for supply undertakings to increase the price of electricity. May I be allowed to state the facts as simply as possible?

In the financial year 1927-28, the last for which the figures are available, the electricity supply industry used 8,000,000 tons of fuel, almost entirely coal, the average price being 18s. per ton. An increase of 40 per cent. in the price of fuel would therefore cost the industry £2,880,000 per annum. This sum is larger than the total amount paid by electricity supply companies as dividends on their Ordinary share capital. In the case of municipal undertakings the rate of interest and redemption on the whole capital is fixed, so that in most cases the additional cost would have to be met either by an increase in the price of electricity or by a levy on the rates.

Mr. West has no doubt been thinking of the sale of electricity to small consumers for lighting purposes only, and has had in his mind prices of the order of 6d. per unit, but, in fact, only a very small proportion of the electricity distributed is sold at anything like this figure. In 1927-28 the average price for the whole of the electricity sold in Great Britain was only about 1¼d. per unit (1.55d.), while 65 per cent. of the total was sold for power purposes in industry at less than 1d. per unit. Millions of units are being sold in industry at low prices with the smallest margin of profit, and, in fact, most large contracts contain a "coal clause" under which the price per unit is adjusted in accordance with the price of coal. In these cases any increase in coal cost is automatically passed on to the consumer.

Further, a great many undertakings are to-day selling electricity to private consumers on what is called a two-part tariff, in which there is a fixed charge according to the size of the house, and a small charge per unit which may be as low as ½d. Under this tariff many consumers are buying electricity for use in their homes for all purposes at an average price as low as ¾d. per unit.

Any increase in the cost of fuel would therefore be much more serious, if considered as a percentage of the price received per unit, than is suggested by your correspondent. If the cost of fuel is, say, ½d. per unit, and the price per ton 18s., an increase of 40 per cent. in the price of coal (*i.e.*, a rise of 7s. 2½d. per ton) would represent an increase of 20 per cent. in the cost per unit if the price was ½d., and 10 per cent. at a price of 1d.

The inevitable conclusion is that, whereas in certain cases, where electricity is sold at a comparatively high price, it might be possible for an undertaking to meet the additional cost due to any decided increase in the price of coal, it would in the majority of cases be necessary to pass on the additional cost to the consumer; it is also evident that, in cases where electricity is sold at a low price, the increase in cost may be quite substantial.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. VIGNOLES, Director and Secretary.
The British Electrical Development Association, Inc., 15, Savoy-street, Strand, W.C.2, March 3.

MR. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If it is not impertinent to add anything to your excellent obituary on one who was a member of your own staff, may I say the fewest of words about Charles Scott-Moncrieff? Of all the crowds of my students I have never known one who was more at once of a gentleman, a good fellow, and a scholar in that peculiar sense of scholarship which you justly attribute to him. And I have never, I think, been more pleased by anything of the kind than when, on coming back from the War, he sought renewal of our acquaintance and continued it by letters till what I suppose was the beginning of his illness.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE SAINTSBURY.
1, Royal-crescent, Bath, March 3.

THE LACK OF CLERGY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have read with a deep sense of gratitude the article in your issue of March 1 on the lack of clergy, and especially the comments made at its close upon the quotation from "Crockford" that "men who can provide for their own education have virtually ceased to offer themselves for Holy Orders." We venture, therefore, to ask your permission to draw attention to a scheme which has been recently started in the Medway Towns, and doubtless in many other places, which may make some small contribution towards the solution of the problem. It owes its inception to a similar scheme which was launched in Newcastle some three years ago.

It is probably the experience of many parochial clergy that from time to time they come across boys and young men who desire to test their vocation to the ministry, but have neither the means nor the opportunity of attaining to the educational standard necessary to enable them to enter a university or a theological college, and who, moreover, do not desire to run the risk of being found unsuitable later on in their course of studies, when they have left the work by which at present they earn their living. We believe that many potential clergy are thus lost to the Church.

Our scheme consists in a series of evening classes, held on two or three evenings a week, which provide instruction in Latin, English, history, mathematics, and the Bible, with a view to matriculation at a university in two or three years' time. The advantage of this is twofold:—First, those who attend the classes acquire a certain amount of the education and culture necessary for a clergyman, together with a sense of enthusiasm for their calling due to close contact with keen young men who are working to the same end; secondly, the mere fact of turning out in the evening after a hard day's work in dockyard or workshop or office is itself a strong guarantee and test of their sincerity, and of the reality of their vocation. We are finding that many are joining these classes who otherwise would not have dared to consider the possibility of being ordained. We ask you to give publicity to the scheme, because we believe that it could be attempted with great prospect of success in other centres.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE LANCHESTER KING, Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Rochester, Warden.
W. E. LUTYENS, O.G.S., Vicar of St. Luke's, Gillingham, and Hon. Canon of Rochester, Chaplain.
AUBREY O. STANDEN, Rector of Chatham, Tutor.
GEORGE K. TIBBATTS, O.G.S., Curate of St. Luke's, Gillingham, Tutor.
HUBERT H. TREACHER, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Gillingham.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

FRAMES OF ITALIAN MASTERS

EXAMPLES AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No one seems to have drawn attention to the many beautiful frames at the Exhibition of Italian Art that is now to close on March 20.

Some of the early frames were no doubt made in the studio where the picture was being painted, and probably were the work of the artist and his fellow workmen. For an example of perfect framing take the two quaint Urbino portraits by Piero Della Francesca on the screen in the large gallery No. III. It is the best Italian art. Even the back of the frame has the same enrichment as the front, and also encloses a picture. It is a perfect jewel of art. Many a beautiful frame is too good for its picture; for example, No. 247, The Virgin, by Signorelli, who could do so much better. But some of the finest pictures are badly framed, only they are so arrestingly good that every age continues to put them in the front rank. For instance, the small Madonna with the rose background, by Luini, No. 318, and the large Virgin and Saints, by Ghirlandaio, No. 256, in gallery IV., badly need handsome frames. Would it be a gracious thing—or would it be an impertinence—if some British admirers were to offer to reframe some of these old treasures at our cost as a thankoffering?

Stand in front of such a picture as No. 237, by Lorenzo di Credi, and consider what the frame costs. First, the design, probably made in the studio. Then the framework of carefully chosen wood; then the carving of all parts that are in high relief; then the painting on in gesso of all low relief. This gesso consists of a mixture of whitening and glue, or parchment size, put on warm. Then the whole is again covered with thin plaster and burnished and gilded, and so done that hundreds of years after with delight we gaze and gaze again.

One of the few frames shown in the photographic reproductions is that old, decaying beauty in gallery IV., No. 213, a Virgin and Child, by Tura. It has lost all its gold; the worms are eating it away, but it is still a model work. Fancy how the men who made it felt about it. They wanted to give a peep into heaven, and so they designed a very fine window frame, ornamented it to perfection with carving and gold, and then showed instead of a peep of a fair country the Mother and her Child. And their best was good and worth our study. If these old painters strove to tell us some truth, such as that a Saviour of men has been born among us, the men who made the frames still preach to all these ages the joy and worth of perfect craftsmanship.

I am, &c.,
Muswell Hill, N.10. H. E. TIDMARSH.

"RED" OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CHINA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Further to your to-day's report of "Red" outrages in South China, you will be interested to know that I have been in cable communication with the Superintendent of our Missions in South China, Dr. Lechmere Clift, who is at Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi Province.

The Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society has at the moment 12 missionaries in South China, of whom Dr. and Mrs. Lechmere Clift, Miss Lucas, and Miss Field are very experienced. Mr. Alfred Fryer, Nurse Landon, and Miss Barrett had fortunately left Lungchow some days before the Communists arrived and are all safely at Nanning. Miss Lucas and Miss Loudwell were in charge of this society's Girls' Orphanage, which is just outside the city of Lungchow. These two missionaries have now arrived safely at Haiphong, which is in French Indo-China. But I have failed to ascertain what has happened to the some 20 girls in the orphanage, and it is for them that we are most anxious. They are all quite young, as we removed the eight older girls some time ago to Haiphong as a precautionary measure. We thought that Lungchow was near enough to the French-Indo border for us quickly to evacuate our orphanage there and get the girls over the border at the first sign of danger; but this raid has evidently fallen like an unexpected avalanche. We have cabled £100 for temporary relief, as we understand these Chinese girls have been robbed and the whole of the compound looted.

A few weeks ago Miss Field, our missionary in charge at Haiphong, while travelling by omnibus between Haiphong and Lungchow, was set upon by bandits, robbed, ordered to kneel down by the side of the road, and for 10 minutes thought she was about to be shot any moment. She was, however, allowed to escape in an exhausted condition.

We hope that this invasion from the Soviet will not spread as far as Nanning, which is some hundred miles to the north-east on the West River, as there we have just rebuilt and enlarged our hospital, of which Dr. Lechmere Clift, Dr. Hugh Rice, and the Rev. Wilfrid Stott are in charge.

Yours faithfully,
DANIEL BARTLETT, Hon. Secretary, Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society.
14, Victoria-street, S.W.1, March 4.

CANAL CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Herbert Lidiard, in answer to my letter which appeared in your columns on February 26, attributes to me the false and quite abominable suggestion that "the parents of canal children are cruel taskmasters." Yet he must know very well that I never made that suggestion or anything like it. He must know very well, if he read the letter which he purports to answer, that I most explicitly made a statement precisely opposite—namely, that these workers "*complain* bitterly of the conditions in which they are *forced* to rear their children."

Sir Herbert Lidiard says that the Canal Bill does not deal with the presence of women on the barges. That is quite irrelevant. The point is the conditions in which the canal children, owing to their parents' poverty, are in fact born and reared. These conditions are actually, in some respects, worse than those in the slums to which Sir Herbert Lidiard compares them. I have yet to see a slum room only 5ft. 2in. in height. (Nor, in any case, do two wrongs make a right.) If a mother in a slum is confined, whether at home or in a maternity hospital, the neighbouring women lend a hand with the children. This is plainly impossible on a barge. In the particular case which I quoted in your columns, a little girl of 11 years of age had to do, over and above all the cleaning and cooking for the family, long and arduous days of labour, constantly straining at a lock gate or barge-tiller too heavy for her strength. Where I saw the barge there were six locks within two miles, and at each it was necessary for the child to assist her father. In Sir Herbert Lidiard's view this constitutes either "a useful piece of education" or "a treat."

Yours, &c.,
BARBARA AYRTON GOULD.
1, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8, March 1.

CARILLON RECITALS BY WOMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I would like to correct a statement which appeared in a correspondent's letter in your issue of February 12, that the first public bell recital given by a woman was in June, 1929. Although I do not think there is any particular merit in being the first English carillonneuse, I would like to say that the first public carillon recital given by a woman in this country was given by me on December 23, 1927, on the carillon in Bond-street, and another was broadcast by me from there on December 31, 1927. Previously I gave 25 recitals on the most famous carillons in the Netherlands between October 3, 1927 (at Amsterdam), and November 1 (at Bruges), in addition to regular playing at Malines Cathedral. Among other interesting places, I gave two concerts in August, 1928, on the 48-bell carillon with a seven-ton Bourdon, at the Louvain University Library, and during the second week in July last 25 recitals on the carillon temporarily erected at the N.E. Coast Exhibition, Newcastle-on-Tyne, lent by the New Zealand Government, through the enterprise of the Newcastle *Evening Chronicle*.

There are three women who have trained at the only official carillon school which is at Malines—under the famous master carillonneur, Jef Denyn—a Belgian, a New Zealander, and myself. I should like to see many women studying the art of carillon playing. There is room for every one, and it is a most fascinating profession.

Yours faithfully,
NORA JOHNSTON.
Broadwater, Addiscombe-road, Croydon, March 1.

PRAYER FOR RUSSIA

THE ORDER TO THE FORCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Though I am not usually their apologist, I think the Government may be right in forbidding the Army and Navy to take official part in ceremonies of prayer on the persecution of religious people in Russia.

I say nothing here as to this persecution or as to the motives of the Archbishops in England in promoting this resort to prayer. I ask with what feelings, bred of experience and of ignorance (as all human feelings are apt to be), do the Soviet leaders regard archbishops in general? The only answer must be, with feelings of suspicion. The campaign of prayer, initiated or organized by these Archbishops, can only seem to the Soviet leaders either a merely ridiculous gesture of hate or a definite attempt by magic to mobilize God against Russia; purely political they will call it and hostile, whether absurd or efficacious.

The duty of our Government is to promote peace and understanding with foreign Powers, and with Russia among the rest. They are, then, in some measure right in endeavouring, even if rather clumsily, to allay Soviet suspicions by forbidding official association of forces under their control with this movement of prayer. If they had permitted it, it must have seemed to the Soviet people a return to hostility. Whatever it may look, it can hardly be called, on fair reflection, a repudiation of God or an endorsement of persecution.

But the Government have done two other things in the same moment. They have emphasized the question of the Soviet attitude to religion, and called attention to it. Without expressing opinions of their own, they have secured that it shall be studied more seriously than it has been. I cannot regret this. They have also challenged the Christian part of the community as to what we mean by prayer, what we suppose prayer to be, and what we imagine it can do. No thinking man but will be glad of this challenge. Official forms and ceremonies of prayer being forbidden, what is actually lost? What is effectual prayer? Can any Government forbid or prevent soldier or sailor making it? Does prayer need a Government's endorsement to become union with God?

No, looking at it quietly, I do not judge any particular harm to have been done if the Government make it clear to Russia that England dislikes persecution. I anticipate that some of us will be driven to re-think prayer; and that will be a good result, whether intended by the Government or not.

Yours faithfully,
T. R. GLOVER.
Cambridge, March 3.

MR. GANDHI AND HIS FOLLOWERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter which appeared in your issue of November 7 last we expressed the view that the Viceroy's announcement of October 31 in regard to Dominion status would be interpreted in India as a surrender to those whose avowed object is to subvert British rule. We have no desire at this stage to comment on the constitutional issue; all shades of opinion here are agreed that any such discussion must await the publication of the Simon Report. What we do wish to emphasize is that our anticipation that the Viceroy's announcement would encourage the hostile forces it was intended to conciliate has been only too speedily fulfilled.

The Proclamation at Lahore on January 1, by Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders, of complete independence, to be attained by the revolutionary methods of civil disobedience and boycott, was their response to Lord Irwin's announcement; their first gesture was the hauling down and burning of the Union Jack, while the revolutionary flag was hoisted in its place. Since then the Congress leaders have pursued their programme without let or hindrance, and, as a result, we are now faced with the danger of widespread disorders and bloodshed. Mr. Gandhi's latest exhortation to his followers (see your issue of February 28) is that

this time there must be no mute passive non-violence, but non-violence of the most active type should be set in motion, so that not a single believer . . . should find himself free or alive at the end of the effort to submit no longer to the existing slavery.

His chief lieutenant in Bombay, Mr. V. Patel (brother of the President of the All-India Assembly), said at Broach on March 1:—

A war unprecedented in the history of the world will begin in a few days. . . . Those who are afraid of death should go on pilgrimage. Those possessed of riches should go to foreign countries.

Sensible people here may not take these incendiary outbursts very seriously; but anyone who knows India must realize what an appeal they make to the raw and credulous youths from whom the forces of disorder are mainly recruited. The line that divides Mr. Gandhi's latest "non-violent" methods from those of the open revolutionary is a very fine one; recent accounts from India show that the terrorist party is rapidly gaining strength; within the last week a loyal Sikh has been murdered at Amritsar, and an attempt has been made to assassinate a British magistrate at Lahore.

Meantime the Muslim League at Delhi is accusing the Government of undue subservience to Gandhi's subversive movement leading to anarchy and bloodshed; prominent Indians at Bombay confirm the fact of the flight of Indian capital abroad; the police and magistracy are rapidly losing heart, owing to the inaction of those in authority and the inability of the Courts to deal promptly with the various conspiracy cases which are being used as an advertisement for glorifying revolution. But the Government maintains an attitude of apparent indifference, and having allowed the revolutionaries ample time to elaborate their plan of campaign, choose their battleground and strengthen their following, are awaiting Gandhi's "ultimatum" before deciding on measures to break up the subversive movement or rally loyal citizens to the cause of law and order.

The situation in our opinion demands a clear and firm policy, prompt action against the leading revolutionaries, and renewed resort to the emergency powers vested in the Viceroy to ensure speedy justice. If these are not now forthcoming in India public opinion here should insist on their speedy adoption; otherwise we may find India drifting as in 1919 and 1921, when Mr. Gandhi was also given a free hand, into the welter of disorder and anarchy which he and his lieutenant, Mr. Patel, contemplate. Yours, &c.,

SYDENHAM (formerly Governor of Bombay).
MESTON (formerly Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces).
M. F. O'DWYER (formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab).
R. H. CRADDOCK (formerly Lieut.-Governor of Burma).

Points from Letters

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

Abraham Lincoln's point was that if a commercial transaction involved an import and an export from the United States, then, when the transaction was completed, employment had been furnished in the United States to the producers of the one article and there was retained in the United States the other article. If, on the other hand, the exchange occurred between two Americans, then both pieces of work were performed in the United States and both sets of goods were retained in the United States. If people in these economic matters would think in terms of goods instead of terms of cash, then both Protectionists and Free Traders would avoid a good many errors. In our particular case, if an import duty leads to two sets of production taking place instead of one in this country, it by no means follows that our overseas trade suffers because what we sell is sold on credit and as what we sell will still have to be paid for, then the probable result will be increased importation of non-competitive foodstuffs and raw materials, instead of competitive manufactures.—Mr. H. G. WILLIAMS, 351, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

The splenetic nature of the antagonism to the Liberal leader of the small complacent group of which Sir Charles Mallet is a member is shown by his letter in your columns on March 3. He points out that the Liberal vote on the Coal Mines Bill was not unanimous, and with the confident air of a partisan he interprets this as evidence of the failure of Mr. Lloyd George's leadership. The implied suggestion that with some other leader the Liberal vote would not have been divided is obviously as unjust as it is untrue.—Mr. RICHARD MORRIS, Chester Lodge, Sudbury Hill, Wembley.

RATIONALIZATION FOR THE BANKS

May I, whose life work was in the service of a bank, reply to Mr. Sydney Buchanan's indictment of bank branches in the small villages of the countryside? These almost invariably are offsprings of town branches, and have been established (1) to save time and trouble for village customers, and (2) to stop leakages of existing custom to more energetic rivals. Mr. Buchanan says: "Surely it should be easy to cut out all this unnecessary duplication by mutual arrangement." I profoundly doubt the easiness of solving the complicated incidences of such a proposal. The loyalty of customers to their own bankers is a very real and interesting thing, and if "rationalization" means flouting this, so much the worse for that heavily laden word. As to Mr. Buchanan's reason No. 2: "Many ambitious and clever men are condemned to small posts, &c.," he clearly does not realize the unsleeping search of bank authorities for cleverness and ambition if these qualities are well mixed in with sound business knowledge and sober judgment.—Mr. A. W. OBAN, Hardwicke, Temple-road, Epsom.

TREES IN LONDON SQUARES

Since writing the letter which you were good enough to publish on February 24, I have been able, through the courtesy of the Director of the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, to supply certain square garden committees with copies of the *Kew Bulletin*, containing valuable instructions for the proper treatment of trees. I have a few copies left which I shall be glad to send to any one who cares to write for them; they can also be obtained through H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway. The numbers are No. 7 of 1912 (Hollow Trees) and No. 2 of 1915 (The Care of Old Trees).—Mr. R. F. CHOLMELEY, Chairman, Foundling Estate Protection Committee, 7, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY

In a speech at the League of Nations Union meeting on world aspects of unemployment, held on February 26, it was stated that on December 31 last there were in Italy, according to Italian statistics, about 1,000,000 unemployed. On consulting the *Bollettino mensile di Statistica* for January, 1930, I find that the figure of unemployed in December, 1929, was not 1,000,000, but 408,743. That was the highest figure for 1929 after January and February, when the figures were 461,889 and 489,947 respectively. The lowest figure for the past year was 193,395 in June. Considerably more than half of the unemployment in Italy is thus shown to be seasonal.—COMMENDATORE LUIGI VILLARI, 8, Duke-street, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

THE TOP SEASON

Macleane in his note on Persius, Sat. III., 51, says that in ancient Rome "men whipped tops and trundled hoops" as well as boys, but he does not give his authority for that statement. There can, however, be no doubt that this was the case in medieval England, for many towns and villages provided the inhabitants with whipping tops for amusement and exercise at the public expense, and it is to this custom that Sir Toby Belch alludes in *Twelfth Night*, when he denounces any man "that will not drink to my niece's health till his brains turn o' the toe, like a parish top." A toy which has not changed in its essential features nor lost any of its attractiveness in the course of 2,000 years appears fully to deserve the honour of a leading article in *The Times*, especially if we remember that:—"The force which wheels the planets, delights in spinning tops."—WALTER CRICK, Eastbourne.

A CURIOUSLY DATED WILL

The report of the Charity Commissioners of July, 1825, dealing with the charities of Odiham, Hants, opens with the words "Robert May, of Odiham, Founder of the Free School in that town, by his will bearing date 29th Feb., 1694." This curious date was a cause of mystery for many years, for worthy Robert May died on February 5 of that year, and 1694 was not a "leap" year. Recently, however, thanks to the patient investigations of Mr. F. Hansford, of Reading University, the oft-repeated mistake has been traced to a faulty indenture made in the "fifty-second year of the reign of George III." A previous indenture dating from the time of Queen Anne speaks of the founder's will "bearing date the twenty-nineth day of January." This, perhaps, solves the mystery.—MR. CECIL H. S. WILLSON, 2, Oatlands-drive, Weybridge.

THE LATE DR. J. B. MOYLE

I do not think that the late Dr. J. B. Moyle was ever "Captain of Lords" while at Winchester, certainly not in the year of the famous match, which was 1870, not 1871. In 1870 Guinness was captain. Moyle's share in the victory was not confined to his bowling. He was in for the last wicket with the late Herbert Awdry, by whom the winning hit was made. The strain on their nerves can well be imagined, for Eton had been victorious for several years previously. When Awdry made the winning hit two runs were wanted to win. The ball went nearly straight to long-off. A single was not certain, but the ball was not picked up clean, and the second run was made. I was standing close by at the time, and remember it almost as clearly to-day as 60 years ago. Moyle as a bowler had an important share in winning the Eton match in 1871, when he was again associated with the late G. S. Raynor. Moyle bowled slow left hand, Raynor very fast right. They were considered the best pair of public school bowlers of their day.—Mr. GEORGE H. STRUCK, Lanesfield, Lansdown-road, Cheltenham.

THE COCKNEY'S "R"

Several of your readers and you, Sir, in your leading article have drawn attention to our crime in stating in an early leaflet, describing the aims and objects of the All Peoples' Association, that APA was to be pronounced to rhyme with harper. Patriotic Scotsmen and Ulstermen, including Sir John Reith and Mr. St. John Irvine, have also rubbed in our "unfortunate illustration." May I reassure our critics that we fully realize the enormity of our iniquity, and that in our literature we now state that APA should be pronounced AHPA?—Mr. EVELYN WRENCH, Hon. Secretary, All Peoples' Association, 99, Gower-street, W.C.1.

SAFETY FOR PEDESTRIANS

As one of the 42,000,000 pedestrians whose number grows yearly by about a million, I welcome the support, couched as a protest, of one whose powers of emphasis can be so skilfully used—to the verge of ferocity. I agree that "those of us who have no eyes in the backs of our heads . . . should face the danger" of the near line of approaching vehicles when we are on the footway. In other words, reverse the foolish old rule and walk "on the left of the available footway space" (I quote from my letter to *The Times* of March 1).—Mr. MERVYN O'GORMAN, 21, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.3.

PIGEON SHOOTING ABROAD

Permit me to add support to the letter appearing in your issue of 13th ult., concerning pigeon shooting at Monte Carlo. The practice is unfortunately not peculiar to Monte Carlo. By a coincidence, I have just received from Bratislava a strong protest from a British woman, who speaks of a local spa where, for the amusement of visitors—of whom large numbers are British—organized pigeon shoots are held. It is hoped, by means of posters printed in four languages, to discourage this practice. It is significant that my correspondent states that the British tourists indulge there in pastimes in which they would never dream of participating at home.—Mr. L. G. LANGWILL, Secretary, Scottish S.P.C.A., 19, Melville-street, Edinburgh.

PHONE SLOANE 9155!

Out into the country—out into woods and fields and open air—through winding country lanes astir with spring—a primrose hidden in the bank, the earliest blackbird's nest—IF ONLY YOU COULD GO! Now listen. At the Miles Hire Garages, 7 Eccleston Street, at six o'clock to-night a car will be waiting for you, such a car as perhaps you have never driven before—a Chrysler 75, fast, new and powerful. And you can drive yourself—open two-seater, snug coupé, big luxurious saloon—up till six to-morrow morning for only 6d. a mile by special evening rate. Minimum £1 or 40 miles. Oil, petrol and insurance free. Other rates for day time or business hire. Coming? Then make haste and book your car.

The EXTRA QUALITY Virginia

Made from fine old Virginia Tobacco, specially selected for its delightful smoking quality.

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Virginia Cigarettes

10 for 8d. 20 for 1/4
50 for 3/3 100 for 6/4

Also in flat pocket Tins of 50 at 3/4

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March 5th to 15th 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.

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ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE

CATHEDRAL AND NEW SCHEME

FEAR OF EXCAVATIONS AND VIBRATION

The anxiety of the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral lest damage should be done to the fabric by the vibration of heavy traffic and the disturbance which the sinking of deep foundations might cause has not been removed by the amended scheme for a St. Paul's Bridge, published yesterday in *The Times*. An official pronouncement on the new proposals cannot be made yet, but the feeling on a first examination is that the removal of the north approach some 100ft. farther east of the Cathedral will not avoid the danger of vibration and will still be accompanied by the threat of rebuilding and consequent excavation.

The latter aspect of the question has already been closely examined by the Dean and Chapter and their advisers because a number of leases of property south of the Cathedral are due to fall in soon and building operations are likely to follow. It is understood that the Dean and Chapter are now contemplating an approach to the City Corporation with a view to obtaining a measure of security. Mr. Mervyn Macartney, the architect to the Dean and Chapter, pointed out long ago the danger of sinking adjacent foundations at a lower level than those of the Cathedral, and of so draining away some of the strata of sand and gravel on which St. Paul's rests.

Dealing with this matter in evidence before the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in 1926, Canon Alexander said there was nothing to prevent the owners of property near St. Paul's from going down 100ft. with their foundations if they wished, and he suggested that frontages on a big new thoroughfare would encourage the erection of important buildings and the consequent sinking of deep foundations. The St. Paul's Bridge, if built, would be dealt with under the authority given by Parliament in 1911, and since this permitted pumping in the course of constructing the north approach to the bridge, the Cathedral authorities still looked upon the project with some suspicion and misgiving.

THE FOUNDATIONS

Canon Alexander said yesterday that the security of the foundations owing to such possibilities was causing so much anxiety that the Dean and Chapter might have to approach the City Corporation. He also drew attention again to the effect of vibration, and, while unable to estimate the reduction of harmful vibration which would be represented by another 100ft. of clear space, insisted that there was much more to be said with regard to vibration than the promoters of the scheme appeared to believe. He added that the report of the National Physical Laboratory on the effect of vibration did not deal with certain aspects of the matter, and, having been made a long time ago, considered only the weight of traffic as it then was. Mr. Macartney certainly took a different view as to the possibility of damage by vibration.

This disagreement, it might be remembered, was communicated by Canon Alexander to the Lord Mayor when, in 1926, the original scheme for a St. Paul's bridge was under consideration. "The danger arising from vibration," he wrote, "was considered by a scientific committee a good many years ago and was reported to be negligible. Not only were the Cathedral architect and consulting engineer gravely dissatisfied with this opinion at the time, but also the investigation was naturally confined to the comparatively light stream of traffic on the south side of the building." Before the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in the same year, Canon Alexander pointed out that the Government tests had taken no account of the cumulative effects of vibration and advanced the argument that vibration was often to be felt over much greater distances than was usually supposed.

The Royal Fine Arts Commission, advising against the original scheme, referred to the transmission of vibration through the London clay. At the same time the Cathedral's representatives expressed the view that setting the north and south roadway 15ft. farther east than was originally proposed would not afford any important relief. The tendency now, though the new project has still to be fully examined, is to fear that the vibration of heavy traffic would still communicate itself to the building even though it flowed 100ft. farther east. The main fear, however, appears to be for the foundations of the Cathedral if excavations are begun.

EFFECT ON TRAFFIC

From a traffic point of view the criticisms of the original scheme still apply to the amended one. It was urged that the new road between Cannon-street and Cheapside would be so short as to be constantly congested, with the result that drivers of vehicles would tend to avoid two such awkward junctions and might therefore use the St. Paul's Bridge as little as they now used Southwark Bridge. The project has its supporters, who regard it as a much-needed relief for London Bridge and the centre of the City and who would not hesitate to pass it forward if they were satisfied that it still involved no threat to St. Paul's.

Some traffic experts continue to insist on the undesirability of carrying fresh streams of traffic through the heart of the City. They argue that a by-pass such as the Charing Cross Bridge will provide is a much better idea. In most cases, however, it is felt that the main consideration is the safety of the Cathedral, and judgment is being suspended until the implications of the scheme in relation to St. Paul's have been fully explored.

Sir Ernest Lamb's proposal for dealing with the St. Paul's Bridge problem (described in *The Times* of Monday) came before the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City Corporation yesterday afternoon, and was under discussion when the committee adjourned.

OFFENDERS ON PROBATION

RESULTS AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

The RECORDER of LONDON (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the March session of the Central Criminal Court yesterday, said he had commented upon the lightness of the calendar. He hoped that that was due to the more kindly treatment of prisoners that they now meted out, giving very properly another chance to men or women who had fallen for the first time and even in proper cases to those who had fallen many times.

The Recorder said he had received a report from the court missionaries and probation officers, Mr. George E. Neve and Miss R. M. A. Green, enclosing notes on the results of some of the cases placed on probation by him (the Recorder) under their supervision. The report said:—"We do not claim that all cases are successful. It is very difficult to define success and you can never tell whether they have given up crime altogether. What we do claim is that about 75 per cent. of cases placed on probation at this court do make good, and the wonderful friendly letters we receive from time to time show that one's efforts have been worth while."

Miss Green said that with regard to women in nearly every case that had been placed on probation the result had been satisfactory. The Recorder added that he had already appealed for further assistance for this work of the probation officers and also for the Sheriffs' Fund, which helped the wives and children of men who were in prison and the men also on their release. More money was required for the work of both, and anything which might be sent to him he would divide between the two.

The Grand Jury, with a note saying "One success you have mentioned is worth any number of failures," subscribed 40s. for the work.

NEW L.N.E.R. EXCURSIONS TO LONDON

The London and North Eastern Railway Company have started a new service this month in connexion with their excursions to London from distant parts of the country. In order that country visitors may have the opportunity to explore London thoroughly they are issuing tickets upon payment of an additional 2s. which will enable excursionists to travel on the Metropolitan Railway, the London Electric Railway (Bakerloo, Piccadilly, and Hampstead lines), the City and South London Railway, the Central London Railway, and the omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company and certain other companies. An excursionist from Leeds, for example, will pay 8s. for his ticket to London, or 10s. if he wishes to be able to travel at will on the various London trains and omnibuses.

WOOL RESEARCH AT LEEDS

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, MARCH 4

The scores of problems being investigated in connexion with wool are outlined in the annual report, issued to-day, of the British Research Association for the Woollen and Worsted Industries, whose headquarters are at Torridon, Headingley, Leeds. Apart from the research work undertaken by the staff in the ordinary course of their duties, 350 problems have been submitted for solution by members of the association.

Most of the investigations are of a highly technical nature, but during the year many discoveries have been made, and these are likely to be productive of important results. The following, among the less technical, may be cited:—

The setting of worsted and other yarns has been studied with the result that a satisfactory and practical method has been evolved for preventing the curl in fabrics. It has been discovered how to test, by a rapid method, the liability to stain by mineral oils used for lubricating machinery. A new type of machine for investigating trouble in hosiery fabrics has been designed.

The investigations into the fastness of light on dyestuffs is proceeding, and an apparatus has been devised for carrying out tests at different temperatures and different humidities simultaneously. The heat-retaining properties of fabrics have been the subject of careful investigation, and special instruments have been devised for the measurement of thickness of fabric. Measurements are also being made of the resistance to the flow of air, with a view to arriving at suitable tests for both air-flow and waterproofing.

MOTHS

A study is being made of the relative susceptibility of raw and processed wools to the depredation of clothes moth larvæ. Special attention has been given to the subject of mildew prevention.

A new process has been discovered, designed to assist the finishing of woollen or worsted fabrics, giving them a fuller, softer handle, together with enhanced draping properties. This process, which is cheap and easily manipulated, is based upon scientific knowledge of the chemical structure of the wool fibre.

After two years' work on experiments on types of birth coat on lambs the conclusion has been arrived at that the type of birth coat "is mainly or entirely a matter of heredity."

Commenting on the investigations pursued in connexion with the cultivation of skin and hair by tissue culture methods, the report states it has been discovered that "the guinea-pig is an exceedingly useful animal in this connexion for laboratory purposes."

On the financial side the report states that during the year the total income amounted to the record sum of £25,146. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research increased its grant to £7,500 and grants of over £4,000 were received from the Empire Marketing Board. There was a surplus on the year of £2,730, as against a deficit of £3,761 for the previous 12 months.

Reference is made to a scheme for placing the finances of the association on a wider foundation, and a committee of those engaged in the industry recommend the levy of 2d. per bale on all imported wool, mohair, &c., retained for home consumption, and ¼d. per employee per week in the processing sections of the industry not paying the levy on the bale. Numerous federations connected with the woollen industry have signified their approval of the proposals.

It is also announced that the Empire Marketing Board has increased its original grant of £2,200 per annum by a further sum of £1,050 per annum, in order to consolidate the investigations on raw wool.

CHOICE OF NATIONAL PARK AREAS

VIEWS OF RAMBLERS' FEDERATIONS

The National Park Committee met yesterday at the Office of Works. Evidence was received from Mr. W. F. Cogman, Mr. J. A. Southern, Mr. P. M. Oliver, M.P., and Mr. A. W. Hewitt, representing the Ramblers' Federations of Great Britain, and Mr. H. Kear, representing the Pedestrians' Association.

The representatives of the Ramblers' Federations referred to the Lake District, the Peak District, Dovedale, the South Downs, Snowdonia, the Black Mountains, the area north of the rivers Bran and Earn, the Cairngorms, and the Trossachs as suitable National Park areas, and they emphasized the importance of action in the Peak District in view of its accessibility to a large industrial population and of the meagre opportunities now afforded to ramblers in that region.

For the London district provision, it was stated, should be made, by purchase or otherwise, of corridor lands linking up the areas already accessible, such as the Epping and Hainault Forests, the Chilterns, Windsor Park, the Surrey commons, and the North Downs. Bridle-ways and footpaths should be left in a natural state, and such enclosures for camps, games, and motor parks as might be required should be formed on the border of the park land, and suitably screened.

The representative of the Pedestrians' Association suggested that the advantages of National Parks would be secured rather by the suppression of unbridled liberty than by the extension of traffic facilities. There should be no vehicular traffic in a National Park area; motor-vehicles should be confined to existing metal roads; and no new roads made within those areas.

FOREST OF DEAN

The committee also received evidence from the Forest of Dean National Park Committee, represented by Mr. D. J. Vaughan, M.P., Mr. Frank H. Harris, and Mr. Arthur Hicks. The witnesses referred to the outstanding beauty and the historic and archæological interest of the district, and to the suitability of the Forest for a first experiment in National Reserves. The felling of oak and beech should be regulated, and systematic protection provided for the wild life. The witnesses claimed that practically every local interest identified with that area was represented on their committee, and they pointed to the accessibility of the Forest from the industrial centres of the Midlands, South Wales, Bristol, and the West of England. The broken character of the landscape would lend itself to the accommodation of permanent camps and other necessary works, and a National Park scheme in that area would be relatively inexpensive, and would involve no interference with existing local rights and privileges.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on March 17.

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY

PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM OF CURRENT TEACHING

At the annual general meeting of the Institute of Chemistry, held at 30, Russell-square on Monday, PROFESSOR ARTHUR SMITHELLS, the president, in moving the adoption of the report of council, made some observations on the question of chemical training, urging in particular that the burden now put upon the student was excessive and too apt to result in undigested knowledge of what were regarded as the higher things of chemistry, with accompanying neglect of what was more simple and basic. He thought the time was overdue for a thorough reconsideration of the question. He referred to the successive marches of chemistry that had taken place in less than a lifetime, and the great difficulty that resulted in adjusting the new and old claim on the curriculum. He thought that the courses had become congested and the pace too rapid. He acknowledged the great improvement that had taken place in our schools of chemistry at home. It was to-day no longer necessary to go abroad for the latest or the best in any division of the science; we were, in a way, doing too much rather than too little.

The report of council showed that the roll of the institute had increased by 156 members and 20 students, that the institute was in a sound position financially, and that the committees of the council and local sections had been actively engaged in the interests of the profession of chemistry.

The Meldola Medal was awarded to Dr. Richard Alan Morton, of Liverpool, and the Sir Edward Frankland Medal and Prize to Mr. Bernard William Bradford.

Dr. G. C. Clayton was elected president in succession to Professor Smithells.

TRADE REVIVAL AT BARROW

LAUNCH OF THE LADY OF MANN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, MARCH 4

The launch by the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., at Barrow this afternoon of the twin-screw turbine steamer Lady of Mann, now being built by Vickers Armstrong, Limited, for the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, Limited, comes at a time when this North of England town has thrown off the worst of the after-War depression, but has still to regain its full prosperity.

Barrow is old enough to have great traditions in the designing and building of ships, alike for the Navy and the Mercantile Marine; but it is also modern enough to be accounted pleasant and well planned among industrial centres. For 40 years before the War it developed rapidly through the international demand for British-built boats, and between 1914 and 1918 expansion was stimulated by the imperative need of munitions. The difficulties of more recent times arose because buildings and equipment provided as part of a mighty national effort to achieve victory were unwanted in days of peace; and depression was made deeper for a few black years by the curtailed requirements of Governments and owners of ships.

This phase has passed. Since 1925 fine ships have been built like the liners Carinthia, Orford, and Orontes, and for the British Navy H.M.S. Cumberland and a number of submarines. At present, Vickers Armstrong, Limited, have on hand H.M.S. Arrow, a destroyer which has just completed very successful trials on the Clyde and is due for delivery to the Admiralty at the end of the month; H.M.S. Keith, a flotilla leader now on the stocks; and the submarines Perseus, Poseidon, Proteus, Pandora, Regent, Regulus, and Rover in various stages of construction. The marine engine section is occupied with the machinery for H.M.S. Hastings and Penzance. The firm have also received orders from the Chilean Government for new turbines, engines, and condensers for the battleship Almirante Lattore, which is being reconditioned at Devonport Dockyard, and the submarine depôt ship Araucano, which is now being completed for delivery. In view of further disarmament it is well that the use of the Barrow yard for merchant shipbuilding is ensured by orders for two first-class passenger liners for the Australian service by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; while work is in progress on a refrigerated cargo vessel for the New Zealand Shipping Company, and a fast mail and passenger steamer for Messrs. T. L. Duff and Co., Glasgow. In departments other than shipbuilding, considerable employment is provided by the production of cement plants and general engineering details, and there is considerable gun mounting in hand for British and foreign Governments.

Barrow is largely dominated industrially by the Vickers-Armstrong combination, but the Barrow Hematite Steel Company has also been fairly actively employed. The proved reserves of high grade hematite ore in the Furness and Cumberland district are very large, and extraction can go on for at least half a century.

Unemployment statistics offer a useful indication of the recovery made in Barrow since 1923, when 12,000 persons out of a population of under 70,000 were unemployed. The latest figure is 3,673, and this should be lower in the summer months. There were only 2,000 unemployed in the town last June, and it is expected locally that 1930 will see that level further reduced. Municipal measures to find useful work for men who are not absorbed by industry are concentrated chiefly on the development of Walney Island as a seaside resort.

OPTIMISM FOR THE FUTURE

Reasoned optimism for the future of Barrow centres on the exceptional equipment of the shipyard, where nothing has been dismantled, although additional slipways were constructed during the War. The decision of British shipbuilders announced last week to take concerted action to bring about a concentration of their industry by closing down redundant and obsolete shipyards has naturally created interest, as the scheme has the support of Vickers-Armstrong, Limited.

The Lady of Mann launched to-day is the latest addition to the fleet of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company. Her length over all is 373ft., the moulded breadth is 50ft., and the depth moulded to the shelter deck is 26ft. 6in. There are five decks. The boat deck is about 190ft. long, and the promenade deck 266ft. The ship will have a speed of 22½ knots, and is built to carry 2,700 passengers. The passenger accommodation embodies the latest improvements in the equipment of a holiday traffic vessel of this type. Submarine signalling apparatus will be installed, as well as wireless. The vessel will be propelled by two sets of Parsons geared turbines driving twin screws; the total shaft horse-power developed will be 11,500.

The Isle of Man was represented at the launch by the Governor of the Island, Sir Claude Hill, and many prominent residents. A large company cheered heartily as the ship dipped into the waters of the harbour. A luncheon followed, at which Mr. G. G. SIM, vice-chairman of Vickers-Armstrong, presided. It was recalled that the previous ship built at the Barrow works for the Isle of Man service, the Ben-my-Chree, came to an honourable end when she was sunk on transport duty in the Eastern Mediterranean during the War. Mr. SIM and Mr. HUGHES-GAMES, on behalf of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, presented the Duchess of Atholl with souvenirs of the launch of the new ship. COMMANDER C. W. CRAVEN, who replied to the toast of "The Builders of the Ship," said that things were going well in ship construction because of the good will between owners and builders. They were proud to have received the contract for the two P. and O. liners, which would give employment to 2,500 men for two years.

NEW BOAT FOR IRISH SERVICE

The passenger and cargo motor-ship Innisfallen, for the Cork-Fishguard service of the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, was launched by Harland and Wolff, Limited, at Belfast yesterday. She will be the first motor-ship of the Southern Ireland passenger service. Her tonnage is 3,350, and accommodation will be provided for 200 first-class and a number of third-class passengers.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION

THE MECHANIZED OFFICE

The annual Business Efficiency Exhibition organized by the Office Appliance Trades Association of Great Britain and Ireland was opened yesterday at the White City, Shepherd's Bush. It occupies a larger area than in previous years, and the wide range of exhibits show the genius of modern invention in producing machines for general office work, as well as for clerical duties.

Typewriters, dictating and adding machines form a large part of the exhibits. There is a British typewriter, the keyboard of which can be changed in a few seconds so that it may be used for a foreign language; and besides many specimens of calculating machines there is a combined typewriter and adding machine. Among dial time-recorders is a machine that records the incoming and outgoing of employees, and prints the times of late arrivals in red. The equipment for mailing includes franking machines that render adhesive postage stamps unnecessary, and a machine that prints and cuts postal wrappers from a reel of paper at the rate of about 9,000 an hour. There are also appliances for opening letters and sealing envelopes at a great speed, and many forms of card index. Among the specimens of office furniture is a desk with two tops; by touching a lever one may be sunk without disturbing papers, and the second, with a clear space, brought into position for writing.

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM, in opening the exhibition, said that the things we needed to do most in this country were to organize, rationalize, and advertise. We were daily becoming more efficient. Four years ago only a quarter of the exhibits shown at the exhibition were made in this country; to-day a half of them were British, which was a remarkable advance. If every office was conducted without waste of time or energy the day's work could be done in six instead of eight hours. The exhibition was a revelation of what could be done to save time, worry, and money in offices, and every employer and employee should see it.

The exhibition will remain open until March 15.

Sheila Woodward, aged 3, was fatally kicked on the head by a pet donkey at Barton Seagrave, near Kettering.

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

PODMORE ON TRIAL

MEDICAL EXPERT'S EVIDENCE

The case for the prosecution was continued at the Hampshire Assizes at Winchester yesterday, before the Lord Chief Justice, in the trial of William Henry Podmore, 29, engineer, indicted on a charge of murdering Vivian Messiter on October 30, 1928.

Counsel in the case are:—For the prosecution, Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Trapnell; for the defence, Mr. H. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. R. C. Goff.

The first witness called yesterday was Sir Bernard Spilsbury. He said he made a *post-mortem* examination of Messiter's body on January 15, 1929. The cause of death was fracture of the skull and injuries to the brain consequent upon blows on the head. The blows were very severe blows by some heavy blunt object.

Receiving from Sir Thomas Inskip the hammer found in the garage, Sir Bernard examined it carefully, and then, pointing to the blunt end of the head, said, "The head of this hammer might well have caused the injuries." Referring to the injury at the back of Messiter's head, Sir Bernard said that owing to its low position he thought it most probable that Messiter was leaning forward when he was struck from behind. That blow, he thought, probably caused death, although any one of the three severe injuries would be sufficient to do so within a few minutes. At least one of the wounds on the head was inflicted when Messiter was lying on the ground.

William Murray Fisher, a Southampton dental surgeon, said that Messiter kept appointments with him on October 25 and 27, 1928. He (the witness) expected to see Messiter on the evening of October 30, but Messiter did not arrive.

PODMORE AT SOUTHAMPTON

Mrs. Mary Horne, of Cranbury-avenue, Southampton, an elderly woman, who was given a seat in the witness-box, identified Podmore as a man who had taken rooms at her house on October 20, 1928. She knew him by the name of Thomas, and he was accompanied by a woman whom she knew as his wife. Podmore and the woman were at her house for a fortnight. On October 30, when Podmore paid his rent, he told her that he would be leaving, as he was going back to the head office.

Answering the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, Mrs. Horne said that Podmore never told her where he was working in Southampton.

Joseph George Stewart Mitchell, a building contractor, in business at Downton, about 16 miles from Winchester, said that Podmore had signed himself "William F. Thomas" in reply to an advertisement which he had inserted for a motor mechanic. He met Podmore at Southampton on October 27.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP.—Did you ask him the reason he was leaving his present employer?—Yes, he said that there was some friction between him and his employer's son.

Did he tell you when he was leaving?—No. He said he had not given notice.

Mr. Mitchell said that he arranged to engage Podmore for a month on trial. On October 30 he came to Downton to see the witness, saying that he had finished his employment and was ready to start work right away. As a fact he did not begin until the following Monday.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—You know now that while he was with you he stole money from you?—Yes, just over £130.

So that he had a good reason for getting away from your place?—Quite so.

When did he leave you?—On December 21. He was prosecuted for that theft from you in July of last year and sentenced to six months' imprisonment?—That is so.

READING THE PAPERS

Superintendent Townsend, of the Wiltshire Constabulary, said: "In June last I saw Podmore at Salisbury police station. As I went in the sergeant said, 'We have been talking about the Southampton murder and a description of the man wanted.' The sergeant also said that Podmore had said he had bought several papers a day to know what was going on. I said, 'You had the wind up, then?' He said, 'Not half, I hadn't. I bought three or four papers a day.'"

Answering Mr. DU PARCQ, Superintendent Townsend said that he knew Podmore had been punished for an offence at Manchester before October, 1928. Descriptions of Podmore appeared in papers in January, 1929.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—For a man running away from the police because there were charges against him, that would be enough to put the wind up anyone?—Probably.

It did not strike you there was anything startling about his being concerned about Southampton and his name being mentioned?—It conveyed to me that he knew he was the man concerned.

Alfred Charles Crumbleholme, proprietor of the Stone Bridge Hotel, near Coventry, said that he engaged Mr. and Mrs. Podmore to work at the hotel early in January, 1929. Podmore, in a letter, described himself as a capable motor repairer and his wife as capable of all household duties, and he asked for a three months' trial. They were to receive £2 a week and full board and lodging, but they left on either January 11 or 12 without their money.

Detective-inspector Chatfield, of the Southampton Borough Police, said that Podmore made no reply when charged with the murder.

The inspector described at length his examination of exercise and invoice books found in the car in the garage. He also spoke of an identification parade at Southampton on January 19 last year. Mr. Marsh, to whom the hammer mentioned in the case was said to belong, was present, but did not identify Podmore, who was with 12 other men in the parade. Podmore, when charged, made no reply, but as early as January, 1929, he had made two statements to the police.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—He has consistently denied all participation in the crime?—Yes.

After making his statement in January, 1929, Podmore was arrested for an offence at Manchester and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, continued Inspector Chatfield, in further reply to Mr. DU PARCQ. The witness agreed that at the inquest Podmore knew that two prisoners had been called to give evidence about alleged conversations. Podmore returned to gaol and was rearrested on completing the sentence and further imprisoned for theft. He was again arrested on leaving prison, this time on the murder charge. At that time the only new evidence was a further series of alleged prison conversations.

"THE MAN WITH THE SCAR"

Mr. DU PARCQ.—Podmore, after his description had been published, got to be talked about as "The man with the scar"?—Yes.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Where is the scar supposed to be?

Mr. DU PARCQ (to the witness).—Do you see it now?

Inspector Chatfield leaned forward and glanced first to one side and then to the other of the face of Podmore, who was sitting about 20ft. from him. "On the face to the left, my Lord," he said after a moment.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—I think you will find it is on the right.

The inspector corrected himself, and Podmore smiled.

James O'Brien, of the photographic department of Scotland Yard, said he had no doubt that certain indentations on the exercise book which he photographed formed the initials "W. F. T."

Replying to Mr. DU PARCQ, he said that it was the first time he had photographed such indentations, but he was perfectly confident of the initials. Another set of indentations formed the signature "H. H. Galton."

Mr. DU PARCQ.—You don't know his name is H. F. Galton?—No.

The jury, after examining the photographic print, agreed that it read "H. F. Galton."

Dr. Charles Mitchell, a handwriting expert, said that it was probable that a scrap of paper found in the garage was in the same writing as a letter from "Thomas" to Messiter.

Detective-inspector Diggle, of the Stoke-on-Trent City Police, said that in July, 1928, Podmore was "keeping company" with Lily Hambledon, who lived about two miles away at Hanley.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

LAST SURREY ASSIZES AT GUILDFORD

Surrey Assizes were opened yesterday, and for the last time before their removal to Kingston-on-Thames were held at Guildford. Mr. Justice Rowlatt, addressing the Grand Jury, said he was sorry that that was the last occasion on which the Assizes would be held in Guildford. It was not for him to criticize the policy involved in the change, and all he hoped was that the new arrangement for accommodation at Kingston would tend to the greater convenience of the county and all concerned. The calendar is a light one, containing the names of 10 persons concerned in eight cases.

ESCAPED MONKEY CAUGHT

DECOY IN REGENT'S PARK

A monkey, believed to be one of the two who escaped from Camden Town nearly three weeks ago, was captured in Regent's Park yesterday. This is the male of the pair. He is described by his owner as having been tempted back "by an old flame." Informed by a taxicab driver yesterday afternoon that a monkey had been seen near the Baptist College in Regent's Park, Mr. G. E. Palmer went out himself with a female monkey in a cage as a decoy and eventually caught the runaway in his net trap.

He stated last night that he found the animal among the trees at the back of the college. He left the female in her cage on the grass near by, set his trap baited with apples and bananas close to it, and waited patiently for developments. After a time the male came down to investigate, and, having made friends with his old acquaintance from the shop, turned his attention to the dainties with disastrous results to his new freedom. Before nightfall he had again become a member of the dealer's establishment, and if his chattering could have been interpreted he would no doubt have told an amusing tale of his adventures.

The animal is reported by Mr. Palmer to be in excellent condition and to have suffered no lack of food. It is surprising that the monkey should have been taken alone, since the pair were seen together in the grounds of the Baptist College on Saturday. A watch had been kept for them up to Monday night, but they made no further appearance. It is assumed that in yesterday's sunshine they were foraging separately and that the male either mistook the decoy for his mate or recognized in her an old friend. The recapture of the second monkey is likely to be made easier now that she is alone.

COMMERCIAL FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

PLEA FOR FINANCIAL HELP

The Civil Aviation Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have recently had under consideration the question of the difficulties which have been and are being experienced by commercial flying schools and similar organizations in competition with subsidized firms and clubs. They have accordingly made the following representations to the Secretary of State for Air:—

They are fully in agreement with the application which has been made to the Air Ministry by the Associated Light Aeroplane Clubs' General Council urging continued assistance for approved clubs; while they also consider that a similar grant should be made to all unsubsidized clubs which may be approved by the Air Ministry, due regard, of course, being given to their territorial position and other circumstances. They recommend that training schools, as distinct from flying clubs, should be subsidized on a similar basis—namely, by a fixed payment per pilot for a certain period.

It is further urged that organizations providing and maintaining air ports, air parks, and aerodromes generally, should be encouraged to the utmost by financial means and otherwise, both direct and through municipalities.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD PICTURES

Old pictures from various sources, sold yesterday at Hurcomb's, Calder House, Piccadilly, included one described as "after Hoppner," "Pick-a-back," 30in. by 25in., fetched £370 (Williams); G. P. Verbruggan, a bowl of flowers on a marble slab, 30in. by 48in., £210 (Sabin); and Jean Baptiste, a bowl of fruit and flowers on a marble slab, 26in. by 34in., £50 (Collings).

Mr. Thomas McHowatt, Director of Education for Cardiff, died yesterday after a short illness. He was appointed as recently as last May, having before been Assistant Director and Inspector of Schools.

SURREY COUNTY BUDGET

FUTURE OF NORBURY PARK

Surrey County Council's estimates for 1930-31 were submitted yesterday. They provide for an expenditure of £4,147,827 gross and £2,403,875 net, necessitating a general county rate of 4s. 4½d., an increase of 2s. 5½d. on the last rate. Of a net increase in expenditure of £1,166,463, additional liabilities under the Local Government Act, 1929, were responsible for £1,145,000.

SIR PHILIP HENRIQUES, in presenting the Budget, stated that by the operation of the Local Government Act local authorities in the county would be relieved of liabilities to the extent of over £1,000,000, and would receive new grants amounting to £457,500; so that there should be some material lessening of the burden on individual ratepayers.

Report was made on the steps taken, as already recorded in *The Times*, for the preservation of the amenities of Norbury Park, and it was resolved to enter into an agreement with Mr. W. M. Willcocks whereby the council will have the option, for six months, of purchasing the estate for £85,000, the amount for which he secured it; the council to indemnify Mr. Willcocks against interest charges and purchase costs incurred by him. It was also agreed that local authorities, national societies, and others interested should be invited to co-operate in a movement to secure contributions from a wide circle in order that the area to be preserved as open spaces may be as large as possible. The area to be so preserved would be decided when the amount of contributions from outside sources was known. Meanwhile, the Town Planning Committee was authorized to spend up to £5,000 in preliminary steps to give effect to the scheme.

SIR EDWARD HOLLAND, chairman of the council, said it was hoped that the scheme would receive the support of the National Trust, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, and the National Playing Fields Society; and also that there would be a large public backing. A good example had been set by Epsom Rural District Council, which had promised a contribution of £5,000. Other contributions promised already amounted to £2,500.

RICHMOND AND HAMPTON COURT BRIDGES

Approval was given of the amended design for the new Richmond bridge, and satisfaction was expressed that the council's objections to the towers shown in the original design had been met.

Mr. C. NIELSON asked whether similar objection could be made to four kiosks shown in the design of the new Hampton Court bridge. These were to be two kiosks at each end of the bridge, which, he said, would neither be useful nor ornamental.

SIR EDWARD HOLLAND stated that a report would be presented in due course. With regard to the kiosks, he said: "After what happened over Richmond bridge, I think you can judge the attitude of the joint committee."

It was reported that a settlement had been reached of the action in which Messrs. Stewart and McDonnell, contractors, claimed £228,658 as due to them from the council, in addition to £287,415 actually paid under the contracts, for the construction of the Kingston and Sutton by-pass roads. The contractors alleged that they were delayed by the council in beginning the works, and therefore their original contract became void. The council denied all liability, but, "for the sake of peace," paid £64,000 into Court, and at the same time counterclaimed £4,281 for materials supplied. The contractors accepted the £64,000 in settlement of their claim and the council abandoned its counterclaim, each party bearing its own costs of the action.

Approval was given of a new by-law under which it will be an offence, punishable by a fine up to £5, to use wireless loudspeakers or gramophones in shops or on premises to which the public are admitted if it causes annoyance to residents or passers-by. This will apply throughout the administrative county, except the municipal boroughs.

A photograph of Norbury Park is published on page 20.

At Oxford yesterday Arthur Prior, of Harley-road, Oxford, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing over 100 bottles of whisky, champagne, and sherry while acting as butler at Exeter College, Oxford.

News in Brief

The amount to be provided out of the rates of the City of London for the Police Force this year will be £377,040.

Two Tudor cottages, 300 years old, at Stansted, Essex, are being taken down, piece by piece, to be re-erected at Horsham, Sussex.

The retirement of Mr. William Hayes, the Secondary of the City of London and High Bailiff of Southwark, has been deferred until the close of the year.

James Holloway, of Park-street, Towcester, Northants, has been presented with the Northampton Watch Committee's certificate of merit for stopping a runaway horse.

The Police Committee of the City of London are proposing to depute the Commissioner of the City of London (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Turnbull) to visit the International Road Congress at Washington next October.

Mr. Keith Cazaly, manager of an Ashington firm, was robbed of £180 in notes at Nedderton, Northumberland, on Monday night by a man who threw a bag of pepper into his face and pushed him backwards through a window.

A 10-year-old girl rescued her brother, aged two, from a fire in Duke-street, Newcastle, yesterday. Her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, who had undergone an operation the previous day, was carried into the street by three young grandsons.

Justin Reginald Egerton, an Ipswich motor-car dealer, was ordered by the Newmarket magistrates yesterday to pay a fine of £10 and 26s. costs for driving a motor-car through a string of racehorses at Newmarket. A two-year-old filly was injured.

Summonses brought against farmers for unpaid drainage rates by the Hatfield Chase Drainage Commissioners were dismissed at Doncaster yesterday because there was no minute passed by the Commissioners authorizing the prosecution. Costs were granted against the prosecution.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association have drawn the attention of the Corporation to the disposal in two or three years' time of the property in Charterhouse-square now occupied by Merchant Taylors' School. They suggest that the site should be devoted to some public purpose and the open ground preserved.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns of this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Prince Arthur of Connaught will preside at the London Federation of Boys' Clubs Boxing Championship Finals at Queen's Hall on March 11. (p. 1)

The cuckoo clock celebrates its 200th birthday this year, having been invented in 1730 by Franz Anton Ketterer, of Schonwald, in the Black Forest. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for the position of Organizer of Agricultural Education for the Administrative County of Cambridge. (p. 3)

The second list of subscriptions and donations to the National Advertising Benevolent Society's 12th Annual Festival, March 28, is published. (p. 4)

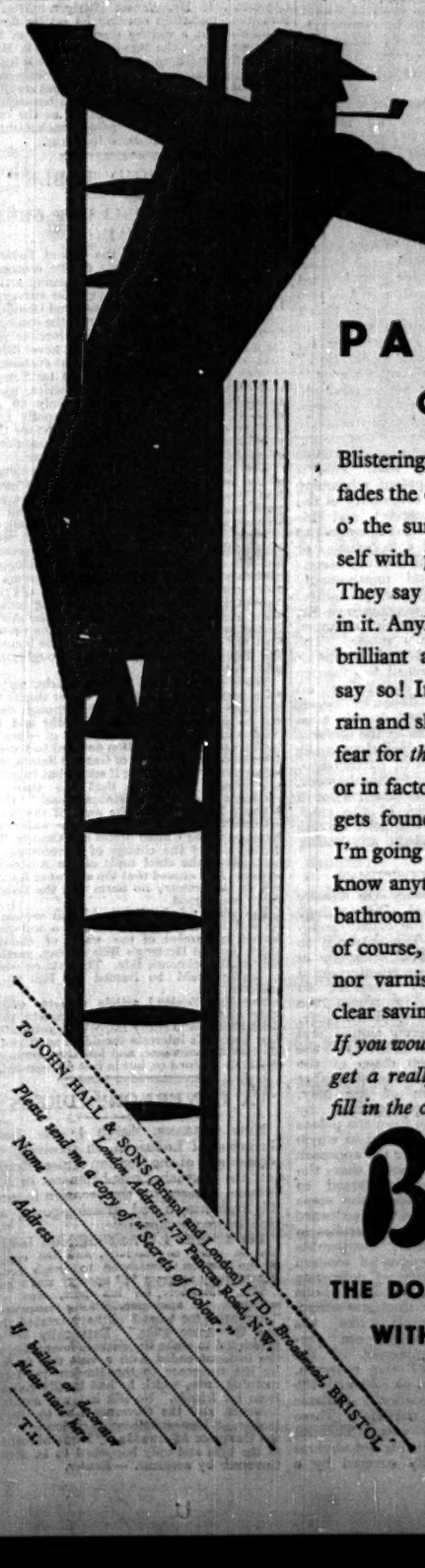
The Senate of the University of London invite applications for the University Chair of English Law, tenable at the London School of Economics. (p. 3)

The honorary secretaries of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London invite applications from hospitals within 11 miles of St. Paul's desiring to participate in the current year's distribution of the Fund. (p. 4)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GRANTS FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

In a written reply to Dr. Vernon Davies Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, states that the members of the committee who are advising him with regard to maintenance grants for school children at 14 years of age are:—

Mr. E. G. Howarth (chairman).
Representative of the Association of Education Committees:—Canon Little, Sir Percy Jackson, Mr. Spurier Her, Mr. Percival Sharp.
Representatives of the Association of Municipal Corporations:—Mr. F. Ashaw, Mr. R. H. Hume, Dr. James Graham, Mr. T. Boyce.
Representatives of the County Councils Association:—Major A. Leycester-Penrhyn, Mr. W. N. Smith, Mr. W. A. Brockington.
Representatives of the Federation of Education Committees (Wales and Mon.):—Mr. William Jenkins, M.P., Professor Joseph Jones, Mr. Rhys Rhys.
Representatives of the London County Council:—Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Cecil A. G. Manning, Mr. Angus N. Scott.



PAINTER BILL

OUT OF DOORS!

Blistering hard on paint this weather is. Soon fades the colour out and makes a horrible mess o' the surface. That's why I near kicked meself with joy when I came across this Brolac. They say there's some sort of Chinese lacquer in it. Anyhow, Brolac dries twice as hard and brilliant as most paints. And lasts! I should say so! It can snow *and* hail all winter, and rain and shine all summer, and I shan't have no fear for *this* house. Same thing at the seaside or in factory-towns. That's where most paints gets found out. But not Brolac! Oh yes, sir, I'm going to use Brolac indoors as well. I don't know anything to equal it for standing up to bathroom steam or fumes in the kitchen. And of course, sir, you realise I don't need enamel nor varnish with Brolac. All that money's a clear saving for you.

If you would like to know more about Brolac and get a really new booklet on modern decoration fill in the coupon below.

To JOHN HALL & SONS (Bristol and London) LTD., Broadmead, BRISTOL.
Please send me a copy of "Secrets of Colour."
London Address: 175 Piccadilly, W.
Name
Address
If builder or decorator please state here
T.T.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

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THE MOTIVES OF SERVICE

By CALLISTHENES

Among those whose wisdom it is to suspect everybody it is a favourite maxim that you cannot get something for nothing.

This is a half truth, and provided it is kept to its own levels it is useful. But when it is taken into other levels it becomes a hindrance.

It is at its worst when it is spoken to imply that nothing is ever done by one man for another except with the intention of getting something back, or that nothing is ever done in a business except with the calculated intention of getting a cash return.

This dreary notion is of course conspicuously false as applied to the relations between men. There may be some who never had a service done for them except in return for material reward. We are inclined to doubt it. But if there is, we expect to learn that they are those who have never done a service to another—a type almost as rare.

In business this maxim of depreciation and distrust has the same effect of blinding us to realities and impoverishing our daily life.

In this House, and we know it to be true of other business houses as well, there are hundreds of things done every day without any thought of a cash return. The business has to pay, of course. That is the essential condition of its continuance, and the function of the leaders is to see that this condition is maintained. But inside that general purpose there is abundance of room for services which are done without any thought of dividend.

It may be said that the purpose of these acts of courtesy and helpfulness is merely to create good will and incline the customers to come again to this Store, so that their purpose is still to bring a cash reward.

This may be an effect of a friendly spirit in a Store, but it is not necessarily the motive. The more it becomes the motive the less it will produce the effect. People dislike services which appear to be spontaneous, but are in reality calculated for profit. Nor are they readily deceived in this matter. They know the difference.

In business as in ordinary life people do services because they like creating good will. The good will may bring profit, but they are not thinking of the profit. Good will is an end in itself. So is friendship. So also is the pleasure of being helpful.

Every day it is possible for us to get something for nothing, for every day we meet people at home, in the street, and in business whose pleasure it is to do something for nothing. They like to create good will, to be of service, to make the world a more friendly place.

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2ND MONTH

THE ENGLISH STORY THAT ALL LONDON IS FLOCKING TO SEE!

A WARNER BROS VITAPHONE PRODUCTION.

Miss Ishbel MacDonald and the committee announce that the proceeds of a music party at No. 10, Downing-street on February 25 amount to £513. A cheque has been sent to the rebuilding fund of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, earmarked as the nucleus for the provision of a Scottish Bed.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 24

Entertainments

GREEK PLAY AT CAMBRIDGE

THE "BACCHAE" OF EURIPIDES

UNCONVENTIONAL STAGING

Dionysus	A. B. Cohen (Trinity)
Cadmus	F. Warre Cornish (King's)
Teiresias	W. E. Philip (King's)
Pentheus	L. P. Wilkinson (King's)
Agave	A. J. Hunt (Clare)
Officer	F. H. Dean (Clare)
Herdsman	C. M. Harrison (Trinity)
Soldier	A. C. Champernowne (Trinity)
Singers (Maenads)	E. A. Cockburn (Trinity)
	C. H. Trevelyan (Trinity)
	E. E. Lewis (King's)
	M. H. R. Synge (King's)

Produced by J. T. Sheppard, M.A. (King's), and J. Burnaby, M.A. (Trinity).

Scenery by Humphrey Jennings (Pembroke). Music arranged by Dennis Arundell from Handel's works.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, March 4

In producing their fourth Greek play since the War Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Burnaby, of the Cambridge Greek Play Committee, have set an example for which all lovers of the classics will be grateful. The *Bacchae* was a bold choice, but it amply justifies itself. Ever since it was first produced in 406 B.C., after the poet's death, by the younger Euripides, together with the *Iphigenia in Aulis* and the lost *Alcmaeon*, the play has been unstintingly admired by critics, ancient and modern alike. It was the last play that Euripides composed, and, whatever view we may take of its inner purpose, for beauty of language and metre it has scarcely been surpassed. To the scholar it has presented many difficulties—some of which, at any rate, seem to be of his own making. Mr. Sedgwick's timely reminder in the *Classical Review* that after all there is no problem of the *Bacchae*—that is, no special problem—will probably appear even more convincing to those who have seen it acted. That does not mean that it is not difficult for us to understand—all Greek tragedy presents essential difficulties to the modern mind which attempts to sum up its significance. The Greek attitude towards religion is so different from anything which the modern soul, habituated to nearly 2,000 years of Christianity, can experience, that the attempt to recall the emotions of the original audience must be given up as futile. We must reinterpret the *Bacchae* for ourselves in that continuous process of re-creation which Croce has told us is the essence of art. And, however Hellenic some of the ideas of Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Burnaby may be, those who go to Cambridge this week will acknowledge that they have been helped to find an interpretation.

THE PLAY

The *Bacchae* embodies most of the essential ideas of Greek tragedy: the drama of destiny and character, the ὕβρις of the great man—for Pentheus has promise of greatness in spite of all his defects—and the inexorable vengeance of the divine powers. However antipathetic to, and even destructive of, what we mean by religious belief such monstrous vengeance may appear to be, there is no need to interpret the *Bacchae* either as a rationalistic protest or as the palinode of a poet who is conscious of his approaching end. Sophocles in the *Ajax* shows us the same triumphant ruthlessness on the part of Athena which Euripides here attributes to Dionysus. Moreover, the material with which all the Greek tongue poets had to work is full of such elements. The legends were there, they were known to all, and they were the stuff of which hundreds of plays had to be composed. Only once does Euripides's humanity break through the iron circle. The last passionate protest of outraged humanity delivered by Agave,

ὀργὰς πρέπει θεοὺς οὐχ ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς

probably makes a profounder appeal to modern sympathies than to the Athenian audience at the end of the Peloponnesian war. Close under the surface of the Greek mind there was always lurking much that was dark and primitive—one has only to read Thucydides to be convinced of that.

If we may be permitted to neglect the brilliant subtleties of Dr. Verrall (which in Cambridge it is perhaps a little hard to do) the play acts easily; it has two scenes as dramatic as anything in Greek literature—the "fascination scene," in which Dionysus lures Pentheus to his doom, and the terrible "recognition" scene at the end where Agave comes in bearing the head of her son in triumph. The difficulty is, of course, the chorus. The modern undergraduate can scarcely be expected to make a very convincing Maenad, but on this occasion he comes off more than passably well. This is due not merely to competent rehearsing but to the freedom and originality of the production. Mr. Sheppard and his colleague have made no attempt to reproduce either the conventions or the traditions of the fifth-century stage; they have frankly and unashamedly turned the play into opera, and delightful opera at that, with the assistance of Mr. Dennis Arundell's admirably arranged selections from Handel's music. The combination of Handel and Euripides might be expected to recall the famous simile of Aeschylus concerning oil and vinegar: ὄξος τ' ἄλειφα τ' ἐγχέας ταὐτῷ κύτει ξιχοστατοῦντ' ἂν οὐ φίλω προσοινίτοις, but in spite of the obvious dissimilarity of their ἦθος they make an astoundingly successful partnership. The religious character of the choruses, though anything but Christian, is not ill suited to the harmonies of the great oratorio writer, and the exquisite singing of Mr. Lewis lulls to sleep any rising sense of incongruity.

SCENERY AND COSTUMES

The staging and scenery are equally bold and unconventional. No attempt is made to reproduce the classic architectural background. The entrance to the Royal House is placed obliquely in the wings, and has as its counterpart a low building evidently intended to represent the stables in which the stranger Dionysus was confined. Mr. Jennings's scenery, severely simple and unaffected, gives full scope to the advantages of the deep stage of the modern theatre, but it is not altogether adapted to the action of the play. Dionysus, after being confined by Pentheus, should emerge from the palace and not from the isolated shed in which he was locked up. Moreover the approach to the palace is so placed that the messengers are practically forced to deliver their speeches from the steps at the back of the stage—a very awkward arrangement. These long speeches in any case present almost insuperable difficulties to the technique of modern acting, and the necessity of delivering them from the back entirely spoils what remains of their dramatic effect. The costumes, designed, like the scenery, by Mr. Jennings, are perhaps rather more reminiscent of the Russian Ballet than of the museum, but they look charming, go well with the scenery, and give a generically Hellenic impression—except the soldiers'. These lovely but unfortunate young Thebans are made to wear tight fitting but obvious "shorts" only partially covered by a curiously designed kilt which reminds one more of the pantomime than of the battlefield. And why must they appear with their hair slicked into a public schoolboy's parting?

One very striking feature of the performance is the way in which the symbolism of the production seems to have been influenced, perhaps unconsciously, by the conception of the *Christus Patiens*. The solemn genuflexion in the first στασιμόν, and the dramatic representation of the birth of Dionysus, lend to the music of Handel the solemnity of the *Et incarnatus* movement of a Mass. The interrogation of the stranger by Pentheus seated before the palace in a chair immediately recalls the judgment hall of Pontius Pilate; the emergence of Dionysus from the stable in which he was confined presents a vivid symbol of the empty tomb, and the final exit of the triumphant god with arm uplifted and forefinger pointing to the sky irresistibly suggests an Ascension by some Italian master. The producers have rightly refused to reconstruct the big lacuna near the end of the play out of the grotesque fragments of the *Christus Patiens*, but it is a pity that the chorus is dismissed before the last four lines, which are transferred to a citizen. They form an ideal ending to the play, and give an opportunity of good operatic "curtain." The present finale with the stage denuded of chorus is a little bare.

The pronunciation of the actors is so excellent that those who still retain even a passing familiarity with the Greek tongue had no difficulty in following the drama. The acting itself is more than competent, and there are no misfits. Mr. Cohen as Dionysus is throughout dignified, restrained, and statuesque, perhaps a little lifeless in places, but he sustains the play admirably. Mr. Wilkinson's Pentheus is a trifle commonplace, too much of the stage villain and the Sir Jasper of the melodrama. He misses the exquisitely subtle change of the relations of the puritanical young king to the stranger. Mr. Philips and Mr. Warre Cornish are inclined to be too skittish in the first scene. They lost their dignity in a way no great audience would have tolerated. Mr. Harrison as the herdsman and Mr. Champernowne as the soldier delivered their long speeches remarkably well, the latter in particular giving a magnificent rendering of the description of Pentheus. Mr. Hunt's Agave is a fine piece of acting—not an easy part for a man to play when we reflect on what the "Divine Sarah" might have made of it.

The chorus, considering everything, are really excellent. They looked well, a little on the ugly side perhaps, and their dances are beautifully staged and gracefully executed. The singers are admirable, and Mr. Bernard Orde's orchestra beyond praise, but to do these justice would need a whole article.

τοιόνδ' ἅπιθη τόδε πραγμα.

GATE THEATRE

"THE LION TAMER"

By Alfred Savoir, from the story by Jacques Thery. Translated into English by Charles N. Spencer

Lord John Langdale	Ernest Thesiger
Angelo	Elliott Seabrooke
Gregory	Norman Shelley
Le Vicomte	Eric Portman
The Batman	W. E. C. Jenkins
Arabella	Jeanne de Casalis

It is not the first time that an audience in this country has enjoyed being pierced by the shaft which M. Savoir here looses at a brand of solemn idealism that is, no doubt, peculiarly English. In another version *The Lion Tamer* was performed a short while ago at the Arts Theatre. The translation made by Mr. Spencer for the present occasion is an admirable one. Neatly pointed with wit, and well barbed with malice, the shaft flies as swiftly, as lightly, and as accurately as the author could wish.

This time Lord John Langdale, the latest but not the last of a long line of idealists who have suffered in the thankless cause of the oppressed, is Mr. Ernest Thesiger. After a somewhat uncertain opening he settles down delightfully as a worthy representative of his Quixotic race. The lion-tamer's wife is Miss Jeanne de Casalis, and her performance is light, dexterous, and gay. Mr. Elliott Seabrooke makes of the lion-tamer a fantastic yet credible character, and Mr. Eric Portman is beautifully polished. In such a performance as the cast gives the play's malice seems enchantingly sunny, and its indiscretions harmless.

THE "ROUND TABLE"

ECONOMIC TROUBLES OF GREAT BRITAIN

The March number of the *Round Table* is unusually strong in studies of the economic troubles of Great Britain. The opening article—"Where Are We Going?"—after surveying 10 years of the League of Nations and Dominion status, closes with a discussion of the economic future of the world, which is a forcible plea for freer trade. The Empire must never forget that the rest of the world is its best customer; Europe must realize what its 26 tariff walls cost it in diminished wealth. America, whose agricultural population is now only 29 per cent. of the whole, is coming rapidly to a division of opinion between those who see that world markets are essential and those chiefly interested in a protected market at home.

The position of Great Britain is the subject of the next article—"An Economic Reformation"—which studies the year 1929, the progress made in the spring and summer and the setback at the close. The meaning of all the reforms and changes which the word "rationalization" is used to cover are set out, and the role of the banks in hastening the necessary changes among manufacturers is aptly compared to that of Father O'Flynn "checking the crazy ones, coaxing onkisy ones, lifting the lazy ones on wid the stick." In the second half of the article the present Coal Bill is analysed with remarkable lucidity. The Bill is condemned as "a thoroughly bad piece of work."

There is, of course, a long article, mainly retrospective, on India. The writer thinks the situation is clarifying, and that though there will be ephemeral violence, Gandhi and the Nehrus have outstripped the bulk of educated Indian opinion. The section devoted to Canada describes the visit there of General Smuts, who reflected the "prevailing if somewhat inarticulate opinion in Canada that the time for emphasis on equality of status is past." There is also a long study of the work of the International Joint Commission on the waterways common to the United States and Canada. The significance of the change of Government in Australia is the chief topic of the Australian section. It is argued that the advent of Labour will do the country no harm and the Labour Party much good.

The whole of the South African section is devoted to native policy, and is a well-marshalled indictment of the want of thought which General Hertzog's Bills display, particularly on the economic side. The data on which a policy could be framed has still to be collected.

The New Zealand article reflects, among other matters, the widespread anxiety there among those who study Imperial questions lest New Zealand's interests should be sacrificed in the Naval Conference, and lest the Dominions should be listened to, but in fact disregarded.

A GOVERNOR'S DRESS

New Orleans, March 4.—Mr. Long, Governor of Louisiana, in receiving the commander of the German cruiser Emden and the German Consul-General in New Orleans, dressed for the occasion in green silk pyjamas, a red dressing-gown, and blue bedroom slippers.

The Governor's visitors expressed indignation in being so received, and the captain of the Emden threatened to weigh anchor immediately unless a full apology was made.

The Governor, on his part, was very reluctant to apologize, asking surprisedly, "Apologize for what? I have treated them like the home folks." Eventually he was persuaded to make the *amende honorable*, and the incident ended with a visit this morning by the Governor to the Emden in formal morning dress, which he had hastily collected from his friends. No silk hat was available, however, and the Governor had to carry a bowler. "I know nothing of diplomacy," said the Governor afterwards. "I was brought up in the hills and only happened to be a State Governor by accident."—*Reuter.*

THE FILM WORLD

WIDE SCREEN IN AMERICA

Happy Days, the first film expressly written, produced, and projected for the wide screen, is now being shown at the Roxy Theatre, New York. It represents the embodiment of five years of research and experimental work. The dimensions of the Grandeur screen, as it is called, are 42ft. by 20ft., as against 24ft. by 18ft. of the old type of screen. The film from which the picture is projected has been increased in width from .826 of an inch to 1.810in., while in height it has gone from .758 of an inch to .880. The sound track is more than three times the width of that of the old film. Through these increases in the size of the screen, the film, and the sound track, greater clarity, it is claimed, in both sight and sound is achieved. The highly sensitive mechanism for recording and reproducing the sound has a larger area over which to operate, thus permitting the shading of the sound waves.

The screen itself is the 12th of a series of experimental ones, the first 11 of which have been discarded. It is made of finely woven cotton cloth, knit firmly together by a layer of adhesive. Over the entire surface a thin layer of finely ground glass is spread. This serves to diffuse the light equally, and the visibility is said to be as clear from the last row of the theatre as from the first. The distortion of the image has also been eliminated by this process.

BRITISH FILMS

A series of monthly presentations of representative British films at the Alhambra Theatre has been arranged by the British Empire Film Institute. The films will be shown at the Alhambra on the second Sunday in each month, beginning next Sunday. The presentations will be held in support of the national and educational work of the Institute in promoting and developing public interest in British films throughout the world, and the theatre has been lent to the institute by Mr. John Maxwell, chairman of the British International Pictures, Limited. The opening programme will include *Under the Greenwood Tree*, a British International all-talking and singing production adapted from Thomas Hardy's novel, and generally recognized as one of the best and most artistic British productions. The incidental music was specially composed by Mr. Hubert Bath and Mr. Harry Stafford, two English composers. There will also be shown *In an Old World Garden* and the first talking Empire film, *Trails and Rails*.

The Twickenham Film Studios, Limited, are now engaged in making an all-talking screen version of Mr. A. E. W. Mason's detective story, "The House of the Arrow." This story, which concerns a murder and a sinister blackmailer known and feared throughout France as "the Scourge," is considered by the producers as an ideal subject for a talking film. The principal parts will be played by Miss Benita Hume and Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry, who will make his bow to "talkie" audiences in the rôle of Hanaud, the detective. The film, which will be directed by Mr. Leslie Hiscott, will be distributed throughout the country by Warner Brothers. Another "thriller" will be *The Last Hour*, which tells the story of a foreign Prince who is anxious to secure the secret plans of a death ray. The film will be produced by the Archibald Nettlefold organization, with Mr. Steward Rome as the Prince, Mr. James Raglan as Lister, the hero, Mr. Richard Cooper as a detective, Mr. Wilfrid Shine as a Devonshire farmer, and Miss Kathleen Vaughan, the only woman in the cast, as the heroine.

Mr. Maurice Elvey, the producer of *Mr. Wu*, *Mademoiselle from Armentières*, *High Treason*, and other notable films, has joined the board of the World Studio, Limited, of which Mr. J. D. Williams and Sir Gordon Craig are directors.

The Doctor's Secret, the talking film version of Sir James Barrie's play *Half-an-Hour*, which was directed by Mr. William C. de Mille for the Paramount organization, will be released this month. The principal parts in the film are played by Miss Ruth Chatterton, Mr. H. B. Warner, and Mr. Robert Edeson. In sharp dramatic contrasts the film shows the heights of happiness and depths of despair that can be experienced by one woman in half-an-hour. *The Cocoanuts*, another all-talking film, is also released this month.

Among the new talking films to be seen in Central London this week are *The Loves of Robert Burns*, a British production, at the Tivoli; *Sally*, a screen version of the musical comedy, at the Regal; and *Untamed*, with Miss Joan Crawford in the principal part, at the Empire. Two excellent silent films are also being shown this week—*A Cottage on Dartmoor*, directed by Mr. Anthony Asquith for the British Instructional Films, Limited, to be seen at the Avenue Pavilion; and *Stampede*, of which a review has already appeared in *The Times*, at the Polytechnic Theatre.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra.—*Juno and the Paycock.*
Astoria.—*Love, Live, and Laugh.*
Avenue Pavilion.—*A Cottage on Dartmoor* and *Isn't Life Wonderful.*
Capitol.—*Lone Star Ranger.*
Carlton.—*The Love Parade.*
Empire.—*Untamed.*
Kensington.—*The Cocoanuts.*
London Pavilion.—*Condemned.*
Marble Arch.—*Disraeli.*
New Gallery.—*Rookery Nook.*
Plaza.—*Why Bring That Up?*
Polytechnic.—*Stampede* and *The Rink.*
Regal.—*Sally.*
Stoll.—*The Cocoanuts* and *The Storm.*
Tivoli.—*The Loves of Robert Burns.*

"COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE"

PRODUCTION IN MANCHESTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, March 4

Cochran's 1930 Revue, which was produced to-night at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, and will go to London in three weeks, made an excellent impression here. It is a bright, varied, and particularly colourful show, with Mr. Beverley Nichols named as the author. The name is sufficiently upheld by the smartness of the quips at the expense of notabilities of these days and of past days.

A clean cut of the first two scenes on the programme was attributed on the screen to the impossibility of installing the necessary talking film in time, and the show began rather tamely with a dance by some of Mr. Cochran's young ladies, but the solo appearance of Miss Ada May, who is Mr. Cochran's leading lady, set things moving swiftly. There was real fun in a well-acted bit of farce called "The School for Husbands." It was easy to forecast that the taste of London audiences will be caught by the long run of big topical and character scenes which follow to the end of Part I. The titles of these will fairly indicate their contents:—"Madame Tussaud's in 1980"; "Piccadilly in 1900," with due tribute to Eros in a song by Miss Maisie Gay; "Piccadilly in 1830," and "The North Hampstead Hell Fire Club." A break in this succession comes with "Luna Park, or the Freaks," a piece of excellent burlesque of Russian miming by real Russians, with ballet by Boris Kochno and music by Lord Berners. The colour effects here are pleasing, and delighted the audience.

In the second part the greatest success was scored by a scene called "The Late Comer," in which Mr. Cochran deliberately exhibits to his audience a typical stalls crowd with all their absurd and clumsy actions exaggerated to raise a laugh. The principal male part is filled by Mr. Roy Royston, whose dancing is remarkable in many ways, and he scores a great success also in a part in a farcical scene "Adopted from the French."

MODERN ENGLISH MUSIC IN BRUSSELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, March 3

Two modern English works for viola and orchestra were performed yesterday and to-day before large audiences at the Symphonie Concerts held at the Palais des Beaux-Arts, the soloist being Mr. Lionel Tertis, the English viola player.

The first was Sir Edward Elgar's viola concerto, the composer's transcription of his own violoncello concerto. It was played by Mr. Tertis, for the first time in Brussels, with brilliant effect.

The second work was the Romance for viola and orchestra composed by Mr. Benjamin J. Dale in 1906, which was first played by Mr. Tertis at a London Philharmonic concert under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch. It was most warmly received by the Brussels audience and earned for Mr. Tertis many recalls.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB

NYOTA INYOKA

It is not easy for any dancer, however brilliant, to go through a programme of two hours without any help except that of an orchestra of four, but Nyota Inyoka repeated her triumphs of Paris at the Arts Theatre Club last night. She interpreted, if that is not too severe and pedagogic a word for dances which depended not a little upon charm and even, at times, a certain Occidental impudence, Brahmin, Buddhist, and modern India, and ancient and modern Egypt, but her interpretations were delightfully free of that false and elaborate decoration which so often distorts whatever message Eastern art may have for the Western world. Nyota Inyoka has all the flexibility of limb and the understanding of repose that belong to her country, but again and again, notably in the Cosmic dance in the honour of the goddess for the destruction of evil and in the dance of the shepherdess sending a message to Krishna by a disobedient bird, a liveliness, an almost mischievous joy in movement drown the audience's anxiety to discover the exact significance of her dances in the pure enjoyment of watching a beautiful thing beautifully done. The costumes and the scenery, if a lighted curtain can be so called, were a triumph of unostentatious taste.

CONCERTS, &c.

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Blüthner Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 6d.
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QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, at 3.
BACKHAUS.
FAREWELL RECITAL
Prior to tour of Australia and New Zealand.
BACKHAUS.
Bechstein Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 6d.
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SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.
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CORTOT—THIBAUD—CASALS
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ONLY APPEARANCE.
Pleyel Piano.
15s., 12s., 10s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s.
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WIGMORE HALL, TUES. NEXT, at 3.15.
T. ARTHUR RUSSELL announces MAURICE *EISENBERG* CELLO RECITAL.
At the Piano—George Reeves.
Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., at Hall and T. ARTHUR RUSSELL, 70, Wigmore-street, W.1. (Wel. 5913.)

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QUEEN'S HALL.
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THURSDAY, 20th MARCH, at 3.
Conductor:
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The Programme will include:
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CONCERTO for PIANOFORTE ... ... Delius
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A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN CANINE SOCIETY'S OPEN SHOW To-morrow 10-6.
2,163 Entries. Admission 2s., Children 1s.

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SELECTION of CHAMPION THOROUGHBRED PARADE of ARMY HORSES, FOLLOWED by JUMPING COMPETITION. Opens 2 p.m., 4s.

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Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
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GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
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New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

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Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter, and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Ger. 4970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Almée and Philip Stuart.

ARTS THEATRE. (Tem. Bar 7541.) 5 PUBLIC PERFS. TO-NIGHT to Sat., 8.45. Mat., Fri. next, 2.45.
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The famous Indian Dancer.
Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries, 5s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

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A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
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First Mat., Tues., next, 2.30; sub. Tues. & Fri.

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By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE RAMES, ION SWINLEY.

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By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

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HARRY WELCHMAN, JOHN KIRBY, DESIREE ELLINGER, LUPINO LANE, DONALD MATHER, EMMA HAIG.
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Fred Elizalde and his Music, Morris Harvey, Dorothy Seacombe, Florence McHugh. (Tem. Bar 8888.)

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Th., S.2.30. Hamp. 7224.
I PRONOUNCE THEM.
Adapted by Grace Edwin from Woodbine Willie's Novel.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. To-night, at 8.30.
Subs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. 1st Mat. Sat.
The Daniel Mayer Co. presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
*"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIA

Imperial and Foreign News

U.S. AND NAVAL CONFERENCE

A RALLY AGAINST "DEFEATISTS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4

The new drive against the "defeatist" attitude towards the London Conference is being widely supported in the Press. Some dispatches from London suggest that the appeal telegraphed to London on behalf of 1,200 leading citizens has irritated the American delegates, because they thought that the appeal should have been addressed to the Senate. The answer is that, in spirit though not in fact, the appeal was addressed both to the Senate and—as the *New York Times* points out this morning—to the President. It was an attempt to mobilize that vast incoherent mass of opinion on the Conference which hitherto has been helpless and silent in face of the well-drilled intransigence of certain Senatorial groups. The signatories of "this impressive appeal," says the *New York Times*, "constitute the cross section of American intelligent opinion." The newspaper points out that the political aspect of the Conference is "constantly projecting itself into the discussion," and adds:—

It cannot be kept out. . . . If our Government has agreed to confer with others in the comparatively smaller matter of possessions in the Pacific, how can it justify its conduct in refusing to make a similar pledge where vastly greater issues may threaten to embroil the world? . . . That President Hoover will make up his mind without an exaggerated fear of what the Senate may think or do . . . that he will put himself at the head of the sensible and steady-going body of Americans who desire exactly what he has said he desires—such must be the hope and prayer of all who are eagerly awaiting the next stage of the world's evolution towards stability and unshaken peace.

The Washington *Daily News*, one of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, remarks:—

The President wanted an expression of public opinion on the London Naval Conference. He has it . . . It gives the President the heartening assurance that the American people are backing him in his reduction policy . . . The significance of this appeal is in showing that the responsible and representative leaders of the country are alive to the danger that the London Conference will force wholesale naval increases instead of reduction, and that the United States will be loaded with a billion dollar naval building programme . . . All observers at London are agreed that American cruiser increases are necessary to achieve parity with Great Britain, and that the only chance of reduction is through American acceptance of the British proposals for the reduction or the abolition of battleships. Furthermore, all observers agree that a Five-Power Reduction Treaty of any kind is virtually impossible unless the United States signs a political treaty similar to the 1922 Pacific Pact agreeing merely to confer with the other Powers if war ever threatens.

The New York *World* compares Senator Borah's speech on Saturday with "the round-robin appeal," and concludes:—

The signers of the round-robin petition suggest the realistic method of achieving the objects which both they and Senator Borah wish to see achieved at London—namely, limitation of armaments, plus reduction. They suggest the realistic method, because they would offer France that reasonable extension of the Kellogg Pact which would persuade her to reduce her tonnage figures . . . Senator Borah suggests no such solution. The latent opposition which he represents, and the President's fear of this opposition, is now the largest single obstacle in the way of an agreement which would certainly limit, and might possibly reduce, the burden of armaments which rests on the five chief naval Powers.

FRENCH INSISTENCE ON GUARANTEES

HOPE OF CHANGE IN U.S. ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 4

The extent to which the Naval Conference will need M. Tardieu's presence in London is uncertain, but my report that he would probably be able to give it only his week-ends is confirmed to-day. In preparation for his first visit this coming week-end he conferred with M. Massigli, who had come over yesterday by air.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Walter Edge, who yesterday visited M. Briand at the Quai d'Orsay, has gone to London to consult with the American delegation. This step is assumed here to be a first indication that perhaps the United States may not continue to regard as impossible some kind of pact that might satisfy France. The hope may proceed from the desire, since it is still a fixed principle of French policy, that each step in the organization of peace must carry with it adequate guarantees before a further stage in disarmament can be seriously considered.

French opinion has become more critical than ever with regard to the problem of security since the negotiations began at Geneva for harmonizing the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact. These are thought to have revealed a tendency on the part of certain Powers, in particular Great Britain and the United States, to seek to escape from every obligation to use force in restraint of a Power which shall have violated the Pact. It has become very cynical in its attitude towards solemn undertakings to arbitrate as an exchange for the responsibility of taking part in sanctions. Hence the lack of interest in any proposal for mere consultation and the insistence of French opinion on real guarantees.

AUSTRALIAN UNIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 4

The All-Australian Trade Union Congress to-day carried a resolution in favour of a national unemployment insurance scheme to be financed from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue. During a discussion on the nationalization of banking a delegate urged that the Federal Ministry should use Commonwealth credit to find relief work for the sustenance of the unemployed. The Congress agreed that the Federal Ministry should give early attention to the nationalization of banking and as a first step widen the functions of the Commonwealth Bank.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL WEYLER SINKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 4

Captain-General Weyler, Duke of Rubi, is slowly sinking, and the doctors declare that his death is only a question of hours.

Until a few days ago the Captain-General, who is 92 years old, continued his ordinary active life, riding out and attending to military duties, for, as Captain-General, the equivalent of Field-Marshal, he remains on the active list of the Spanish Army.

THE INDIAN BUDGET

DISCUSSION IN THE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, MARCH 4

The attitude of the Legislative Assembly towards the Budget, especially the proposal combining protection of the cotton mills with Imperial preference, is still uncertain. Notwithstanding that the whole of to-day was given to the general discussion, the Indian Party leaders so far have given no lead, and are still privately consulting.

To-day's speeches, apart from general criticism of the increased taxation at a time of depression, showed a division of opinion among second bench members. Mr. Kunzru, Nationalist, condemned the Imperial preference proposal, and Mr. Chetty, a Nationalist who until this Session belonged to the Congress Party, referred to his experience and discussions in Australia when he went there as a member of the Empire Parliamentary Conference. He said that if a policy could be devised which gave Indian industry all the protection it reasonably wanted, and, without injuring the consumer, gave preference to Empire products, he would not oppose it.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the only Indian front bencher who spoke, avoided the subject of preference, saying that he would deal in detail with the taxation programme when the taxing Bills were before the House. Several back benchers representing Agrarian constituencies spoke against preference. One, for instance, said that the millowners, who formerly made large profits, must take the rough with the smooth. He would vote against all new taxation for a Government which was sinful and diabolical, because it prevented parents from marrying their daughters according to the dictates of their religion, this being his protest as an orthodox Brahmin against the Sarda Act penalizing child marriage.

Sir Kikabhoy Premchand, the Bombay financier, in a critically analytical speech, strongly commended the Budget in every particular except one, and showed that every new taxation proposal except one was beneficial to the country. His exception was the proposed new supertax on income, which he condemned as reduction of liquid capital at a time when the general supply was seriously short.

No representative of the Bombay mills spoke, and before adjourning the President warned them that if they did not look out they might miss their chance.

SOVIET DRAGOONING OF PEASANTS

STALIN'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 4

Stalin's latest address to members of the Russian Communist Party, which is entitled "Giddy with Success" and is published in all the Soviet newspapers, warns Communists that the unexpected rate of progress of the collectivization of agriculture has "turned many comrades' heads. They think they can do everything, and can take every liberty with impunity." They are mistaken, he declares, and says it is useless to race forward without consolidating the positions already won.

Stalin admits the use of violent methods to drive unwilling peasants into the collectivist farms, the methods adopted including the application of military force and the cutting off of water supplies until the peasants yield. Stalin declares that these practices are dangerous and, if continued, may threaten the whole movement with defeat. He ironically refers to comrades who begin collectivizing the peasants by pulling down church bells, as much as to say, "See how revolutionary we are." Collectivization must go on. But comrades who have "temporarily lost their sanity" must return to their senses and alter their methods.

It is obvious that the state of violence produced by Stalin's own explicit orders has begun to frighten the fanatical dictator himself. Stalin calling for moderation certainly sounds an unusual note.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN YUGOSLAVIA

MANY PERSONS INJURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MARCH 4

It is officially announced that yesterday two unknown persons threw four bombs in front of the principal hotel at Pirot. Twenty-five persons were injured in the explosion, eight of them so seriously that they had to be taken to hospital. One person has died of injuries. The official *communiqué* adds that the persons who committed the outrage were obviously Macedonians in disguise, who escaped in the direction of the Bulgarian frontier.

In authoritative quarters surprise is expressed that such an outrage should be committed for the second time since the recent signature of the Sofia Agreement. The other occasion was at Kotchana, where a gendarme was killed. It is thought that the Bulgarians, in order to prove their desire for the maintenance of good relations, ought to do everything in their power both to find the malefactors and to prevent the occurrence of another such outrage.

EDITOR ASSASSINATED IN SOFIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, MARCH 4

M. Vassil Poundeff, editor of the Macedonian newspaper *Vardar*, an organ hostile to the Mihailoff faction, was assassinated here to-day by followers of Mihailoff. M. Poundeff was shot with a revolver on leaving his house; a companion was also killed. The police have arrested three persons who, they declare, came specially from Kustendil for the assassination.

THE MURDERED ITALIAN MISSIONARIES

INDEMNITY DEMANDED FROM CHINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 4

The Italian Minister in Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government on Saturday in connexion with the murder by Chinese bandits of Mgr. Versiglia and Father Caravario and three sisters.

The text of the protest has not been published, but, according to the Roman Press, the Note demands the capture and exemplary punishment of the delinquents and an indemnity. This indemnity, the amount of which is not stated, is, it seems, to be paid over to the institutions maintained by the Salesian Order, of which the two missionaries were members. Thus, the indemnity will be one of moral reparation, and it would appear that in making this condition the Italian Government has assured itself of the approval of the Holy See.

TRAFFIC IN U.S. VISAS

NEW YORK, March 4.—Nine persons, including a former American Vice-Consul in Warsaw, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn to-day on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government by promoting the illegal entry of persons to the United States. The defendants are alleged to belong to the smuggling ring which has been selling forged U.S. visas to Polish immigrants for as much as from £300 to £500.—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH CABINET

PARTIES AND TO-DAY'S DEBATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 4

The various party groups met at the Chamber this morning to draw up their declarations for to-morrow's debate. Chief interest attached to the meetings of the Opposition parties. The Socialist-Radicals began by expelling from their membership M. Dumesnil, the new Minister of Marine, and M. Falcoz, the new Under-Secretary of State for Public Works, who had elected to put public interests above considerations of party.

M. Herriot will lead the Socialist-Radical attack on the Government in the Chamber to-morrow. The Socialists have nominated M. Frossard to interpellate the Government on its policy, and have designated M. Léon Blum and M. Renaudel to develop the attack. Meanwhile the Socialist Press has discovered that M. Tardieu's second Government is more "reactionary" than his first. How this can be is not very clear since it is much more democratic in its composition, and extends much farther to the Left. In the *Populaire*, however, M. Léon Blum continues to threaten M. Tardieu, M. Doumergue, M. Briand, M. Dumesnil, and other Ministers with something more than political opposition.

How much of this is real and how much propaganda for the next General Election it would be difficult to say. Unfortunately, there is always danger that incitements of this kind may be taken seriously. It is especially the case at the present moment, when the Communists are doing their best to organize street demonstrations and strikes for next Thursday. In view of persistent attempts to provoke unrest it is thought that M. Tardieu may find his attention distracted from the outset by internal affairs. He has retained the Ministry of the Interior in his own hands, and there is evidently a desire in some quarters to see what he will make of it. Confronted by these threats, the parties to M. Tardieu's political truce have become more determined to stand by their chief. Fresh resolutions of support were passed at the meetings of the Right and Centre groups to-day, including that led by M. Franklin-Bouillon, who will himself read a declaration in the Chamber to-morrow.

Should the Government survive this first assault there seems no good reason why it should not continue to direct affairs, at least until the main tasks have been accomplished. Apart from the larger international questions of the Conferences of London, Geneva, and the Saar, and the ratification of The Hague agreements, the session will mainly be devoted to economic considerations. It is realized that the period of prosperity which France has so long enjoyed cannot last for ever, and there are some who think they already detect signs of a falling off. The agricultural crisis has been succeeded by a wine crisis, and the last thing France desires is that an industrial crisis should develop on the top of it. M. Tardieu is therefore being exhorted to look ahead and to include in his programme such measures as may be necessary to meet the situation in time.

THE DESERT FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA

EXPRESS DELAYED FOR ELEVEN DAYS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, MARCH 4

The east and west trans-continental express arrived here to-night with 45 passengers and a large quantity of English mails from the liner Orford. It was 11 days overdue, having been delayed by floods for three days at Loongana and a week in the desert at Forrest. The normal time schedule is unlikely to be resumed for nine weeks, as 15 miles of the railway line have been washed out and many square miles of ground are so spongy as to be impassable on foot.

The passengers relate that they suffered from plagues of flies, moths, and mosquitoes. A cricket match played against a team of aborigines was one of the events which relieved the tedium of their enforced stay in the desert. A dingo trapper from Perth became engaged to a young woman whose acquaintance he made in the train, and the couple are going to Kalgoorlie to be married.

Reports from Central and Northern Australia state that an enormous area has been deluged by persistent monsoons. One place has registered nearly 31in. of rain, and it has been raining for a week at Daly Waters. Twenty inches fell at Tenant's Creek, which is ordinarily a small creek but is now three miles wide. The rains are the heaviest experienced for half a century.

A private motor firm is organizing a service from Adelaide to Darwin (Northern Australia), which will occupy about 11 days.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN BUDGET

PROPOSED £3,000,000 LOANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, MARCH 4

In his speech introducing the Budget in the British Columbia Legislature yesterday Mr. Shelly, the Minister of Finance, stated that the estimated revenue and expenditure in the coming fiscal year balanced at $28,000,000 [£5,600,000]. He proposed to introduce new loan bills for a total of $15,000,000 [£3,000,000], of which $10,000,000 would be used for new highways and $5,000,000 to pay what the Minister described as "cash deficits" of the former Liberal Government.

New taxation was contemplated, which would include an increase of the petrol tax from 3c. to 5c. a gallon and a revival of the old tax on all fuel oil used in the Province, "to provide $550,000 [£110,000] yearly revenue and promote the sale of British Columbia coal."

The Budget, which is the highest on record, shows an increase of $3,000,000 [£600,000] over that of last year.

THE STOLEN MACHINE-GUNS

GERMAN COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 4

The Leipzig police have now cleared up the theft of 36 machine guns and 217 rifles, nearly all of which have been recovered from Reichswehr premises.

They state that a civilian named Pestner, employed as a Reichswehr storekeeper, being in financial difficulties, approached a Communist town councillor with an offer to sell the weapons for 2,000 marks (£100). The town councillor brought Pestner in touch with a member of the Communist Party and of the suppressed Red Fighting Front, named Döring, who agreed to the transaction and paid Pestner 300 marks. On February 22 the weapons were removed by motor-lorry and Pestner received another 500 marks on account. Pestner, Döring, and others are under arrest.

THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENCY

A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Presidential elections in the Republic of Colombia have resulted in a sweeping victory for the candidate put forward by the Liberal Party, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, Colombian Minister in Washington. Until December 9 there were two candidates in the field; both were members of the Conservative Party, in power for the last 45 years, and consistently supported by the Church and by the entrenched land-owning families. One of these was the famous poet and lawyer, Señor Guillermo Valencia, a native of the romantic city of Popayan; the other was General Alfredo Vasquez Cobo, Colombian Minister in Paris.

Both men are popular, but the fact of the two candidatures indicated an ominous split in the Conservative ranks. There was even a split among the clergy, who had hitherto been a cohesive force keeping the party together. The newly appointed Primate, Mgr. Perdomo, favoured the minority candidate, General Cobo. Several of the Bishops pronounced in favour of Señor Valencia.

During the second week in December, however, the Liberal Party threw a bombshell into the Colombian political field by presenting a candidate. Dr. Olaya came hurriedly from the United States, arriving by aeroplane from Panama in January. He proceeded to tour the coast towns, where a great part of the business activity of the country is concentrated. The coast towns are less Conservative than the capital, Bogotá, situated far in the interior plateau regions. In such busy port towns as Santa Marta, Cartagena, and Barranquilla, and in the industrial centre of Medellin, commanding the productive Cauca Valley, Dr. Olaya had an enthusiastic reception, due partly to the swing of the political pendulum and also to the breadth of the policies which he announced, national in scope and non-party in character. In the capital, in spite of its strongly Conservative atmosphere, he was warmly received as a native Bogotano. As a result, the elections of February 9 proved a sweeping success for Dr. Olaya.

The President-elect is a young man; he will assume office in his 45th year, succeeding Dr. Miguel Abadia Mendez on August 7 for a term of four years. For the last eight years he has lived in Washington. In 1928 he was the chief Colombian delegate to the Pan-American conference at Havana.

Colombians regard with pride the calm and good temper with which a remarkable political change has been brought about; for the complete overthrow of the established Conservative régime is little less than a revolution. Perhaps the change has been effected with a minimum of emotion because Colombians have been for some time seriously preoccupied with the economic situation. The great increase during recent years in "mild" coffee production in the Bucaramanga region has not been met by larger world demands; and, while exporters have faced hard times, Government expenditures on public works, and consequent borrowing abroad, have been large. A check to this free spending has been already given, but the nation remains committed to the completion of such great undertakings as the "Carretera al Mar," a high road from Medellin to the Gulf of Urabá, to various important railway extensions, and is likely to undertake the much-discussed opening of a mouth of the Magdalena river, the Boca de Cenizas.

One of the first problems which the new Administration will have to face is revision of the Mining Law; foreign companies are working under a provisional code which is not regarded as satisfactory, and, while this condition remains unaltered, development of the vast oil-fields in the regions leading towards Lake Maracaibo is delayed. Colombia's one oil-field, at Barranca Bermeja, 300 miles up the Magdalena river, is regarded as nothing but a sample of what Colombian petroleum is worth.

A NEW CONGRESS IN CHILE

ELECTIONS WITHOUT CONTESTS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In peace and quiet on Sunday the Chilean National Congress cast a skin and will now meet wholly new in its Chamber of Deputies and half-new in the Senate. Since the constitutional changes of 1925, the Chamber of Deputies is renewed every four years and half the Senate every four years, Senators being elected for eight years.

In these elections no contests took place, since, in order to avoid the disturbance of numerous electoral battles, the leaders of the chief political parties came to an agreement in advance. By mutual understanding the seats in the Senate and the Chamber were apportioned among the Conservative Party, the amalgamated Liberals, the Labour Party with its Democratic-Socialist affiliations, the Radicals, and the newly organized "C.R.A.C.," formed by an association of trade unions. Exactly the requisite number of candidates was put forward for the seats available.

These modulated activities are in strong contrast to the excessive Parliamentarism of the days before the overthrow of President Alessandri and the establishment of the Dictatorship of Colonel Ibañez four years ago. The functions of the Congress were strictly limited by the Dictatorship, and although President Ibañez has recently seemed to be encouraging a revival of constitutional procedure, the first measures asked of the new Congress will be confirmation of the powers of the Administration.

HAITIAN GRIEVANCES AGAINST U.S.

A "PUPPET" PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 4

President Hoover's investigating commission in Haiti was told yesterday and to-day by several influential leaders of Haitian opinion that unless the United States prohibited the Council of State from meeting on April 14 to elect a President for the Republic the people would revolt. Among those who made this statement were Mr. Antoin Regal, chairman of the Federated Committee of Patriotic Societies.

Mr. Regal said the Council of State did not represent the nation; it was "only the clerk of the State Department" at Washington. Members were nominated on the recommendation of the High Commissioner, Brigadier-General John H. Russell, U.S. Marine Corps. General Russell was the real ruler of the country. The present President of Haiti was only a puppet, the "Council of State passes without discussion every law submitted by the High Commissioner, and if coming elections are made by the Council of State American machine-guns will plunge all Haiti in blood."

Mr. Simon Pradel, chairman of the League of Constitutional Action, made a like statement.

Mr. Dantes Bellegarde, a former Minister to Paris and a former member of The Hague Court, declared that economically Haiti had retrogressed under occupation by the United States.

A meeting of ALGERIAN Deputies, held in the French Chamber yesterday, decided to ask the Government to adopt a programme of reforms for the wine industry as a whole, embracing both France and Algeria. Overproduction of Algerian wine has lately threatened the export markets of French wine-growers and at the same time made serious difficulties for the Algerian producers.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

MR. SASTRI'S REPORT

DELHI, March 4.—The report of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri on his mission to East Africa is published to-day. Mr. Sastri deplores the utter lack of mutual understanding in the political outlook between the Indian and European communities in Kenya. He hopes that the Labour Government will make a clear statement of policy, which will assign the Indian population a status compatible with the description of "equal partners."

Mr. Sastri suggests that the following seven measures should be taken by the Government of India:—

(1) To press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilization franchise which shall be common to all races alike.

(2) To invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and the Government of Kenya with a view to securing the consent of the European community to the establishment of a common franchise roll.

(3) To oppose the grant of responsible government in Kenya or of any institutions leading to it.

(4) To oppose the establishment of a central council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson.

(5) To demand, in the event of the establishment of some such body, that the unofficial representatives of each province shall include an adequate number of Indians.

(6) To advocate the continuance of the official majority on the Kenya Council, and

(7) To demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Council shall be by natives, or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Discussing the position in Tanganyika and Uganda, Mr. Sastri says that though relations between Indians and Europeans are better elsewhere than in Kenya, he was surprised at the vigour with which the claim of the Indians for equality of representation on the Uganda Council was resisted, although, considering the extent of the Indian population and the interests, wealth, and capacity of the Indians, they were entitled to more than parity in representation. Tanganyika, too, would be a cause for pessimism if the general "Kenya-like attitude" of the white settlers were not counteracted by the provisions of the mandate of the League and by the high-minded and courageous character of the present Governor.—*Reuter.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN BRAZIL

DR. PRESTES'S LEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4

The official returns published up to 6 p.m. yesterday of the voting in the Presidential Election were as follows:—

Dr. Julio Prestes (the nominee of the retiring President) ..	666,039
Dr. Getulio Vargas (Liberal Alliance candidate)	252,907

For the Vice-Presidency the figures were:—Dr. Vital Soares (Government candidate), 656,221; Dr. Joao Pessoa (Liberal candidate), 228,724.

Figures published by the Ministry of Justice, which do not include those for the State of Rio Grande do Sul (where the Liberal Alliance claims that Dr. Vargas polled 281,937 and Dr. Prestes 928) nor those for the State of Minas Geraes (where the returns are least complete), are:—Dr. Prestes, 664,728; Dr. Vargas, 91,141.

The Liberal newspaper *Diario de Sao Paulo*, commenting on the results in the State of Sao Paulo, writes:—

Pray God that the Presidential Election has been more honestly conducted in other States, because if the conditions equal those in Sao Paulo the Liberal Alliance will be unable to accept the validity of Dr. Prestes's victory.

MAWSON EXPEDITION RETURNING

LAST DAYS AT KERGUELEN

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, MARCH 3

Our plans have been curtailed by the sudden descent of wintry conditions. While we lay safely at anchor at Kerguelen gales raged for more than a week past. Snow again clothes the hillsides, which have been bare or green for several months past. Vegetation has assumed autumn tints, colourful reds and yellows mingling with the green.

Day by day, anxiously expectant for a break in the weather, waiting to continue our oceanographic work southwards, at least to the vicinity of Heard Island, we have become reconciled to the fact that the brief respite which is summer in this region has gone, and the weather has relapsed to a succession of winter storms. The only prudent course in the circumstances is to return to lower latitudes. Accordingly, last night we quitted Kerguelen and shaped our course direct to Australia.

The period of enforced detention was not altogether wasted, for we were able to make contact with the land from time to time and acquire new facts. Captain Davis and the ship's officers, Messrs. Mackenzie, Colbeck, and Child, have been able to prepare a useful plan of the harbour in which the vessel found perfect protection from the hurricanes that swept down from the snow-clad peaks. This anchorage has not previously been surveyed in detail, and it probably is one of the best and most useful in Kerguelen; hence the value of the present charting.

At the same time Commander Moyes, the special survey officer, who has worked indefatigably throughout the cruise, has been busy completing the addition to the charting of other portions of the intricate fiord system of Eastern Kerguelen.

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ILLEGITIMACY IN THE RHINELAND

ALLIED SOLDIERS AND PARENTAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 4

Unsupported statements, which were obviously suspect, were published in some German and foreign newspapers some time ago as to the number of illegitimate children in the occupied areas. These reports, which were unsubstantiated and came from an obscure source, spoke of 15,000 such children. The *Kölnische Zeitung* now publishes what is described as authentic information on this subject.

The number of illegitimate children in the five administrative districts of Aachen, Cologne, Coblenz, Trier, and Wiesbaden is stated to be 3,841, of whom the male parentage is in 1,851 cases American, 989 British, 767 French, 199 Belgian; in 15 cases the fathers are coloured soldiers, and in 20 cases the parentage could not be determined. Figures are not yet available for the Düsseldorf administrative district and some other smaller areas, but they are not likely to increase the total much.

In reply to some criticism of the slowness of the work on the Australian War memorial at VILLERS-BRETONNEUX, near Amiens, Mr. Shepherd, Secretary of the Commonwealth Ministry of Defence, states that the work has been suspended for financial reasons and it is not proposed to proceed with it at present.

Telegrams in Brief

A regular air service was opened yesterday between BATAVIA and SINGAPORE.

The floods in ICELAND have now passed their peak, but roads in the Southland will not be passable again for several days. The floods were the greatest for 64 years.

The Marqués Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador in London, and his brother, Marqués Don Domingo del Val, were received at the VATICAN yesterday by the Pope.

Our ROME Correspondent says that the representative of the three American banks concerned yesterday signed the constitution of the Bank for International Settlements.

A meeting of British residents in TIENTSIN yesterday carried a resolution requesting the British Government to defer the contemplated withdrawal of a portion of the British garrison until the political situation in China had become clearer.—*Reuter.*

In the Union House of Assembly yesterday the Immigration Quota Bill was read for a third time without a division. The Bill is intended to restrict the influx of immigrants, including Jews, into SOUTH AFRICA from Eastern and Southern Europe.—*Reuter.*

It is officially announced that a happy event in the family of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant is expected next September. The Duchess is the mother of Josephine Charlotte Elisabeth Ingeborg Astrid Marguerite, Princess of BELGIUM, who was born on October 11, 1927.

Owing to the increasing influx of foreigners into BELGIUM the Government has proposed stricter regulations for their control, and a Bill will be placed before Parliament modifying the police laws relating to foreigners. In the last few years nearly 300,000 foreigners have come to Belgium in search of trade or employment.

THE POPE ON THE MODERN CHILD

FILIAL DISRESPECT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 4

In giving his customary address this afternoon to the chosen Lent preachers the Pope again referred to the need for Christian education in the home.

He lamented that the primary education of the young, which should be a domestic education, was tending to pass more and more out of the hands of the parents "to other hands." The consequence was that children often followed their own devices, went where they pleased at such hours as they thought fit, without any control on the part of their father and mother, and even sent one another invitations wherein the presence of their parents was referred to as "troublesome luggage." Consequently the Pope urged the preachers to call parents to a proper sense of their duties and to enforce discipline. He did not say that sons ought to tremble in the presence of their fathers, but there was a wide difference between that and the present state of affairs, when one could often hear a child address his own father as a "blockhead" (*stupido*).

ACTION AGAINST LORD SHAUGHNESSY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MARCH 4

There began yesterday in the Superior Court the hearing of the first of five actions instituted by Lady Davis and Mr. Mortimer Davis, widow and son of the late Sir Mortimer Davis, a wealthy Montreal tobacco manufacturer, in an effort to remove Lord Shaughnessy and Mr. Alexander M. Reaper from their offices as executor of the will of Sir Mortimer Davis and to annul certain deeds of gift signed by Sir Mortimer in favour of Lord Shaughnessy. Eminent counsel have been briefed on both sides, and the action is attracting widespread attention. The first day was occupied with evidence to support the plaintiffs' claim that Lord Shaughnessy had converted to his own use certain properties appertaining to the Davis estate.

Other Foreign News on following page

A Coachbuilt Saloon for £395!

Direct descendant of famous racing cars, this brilliant Fiat Six costs less than £400. You would pay much more for its lines and looks alone. Yet how silkily it threads a traffic-crowded street! How it flashes from 10 to 30 on top in 8½ secs., to 50 in 19½. How fascinating to drive!

Sixty-five, sometimes seventy and more on top with the big coachbuilt Saloon body. Fifty on third, thanks to Fiat's "easy change" four-speed gear-box. Whatever the speed, always the confidence born of its enormously powerful, smooth, positively actuated four-wheel brakes. And the effortless, silent running ensured by a 7 bearing crankshaft and torsional vibration damper.

Hydraulic Shock Absorbers, Fiat's unique Petrol economiser to give you 10% more mileage, finger light steering, finger tip control, doubly adjustable front seat, and deep yielding upholstery—here indeed is a car to give you years of superlative motoring. Think again of the price—£395 for the big five-seater coach-built Saloon, finished in duotone cellulose and chromium plating, completely equipped. Send for Catalogue L.9, and try this fascinating Fiat on the road yourself.

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"FOOD TAXES"

MR. BALDWIN ON HIS PLEDGE

THE PEOPLE MUST DECIDE

A REFERENDUM?

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Baldwin made an important speech yesterday morning at the quarterly meeting of the Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. Dealing with the Imperial policy of the Conservative Party, he announced that, if a Conservative Government were returned to power at the next election, its first task would be to summon an Imperial Conference to consider the whole question of Imperial relations. If any scheme should be evolved by that conference involving a tax of any kind on foreign food, it would not become operative until it had been submitted to a referendum of the whole electorate of this country. Meanwhile the pledge against food taxes remains unchanged, and, as Mr. Baldwin put it, "the people of this country will never have to pay food taxes until they decide the question themselves."

The Leader of the Opposition was in more fighting mood than he was in his recent speech at the Coliseum, and, though he made no direct reference to the formation of the "United Empire Party," it was clear that his appeal to close up the ranks was addressed to those who have been attracted temporarily by the publicity given to it by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere. His proposal to submit any scheme which involved food taxes to the people by means of a referendum evidently came as a surprise to his audience; but he showed that he was a believer in continuity of Conservative policy by pointing out that Lord Salisbury and Lord Balfour had approved the principle of the referendum in 1893 and in 1911 respectively. He agreed that the referendum should be used only in matters of constitutional importance, but he pointed out that any proposal affecting the well-being of the whole Empire was a constitutional issue if ever there was one.

The Council sat in private after Mr. Baldwin's speech and adopted a resolution of confidence in his policy.

POINTS FROM THE SPEECH

The following were the main points of Mr. Baldwin's speech:—

Our policy divides itself naturally into two parts—our domestic policy and our Imperial policy.

In domestic policy the situation changes rapidly. Since we went out of office the clock has been set back.

The confidence which was springing up a year ago has gone and the financial situation is far graver.

The alarming growth in unemployment will continue so long as this Government is in power.

Immediately the Conservatives resume office our efforts must be directed to the close husbanding of the national resources and to the stimulation of our industry by a thoroughgoing policy of safeguarding.

Safeguarding will give us all we want. It gives us a weapon for restoration at home, for negotiation, and possibly for retaliation.

In recent years Imperial politics, for which the Conservative Party has fought and suffered, have rather receded into the background.

We must wed our Imperial policy with our domestic policy if we are to make the greatest effort possible for the solution of our economic problems.

I have always been unwilling, and I am unwilling to-day, to ask the people of this country to give any vote on the question of food taxes unless and until they know exactly what is involved and what they may be going to get in exchange.

I will not ask people to vote blindly. Large Imperial issues might very well be involved.

So long as those Imperial issues are involved directly in our General Elections there is a danger to inter-Imperial relations.

Many of my most loyal friends have taken the view, wrongly, that my declaration at the Coliseum, to which I adhere, precluded free and full negotiation with the Dominions. It did nothing of the kind.

It would be ridiculous in such a family gathering as an Imperial Conference to rule out any subject whatever.

If, in the course of such discussions, a policy was evolved which might be secured by putting a tax on one or more articles of foreign food, we are barred by our pledge from giving effect to it in the next Parliament, and under present conditions it would remain for presentation at a subsequent election.

A General Election is a party fight, and a treaty would become part of a party programme.

If such a matter were treated as a shuttlecock in party politics, it might damage Imperial relations, perhaps for generations.

For some time past I have been trying to discover if it is not possible for these big questions concerning our Imperial relationship to be taken out of the arena of party politics.

I believe there is only one way out, the referendum.

A referendum ought not to involve the fate of the Government; if it does the referendum immediately becomes political.

The people can give their decision on its merits, for they know that it does not involve a General Election.

There will be no food taxes at the General Election and the people of this country will never have to pay food taxes unless they decide it themselves.

Our first business if returned to power will be to summon an unconditional conference of the Empire to get something done.

It is not for us to dictate to the Dominions what they should do. It is for us all to meet in an atmosphere of perfect freedom and then to put the issue clearly before our people.

We are going to practise what Labour talks about so much—open diplomacy and the taking of the people into partnership.

We must have either economic unity of the Empire or ultimate dissolution.

This policy calls for work and it calls for unity. Let us close up our ranks and fight shoulder to shoulder. This will not be ephemeral work, but work which will live for posterity, long after our own labours are done.

LOBBY COMMENT

Mr. Baldwin's declaration for a referendum naturally created considerable interest at Westminster later in the day, and there was a good deal of speculation as to whether this might not form the basis of a bridge between the Conservative Party as a whole and Lord Beaverbrook and his friends. It was, as it happens, singularly appropriate in this connexion that Mr. Baldwin should refer to the discussion in the House of Commons in 1911 on the referendum, because the first name in the division list in favour of such a scheme was that of Lord Beaverbrook, then Mr. Max Aitken. On that occasion the Conservative Party in the House of Commons voted solidly for the referendum, and it is interesting to note after 20 years that the supporters included Mr. Baldwin and Sir C. A. Cripps, now Lord Parmoor. The case for the referendum was argued by Lord Cave and Lord Balfour, the former claiming that the Liberal demand for one man one vote was met with the added advantage that each vote, wherever it might be polled, was of equal value. Lord Balfour urged that the referendum was a most valuable political instrument for obtaining the real views of the people upon certain great issues after they had been thoroughly discussed, though its value would be destroyed if they were to blunt it by perpetual use.

The opposition to the proposal was led by Sir Herbert Samuel, then the Postmaster-General, who argued that each referendum would be in effect an election, since it would be the subject of strenuous electioneering between the great parties in the State, more so even than a General Election. But he added a remark which may have some significance in the present connexion:—

None of us denies that the referendum may be a useful way of ascertaining the opinion of the nation upon great and simple issues in very exceptional circumstances.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVERNMENT

The House of Commons is to be given an opportunity of discussing without further delay the Government's attitude towards the safeguarding duties. On behalf of the Conservative section of the Opposition Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill last night handed in the following Vote of Censure on the Government for discussion on an early day:—

That this House deplores the depression in trade and the increase in unemployment resulting from the policy of the present Government and regrets the refusal of the Government not only to extend safeguarding or Imperial preference, but even to declare their intentions with regard to the maintenance of the existing safeguarding and "McKenna" duties and duties on sugar, silk and key industries, thereby increasing uncertainty and distress.

*** **A full report of Mr. Baldwin's speech appears on p. 9.**

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S POSITION

EFFECT OF MR. BALDWIN'S "MOMENTOUS SPEECH"

Lord Beaverbrook had arranged to address the members of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture and representatives of other agricultural organizations at Caxton Hall yesterday afternoon, but he postponed the engagement after he had learned the nature of Mr. Baldwin's speech to the Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations earlier in the day, and stated in a letter that the "momentous announcement from the leader of the Conservative Party" altered "almost to the point of transformation the political outlook."

The letter, which was read by the chairman, Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., was as follows:—

"My dear Hannon,—I had greatly looked forward to the opportunity of addressing our friends this afternoon on the agricultural policy of the Empire Crusade, and I believed it in my power to show them how greatly that would conduce, not only to the advantage of the British Empire, but to their own special advantage.

"This morning, however, we have had a momentous announcement from the Leader of the Conservative Party, Mr. Baldwin; an announcement which alters almost to the point of transformation the political outlook.

"Naturally, I cannot pronounce upon the declaration of policy which he made without having an opportunity of consulting beforehand with my colleagues who are working with me in the development of the United Empire Party. I shall, of course, take the earliest opportunity of doing this, and, in the meanwhile, I hope you will convey to our friends my regrets at not being able to be present this afternoon, and my congratulations to them upon the increasingly favourable prospects for the cause we have at heart.

"Please convey my deep apologies to the delegates from the different parts of the country who came to hear me speak on Empire policy to-day. I thank the various associations most warmly for having sent them here, and I hope that at some future time I will be able to show the deep sense of gratitude which I feel for the agricultural associations.—Yours ever, "BEAVERBROOK."

The CHAIRMAN said he was in a position to announce that the whole force of the United Empire Party would stand on the side of the great forward, uplifting policy announced by Mr. Baldwin.

NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Lord Beaverbrook issued the following statement last night:—

I have had the opportunity of consulting my colleagues. We are greatly encouraged by Mr. Baldwin's speech. We are profoundly grateful to him for his plain, straightforward words. I regard his statement as a perfectly satisfactory acceptance of the main purpose for which the Empire Crusade was launched—the necessity of actively seeking means to bring about the economic unity of the Empire and the restoration of industry in Great Britain. I welcome the definite declaration that the Unionist Party will, as soon as it is returned to power by the electors, take immediate steps towards putting that policy into operation. I welcome the promise that the Dominions shall be summoned into conference, that practical ways of promoting Empire free trade shall be examined, and that as soon as that conference has definite proposals to make they shall be submitted to the country.

From to-day no Conservative who is loyal to Mr. Baldwin can remain hostile to the policy of the United Empire Party, and if Conservative members generally accept Mr. Baldwin's lead, as I cannot doubt they will, the Empire Crusade will be saved the expense, the enormous expense, of opposing them in the constituencies. My friends and I are all delighted with Mr. Baldwin's speech, but in the first glow of enthusiasm we must not think that the battle of Empire unity is already won. We have new and powerful supporters, we can no longer be accused of trying to disrupt the Conservative Party, but the country and the Empire has yet to be aroused to the wholehearted support of the Empire Free Trade policy which is necessary before so great a change in the relations of the Empire can be realized.

We must start to work harder than ever—we must recast our budget, and in a few days I shall announce the changes in our plan of campaign which the new political situation will involve.—BEAVERBROOK.

LANDSLIP IN MADEIRA

SIXTEEN PERSONS DEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FUNCHAL, MARCH 4

A mass of rock fell from the famous cliff of Cabo Girão, at 9 o'clock this morning, and as a result a high wave swept the harbour and beach of Camara de Lobos.

A number of small craft were destroyed, and 16 persons were drowned and five injured. Three are missing. All carnival festivities have been cancelled.

** Cabo Girão is said to be the highest sea cliff in the world. It rises 1,935ft. above the sea, and is a popular resort for tourists making excursions from Funchal.

PHYSICIAN TO THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the King has appointed Maurice Alan Cassidy, Esq., C.B., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., to be physician to his Majesty's household, in the room of Herbert French, Esq., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., resigned, the appointment to date from March 1.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES WHIBLEY

We regret to announce that Mr. CHARLES WHIBLEY, the distinguished man of letters, has died at Hyères at the age of 70. A Reuter telegram from New Delhi states that the MAHARAJAH of ORCHHA died there yesterday.

Memoirs appear on p. 10.

LIBERAL PARTY DISCIPLINE

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LEADERSHIP

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The division in the Liberal ranks disclosed by the vote on the quota amendment to the Coal Mines Bill last Thursday was fully discussed at a meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party at the House of Commons last evening. It will be remembered that four Liberals voted with the Government against the official amendment of their party, and eight other Liberals, although in the House, took no part in the division, with the result that the amendment was defeated by the narrow margin of nine votes.

There was a good deal of resentment at the fact that, for the second time during the present Session, Mr. Lloyd George, in an important division on the Coal Mines Bill, had been unable to rely on the full support of his party, and last night's meeting was called to consider the whole position. There was a large attendance, but unfortunately Sir William Edge, the assistant English Whip, who voted against the amendment of his party, and afterwards handed in his resignation, was unable to be present owing to an attack of influenza.

THE DISSENTIENTS

The meeting was an unusually long one. It began at 5.30 p.m. and, with a short adjournment for dinner, was continued until a late hour. The first matter to be discussed was the question of leadership. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George spoke with a good deal of feeling on this point and referred to the effect which recent divisions in the party had had in the country. Mr. J. de Rothschild made a strong appeal for unity. He alluded to the difficulties which had been created for the party in consequence of the action of several members who, although they did not vote, remained seated on the Liberal front bench while last Thursday's division was in progress. He suggested that the proper course for the dissentients to take would be to leave the front bench when they were not in agreement with the rest of the party and when they could not support their leader. Mr. de Rothschild also spoke of the attacks which had been made on Mr. Lloyd George by members of the Liberal Council. It is understood that this speech received a good deal of support.

Eventually a vote of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George as leader was moved by Mr. Kedward and seconded by Mr. Duncan Miller, and was carried with only one dissentient, although Mr. Runciman, Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Leif Jones, and some others who abstained from voting last Thursday were present.

The next point dealt with was the position of Sir Robert Hutchison, the Chief Whip. After fully considering the position last week, Sir Robert Hutchison had handed in to Mr. Lloyd George a letter of resignation, but strong representations were made to him to reconsider the matter. Last night Sir Robert made it clear that, if he was to continue in office, he must be able to rely on more united support from the members of the party. He spoke strongly of the difficulties which had arisen as a result of divided counsels. A resolution of confidence in Sir Robert Hutchison was carried unanimously, and there was general satisfaction when it was known that he would continue to act as Chief Whip. It is understood that on the general question of unity Mr. Runciman and Sir Donald Maclean took the view that members should be allowed to vote according to their consciences.

The meeting also considered the difficult question of loyalty to resolutions carried at party meetings, and this led to some frank exchanges of views. Mr. Lloyd George made a vigorous speech, and it is gathered that practically all the members present took part in the discussion. When the meeting had lasted for three hours there was an adjournment for dinner. No agreement had then been reached with reference to a resolution on party loyalty which had been drawn up by the "Shadow Cabinet" of the party.

PLEDGE OF COOPERATION

The closing stages of the meeting were marked by a unanimity which had not been so apparent at the beginning. The resolution on party loyalty was not proceeded with, but Mr. Lloyd George asked the members to pledge themselves to work together in harmony for the good of the party in future. Every member present, including those who did not follow Mr. Lloyd George's lead last Thursday, agreed to this pledge, and the meeting broke up after having lasted for about five hours. It is understood that in Sir William Edge's absence no decision was taken in regard to his resignation.

Agreement was reached as to the remaining amendments to be moved in Committee on the Coal Mines Bill to-day. Further meetings of the party will be held to decide on the line of action to be taken on the Report and Third Reading stages. Mr. Lloyd George has invited Mr. Runciman and Sir Donald Maclean to attend the meetings of the Liberal "Shadow Cabinet" in order that he may be kept informed of the views of all sections of the party.

THE QUEEN

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto, visited the new nurses' home of the Middlesex Hospital in Foley-street yesterday afternoon. Afterwards her Majesty crossed to the hospital and inspected the rest of the new west wing, and then visited the children's ward, the new operating theatre, and the chapel.

INVESTITURE

The King held an Investiture yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty, and the King's Guard of the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, with the King's Colour and band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the Palace. The official report will be found under the Court Circular on page 19.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

W. V. Bowater and Sons.
Cable Telephone and General Trust.
Chiswick Electricity Supply.
Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire.
English Association of American Bond and Share Holders.
Guy Motors.
India Tyre and Rubber Company.
International Investment Trust.
Inveresk Paper Company.
Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance.
United States Debenture Corporation.

SUBMARINES

LIMITATION IN SIZE

NAVAL EXPERTS' TASKS

The meeting of the heads of delegations attending the Naval Conference, which had been called at the end of last week, was duly held yesterday morning, but little progress could be made.

When it was decided to summon the meeting it was hoped that a French delegation would be again in London by yesterday, and that it would thus be possible to begin consideration of the report which has been prepared by the sub-committee of experts on the method of ascertaining the naval tonnage of the Powers. M. de Fleuriau, the French Ambassador, attended the meeting, but he indicated that he had received no instructions on the subject from Paris, and that such instructions could not be expected until M. Tardieu had received a vote of confidence from the Chamber. At the close of the meeting the following official statement was issued:—

The heads of delegations now present in London, with the French Ambassador, met at St. James's Palace this morning, at 11, and arranged for a meeting of the First Committee to be held on Thursday next, at 10.30 a.m., to consider the report already submitted to them by their expert sub-committee. It was further arranged that the heads of delegations should meet on Friday at 10.30 a.m.

THE NEXT STEPS

The Prime Minister, Signor Grandi, and Mr. Wakatsuki were present at the meeting, but Mr. Stimson is suffering from a cold at Stanmore and the American delegation was represented by Mr. Gibson. Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was present in his capacity of chairman of the First Committee, whose work was to have been discussed. It was recognized by those present that the delays of the past fortnight have been inevitable, but there was a general desire that the Conference should get down to work again as soon as possible. It is for this reason that the First Committee has been asked to meet to-morrow morning.

M. Massigli, who has taken a considerable part in the work of the experts, is now in Paris, but he is expected back in London this evening. It is thought that, even if the other members of the delegation do not arrive in London until later in the week, M. Massigli could indicate the attitude of France at to-morrow's meeting of the First Committee, which will have before it the report of the experts on exempt and special ships. M. Tardieu, as the head of the new French Government, is to ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence to-day, and it is hoped that M. Briand will be back by the time the heads of delegations meet on Friday morning, though M. Tardieu may have to come later.

SUBMARINES

Now that the sub-committee of experts has dealt with the first three subjects referred to it—the method of ascertaining tonnage, exempt vessels, and special vessels—it is able to turn to submarines, and a meeting has been called for to-day for this purpose. The last plenary session of the Conference instructed the sub-committee to go into a number of questions, including total abolition, humanizing the use of the submarine in warfare, limitation of the total tonnages of this category of vessel, and limitation of the size of individual submarines. Legal experts have already begun to consider the question of "humanization" and the possible redrafting of the Root resolution, passed by the Washington Conference in 1922, in order to meet the conditions of to-day. The first point which the experts will have under review to-day is the size of the individual vessel. They will not be concerned with the total tonnage to be allotted to each Power, or with either the legal or the political aspects of the question.

At the Geneva Conference of 1927 the British delegation, recognizing that the abolition of submarines might not be acceptable to the Powers with smaller navies, who regarded them as defensive weapons, proposed that the individual tonnage of larger submarines should be limited to 1,600 tons, and of the smaller type to 600 tons, and that the size of guns carried by each should be limited to 5in. It is understood that the experts will probably suggest that the limit for larger vessels should be fixed at 1,700 tons. This increase of 100 tons over the Geneva figure may be accounted for by the fact that Japan has 12 submarines of 1,650 tons built or building.

STRENGTHS COMPARED

Italy has no submarines of over 1,700 tons; but the other four Powers taking part in the Conference all possess them. Great Britain has X 1 of 2,425 tons, completed in 1925, and carrying four 5.2in. guns; K 26 of 1,710 tons, completed in 1923, and carrying three 4in. guns; and one vessel of 1,760 tons, due to be laid down this year. America has V 4 of 2,680 tons, completed in 1928, which mounts two 6in. guns and also carries mines; V 1, V 2, and V 3, of 1,960 tons, completed between 1924 and 1926, and each carrying one 5in. gun; and V 5 and V 6 of 2,760 tons, each carrying two 6in. guns, now building. Japan has I 1, I 2, I 3, and I 4, of 1,970 tons, completed between 1926 and 1929, and armed with one or two 4·7in. guns. France has the Halbronn (ex-German U 139), of 1,841 tons, mounting two 5.9in. guns, completed in 1918; and the Surcouf, of 2,880 tons, now building.

The number of submarines of each of the five Powers of under 600 tons, between 600 and 1,700 tons, and over 1,700 tons, built, building, and projected, is shown in the following table:—

Tonnage	British Empire	U.S.	Japan	France	Italy
Under 600	15	65*	0	40†	26§
600 - 1,700	48	57‖	67	57‡	31
Over 1,700	3	6	4	2	0
Totals	66	128	71	99	57

* Includes 17 over 12 years old.
† Includes five over 12 years old.
‡ Includes six over 12 years old.
§ Includes seven over 12 years old.
‖ Includes one projected, tonnage unknown.

After the meeting of the heads of delegations yesterday morning the Prime Minister had a long conversation with Mr. Wakatsuki.

** Telegrams from our Washington and Paris Correspondents on the Naval Conference appear on the preceding page.

ALLIES' WAR DEBTS

In answer to Mr. Train, who asked how much money lent to our Allies during the War had been repaid, the Chancellor of the Exchequer states that the total receipts to date under the Allied War Debt Funding Agreements amount to £41,825,000.

SCENES IN THE COMMONS

MR. CHURCHILL AND MR. SNOWDEN

A TARIFF DEBATE

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The House of Commons was at its best and its worst at question time to-day. Nothing could have been in better taste than the consideration shown for MR. GRAHAM, when his voice in answering questions showed that courage rather than complete cure had brought him back to work. Nothing could have been in worse taste than the acrid exchange of insults between MR. CHURCHILL and MR. SNOWDEN on the old question of the fate of existing duties.

MR. CHURCHILL began it by asking when Mr. Snowden would change his attitude of "spiteful contumely." MR. SNOWDEN retorted that he had copied it from Mr. Churchill's conduct in imposing the duties. He proceeded to refuse to receive a deputation from the silk industry. MR. CHURCHILL, in a much more moderate manner, asked why the precedent of consulting with industries should be abandoned, MR. SNOWDEN blurted out that "he was less fond of airing his views" than his predecessor. There was immediate and undignified uproar, the Socialists cheering Mr. Snowden on, the Conservatives protesting against his "vulgarity."

MR. SNOWDEN, unrepentant, regretted that he had followed Mr. Churchill's precedent, and, with a lapse into argument, added that a deputation had already been received by the Board of Customs and Excise. MR. CHURCHILL rejoined that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a public servant, who ought not to shirk his duty, and the uproar continued until the SPEAKER ended it by impartially insisting that Mr. Churchill should resume his seat and reproving Mr. Snowden for prefacing his next reply with the snarl that he "would not be lectured" by Mr. Churchill.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

More trouble threatened when MR. BALDWIN challenged the orders prohibiting attendance by members of the fighting Services at the offering up of intercessory prayers on behalf of the victims of religious persecution in Russia; but it was averted by the conciliatory replies of the PRIME MINISTER. The prohibition, he explained, extended only to official and compulsory parade services, and was prompted by the desire not to give a further argument to those responsible for the alleged persecutions. There was no ban whatever on voluntary services which chaplains might choose to hold. These facts had been made clear on February 19, and the orders had remained unchallenged until criticism had been worked up by a newspaper agitation. SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS and MR. LLOYD GEORGE both denied that criticism was unsubstantial, the latter reporting the receipt of letters from leaders of the Churches saying that if the orders were enforced there would be an end to the recruitment of chaplains. He asked what would happen if small units were paraded and attended a church where the rest of the congregation was civilian and the officiating clergyman a chaplain.

The PRIME MINISTER thereupon frankly admitted that his analysis of the criticism had been incomplete, and that the orders would be most difficult to apply so as to preserve licence for voluntary and prohibition upon compulsory services. He thought, however, that he could reach a satisfactory arrangement with the leaders of the Churches, which would include participation by small units in the intercessory prayers, in the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George. In spite of MR. THURTLE'S protest that this contravened the principle of voluntary services, MR. MACDONALD issued an open invitation to those concerned to discuss the matter with him, and, on MR. BALDWIN'S suggestion, included in it the Leaders of the two Oppositions. This appeared to be an amicable settlement of the matter.

TARIFF POLICY

The House then debated the proposals for a "tariff truce," which were hotly attacked by SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER. He argued that the whole idea presupposed giving other countries all they wanted and asking for nothing in return; and that the concrete proposals gave protectionists ample loopholes whereby they could evade any concessions. Our hands would be tied at the moment when unemployment was rampant.

MR. GRAHAM'S reply was an interesting return to the proselytizing epoch of Cobdenism. He was inspired by the advocacy of a United States of Europe by M. Briand and the late Herr Stresemann to hope that even a partial pact to stabilize tariffs would lead, with the support of Great Britain's example, to their ultimate reduction. He refused to ascribe any value to retaliatory tariffs, and on that point relied upon the Liberals frankly to challenge with him the Conservative doctrine. He merely rejected the idea of an Empire embattled in fiscal armour against the rest of the world, and affirmed the Government's determination to go on trying to build up a world-wide economic system.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN pointed out that the draft Tariff Convention did not preclude increases in foreign tariffs and did not guarantee their reduction. The effect of the Convention against prohibition of imports had been that some of its signatories seized the chance to subsidize exports. Would a "tariff truce" stop that? It was more likely merely to give international sanction to existing tariffs, without any return to this country.

MR. GRAHAM replied that the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty and the Convention against prohibitions both forbade brusque treatment of bounty-fed imports. The German delegation had informally promised, however, to report the British case to their Government, and the whole Conference was made aware that the practice was considered to be counter to the "tariff truce" proposals. He hoped to negotiate reductions of tariffs during the operation of the truce. The House supported his venture by 286 votes to 212.

THE WAR ON RELIGION

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The Duke of Atholl has given notice that to-morrow in the House of Lords he will draw attention to orders issued recently to his Majesty's Army, Navy, and Air Force services "that it is undesirable that intercessory prayers for Russian subjects should be read at religious services." He will ask the Government to state on what grounds they justify the abrogation of religious freedom for British subjects.

PRINTING

"THE TIMES" BOOK NEXT WEEK

The Times book on Printing in the 20th Century, reprinted from the special Printing Number of *The Times* of October 29, 1929, will be published on Wednesday next, March 12. It will be a volume of distinction equally in matter and in form. Divided into 10 parts, it will deal with the History of Printing, Typography, Book Making, Illustration in Monochrome and Colour, Colour Printing, the Newspaper and Periodical Press, General Printing, Printing Machinery, Paper and Ink, and Printing Abroad. This survey of modern printing will be reinforced by a wealth of illustration and an encyclopaedic text, and will thus form a convenient work of reference of permanent value.

From the many letters of appreciation of the Printing Number which have reached Printing House-square two representative extracts may be given. A leading London printer welcomed the Number as "a monumental work which for the printing trade will remain for many years as a valuable contribution to the present position in the industry"; and Mr. Otto Fuhrmann, Director of the Division of Graphic Arts, New York University, wrote: "This Printing Number has achieved the standing of an encyclopaedia, and is indeed a most convenient and instructive survey of the art, both old and modern, and useful to student and connoisseur alike."

This valuable testimony may justly be quoted in favour of the book, for while it reproduces all the features of the original Number, the text will be more copiously illustrated both in colour and in monochrome. With the cooperation of several well-known firms specializing in collotype, offset lithography, colour photography, &c., eight handsome specimens of the different colour processes will be included. There will be 37 line blocks in the text, nine of them in colour, and 19 half-tone specimens. In addition, there will be 32 pages of pictures in rotary photogravure, illustrating various types of book and newspaper presses.

There will be over 300 pages of text in Baskerville type clearly printed on good quality paper, and the size of the volume will be 7¼in. by 9¾in. Bound in cloth, lettered in gilt on front and back, with a frontispiece in photogravure, the price will be 7s. 6d. net. There will also be an edition on Basingwerk paper, limited to 500 copies, bound in gilt buckram with bevelled boards, the price of which will be 15s. net. The postage on copies ordered direct from the Publisher will be 9d. inland and 1s. 3d. abroad.

Although of particular interest to every one engaged in any branch of printing, the volume should also make a strong appeal to the lover of books and to all who appreciate beauty of design and fineness of workmanship in the printed page, whether of books or of newspapers.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

MORE UNEMPLOYED

INCREASE OF 15,000

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that on February 24 the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,083,900 wholly unemployed, 366,900 temporarily stopped, and 88,500 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,539,300. This was 15,359 more than a week before, and 147,439 more than a year before. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Feb. 24, 1930:				
Men ..	830,900	214,700	86,600	1,132,200
Boys ..	34,200	5,400	100	39,600
Women ..	183,900	138,100	1,800	323,800
Girls ..	34,900	8,500	—	43,400
Total ..	1,083,900	366,900	88,500	1,539,300
Feb. 17, 1930:				
Men ..	833,788	202,023	86,764	1,122,575
Boys ..	35,462	5,529	140	41,131
Women ..	182,131	131,897	1,950	315,978
Girls ..	36,279	7,952	26	44,257
Total ..	1,087,660	347,401	88,880	1,523,941
Feb. 25, 1929:				
Men ..	834,963	198,877	77,838	1,111,678
Boys ..	33,530	4,778	88	38,396
Women ..	154,274	21,536	1,136	296,956
Girls ..	30,189	4,624	20	34,833
Total ..	1,022,956	289,815	79,080	1,391,861

STEADILY RISING FIGURES

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The unemployment figures of a week ago were 65,868 higher than those for the corresponding week of last year. The figures of a fortnight ago were only 11,492 higher than those of the corresponding week of 1929. This week they are 147,439 higher than they were a year ago. In January and February of last year unemployment was greatly increased by the spell of intense cold, but in the last week of February, with the coming of milder weather, employment began to improve. There has been no corresponding spell of bad weather this year (although frost and cold helped to increase unemployment last month, especially in the North), and the widening again of the difference between the figures of this year and of last is due to an opposite trend of employment. The state of affairs has been getting steadily and rapidly worse since the third week in January. Here are the figures week by week this year and last:—

	1930	1929
Jan. 6 ..	1,478,771	1,452,610
,, 13 ..	1,476,261	1,434,997
,, 20 ..	1,473,402	1,425,620
,, 27 ..	1,491,819	1,394,078
Feb. 3 ..	1,508,598	1,369,475
,, 10 ..	1,519,974	1,342,505
,, 17 ..	1,523,900	1,458,032
,, 24 ..	1,539,300	1,391,861

It was not, however, until the second week in March of last year that unemployment really recovered from its winter intensification. In successive weeks then the figures fell by 118,000 and 86,000 and 50,000. The figures of the next few weeks will be awaited with a great deal of anxiety by those who are observing the tendencies of industry and trade.

THE "ULTIMATUM" TO THE VICEROY

DELHI, March 4.—Mr. Reginald Reynolds, who was commissioned by Mr. Gandhi at Ahmedabad last week to deliver his "ultimatum" to the Viceroy, has handed it to his Excellency's private secretary, who gave him a formal acknowledgment. The contents are being kept confidential.

Mr. Reynolds said that he expected the civil disobedience campaign to begin in a couple of weeks' time.—*Reuter.*

THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Buccleuch passed a fair day yesterday, but his temperature remained high.

Lady Stradbroke passed a good day yesterday, and the improvement in her condition was maintained.

A bulletin issued last night stated that Lord Gladstone's condition causes the gravest anxiety.

Admiral Walker-Heneage-Vivian is making steady progress.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge, who is seriously ill with pneumonia, was stated last night to be a little better.

SPREAD OF FRENCH FLOODS

TOWNS ISOLATED

OVER THIRTY LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 4

The floods in South-Western France have now reached very serious dimensions, and it is known that over 30 persons have lost their lives. An area extending from Montpellier to Perpignan in the south and north-west beyond Villeneuve-sur-Lot is under water from the rivers Aude, Tarn, Hérault, and Garonne. Owing to the inevitable confusion and dislocation of communications neither the full number of casualties nor the amount of damage caused is likely to be known for some time. Hundreds of people are homeless and many more are isolated, their fate uncertain.

At Toulouse and its suburbs, for example, where 20 deaths are already reported, many of the streets are completely submerged. Six hundred workmen are marooned in a factory, and at Isle-sur-Tarn an electric power station has been carried away. At Castres the whole town is under water, as also at Mazamet, Cahurzac-sur-Vère, and St. Sulpice, where 21 houses have been destroyed and bridges carried away. Serious damage has also been caused at Agen, Montauban, Albi, and Béziers. In the more southerly districts the water has begun to recede slightly.

As soon as news of the serious character of the floods became known M. Tardieu (the Prime Minister) authorized the expenditure of 500,000f. for immediate relief. M. Georges Pernot, Minister of Public Works, was sent this evening to Montauban to make personal investigations.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs stated to-night that all telegraphic and telephonic communications between Toulouse and Paris had broken down. Communications between Toulouse, Montauban, Cahors, Limoges, Agen, Bordeaux, Sète, Montpellier, and Marseilles were being maintained with the greatest difficulty and might cease at any moment.

PRINCE OF WALES CONVALESCENT

DEPARTURE FOR UGANDA ON SUNDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, MARCH 4

An official bulletin issued at 11 o'clock this morning states:—

The Prince of Wales is now convalescent, and expects to leave for Uganda on Sunday, March 9, as originally arranged.

This will be the last bulletin issued. The King and Queen have been kept constantly informed of the Prince's progress, but I now understand that this will no longer be necessary. The Prince was allowed out of bed this afternoon, and there is now every likelihood that he will return to normal activities towards the end of the week, although for a couple of days he will take things quietly. His rapid recovery shows the extreme mildness of the attack. His temperature rose above normal only on one day, Saturday, when he was probably affected by the long train journey from Voi. It dropped to normal on Sunday, and never rose after that. He was his cheerful self to-day, and I was told he is looking quite fit and taking his usual keen interest in everything. The fact that he has decided to make no change in his plans is the surest indication of his condition.

The people of Kenya are naturally anxious that the occurrence should not be exaggerated to the detriment of the healthy conditions of the colony's Highlands. The *East African Standard*, in a leading article this morning, says:—

There is great danger in the possibility that the ignorance of the British public of the subject of malaria will tend to the magnification of the position. It is a danger which it is difficult for East Africa to obviate, but there is no doubt of the harmful effects of any such scare on the attitude of the general public of Great Britain towards Kenya. Any attempt at home to magnify the Prince's indisposition will be regretted by every true friend of Kenya, and by none more keenly than by the Prince himself.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Savoy — RUDDIGORE — 2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi — THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT — 8.15
Aldwych — A NIGHT LIKE THIS — 2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors — THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION — 8.30
Apollo — NINE TILL SIX — 8.30
Arts — NYOTA INYOKA — 8.45
Court — MAN AND SUPERMAN — 8.15
Criterion — MILESTONES — 8.30
Dominion — SILVER WINGS — 2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's — JEW SÜSS — 2.30 & 8.30
Everyman — I PRONOUNCE THEM — 8.15
Fortune — THE LAST ENEMY — 8.30
Gaiety — DARLING, I LOVE YOU — 8.15
Garrick — THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS — 8.30
Globe — CHARLES AND MARY — 2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket — THE FIRST MRS. FRASER — 2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome — MR. CINDERS — 2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's — BITTER SWEET — 2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway — THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL — 2.30 & 8.15
Little — FRANKENSTEIN — 2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum — PUSS IN BOOTS — 2 & 7.30
Lyric — MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR — 2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith — DANDY DICK — 2.30 & 8.30
New — HEALTHY, WEALTHY, AND WISE — 8.40
Palace — DEAR LOVE — 2.30 & 8.15
Piccadilly — HERE COMES THE BRIDE — 2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse — DEVONSHIRE CREAM — 8.30
Prince of Wales — JOURNEY'S END — 8.30
Princes — A WAR'T CORNER — 8.30
Queen's — THE APPLE CART — 2.30 & 8.15
St. James's — MICHAEL AND MARY — 2.30 & 8.30
St. Mart

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light to moderate southerly winds ; fair ; rather mild during day, rather cool at night ; considerable fog locally, night and morning.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Fair. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. Baldwin made an important speech on Imperial policy yesterday, reaffirming his pledge against "food taxes" and undertaking that the first task of the next Unionist Government would be to confer with the Dominions on the whole question of the economic relations of the Empire. If any scheme should emerge which involved a tax on food, it would be submitted to the electorate by referendum. (pp. 9 & 16)

One of the two monkeys which have lately been at large in London was recaptured last night by its owner, who had made skilful use of a trap baited with apples and bananas. The recapture of the second monkey is thought likely to be easier now that it is alone. (p. 13)

The heads of delegations to the Naval Conference now present in London, with the French Ambassador, met yesterday and arranged for a meeting of the First Committee to be held to-morrow. The sub-committee of experts is meeting to-day to consider the limitation in size of submarines. (p. 16)

Penalties under the Road Traffic Bill for non-compliance with the regulations for the construction of vehicles were discussed before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday. An amendment to reduce the maximum fine of £20 for the first offence was defeated. (p. 9)

Surrey County Council's estimates for 1930-31 show an increase in expenditure of over £1,000,000. An important agreement is being made in order to preserve the amenities of Norbury Park. (p. 13)

The number of registered unemployed on February 24 was 1,539,300, an increase of 15,359 in a week. (p. 16)

The Hunter Show was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, yesterday, when awards of the King's premiums in the district classes for thoroughbred stallions were made. (p. 7)

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, Senior Trade Commissioner in India, addressed the Royal Society of Arts yesterday on the marketing of British goods in India. (p. 18)

The annual Business Efficiency Exhibition was opened at the White City by Sir Charles Higham yesterday. (p. 13)

The Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament have reported in favour of the Parsonages Measure, 1930, into which the Church Assembly had introduced changes designed to meet objections raised by the Committee to an earlier Measure dealing with the same subject. (p. 9)

The Duchess of Atholl launched yesterday at Barrow-in-Furness the steamer Lady of Mann, for the Isle of Man service. Our Special Correspondent reviews the revival of trade at Barrow. (p. 13)

POLITICS

The debate on housing conditions was concluded in the House of Lords yesterday. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister made a statement on the orders issued by the Admiralty as to the intercessory services in connexion with the Soviet persecution of religion. Questions relating to the fiscal duties led to a heated scene between Mr. Snowden and Mr. Churchill. On the Board of Trade vote discussion arose on the proposed tariff truce. (p. 8)

Before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill, Lord Bridgeman gave his views yesterday on the Home Secretary's powers of reprieve. (p. 5)

Lord Beaverbrook, in a letter to the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture yesterday, said that Mr. Baldwin's "momentous announcement" altered "almost to the point of transformation the political outlook." (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The various French party groups met yesterday to draw up their declarations in to-day's debate on the new Government's policy. The two Socialist-Radical Ministers have been expelled from their party. (p. 15)

The appeal of 1,200 leading citizens to the United States delegates to the London Naval Conference is widely supported in the Press. It is described as a "heartening assurance" to the President that the American people are backing him in his policy of naval reduction. (p. 15)

The floods in Southern and South-West France have reached serious proportions. Over 30 lives are known to have been lost. (p. 16)

Mr. Sastri's report to the Government of India on the position of the Indian Committees in East Africa is published. (p. 15)

Owing to the sudden advent of winter the Discovery, with the Mawson Expedition on board, has left Kerguelen Island and is on her way to Australia. (p. 15)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Markets and Mr. Baldwin's Speech ; United Glass Bottle Progress ; Floating Debt Position ; Inveresk Paper Meeting ; India Tyre Outlook ; D. H. Evans's Report ; Trust Companies and their Investments ; Sale of Cinzano shares ; the Cost of Fire Losses in February ; and Port Charges in Portugal. (p. 21)

In the Money Market loans were again in keen demand. Discount rates displayed a hardening tendency. The bulk of the £1,100,000 of South African gold in the bullion market was bought by an undisclosed buyer at 84s. 11½d. per oz. Silver further declined 5-16d. to 18½d. per oz. The New York, Paris, and Milan exchanges were slightly more favourable to sterling. Swiss francs again appreciated. A sharp fall occurred in Spanish currency. (p. 22)

The feature on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the firmness of Home Railway stocks, which showed a general rise. Markets generally were idle and dull, and a slight rally in the afternoon still left numerous falls in prices of speculative shares. British Funds were slightly easier. (p. 21)

A FISCAL REFERENDUM

MR. BALDWIN'S speech of yesterday morning added nothing of immediate substance to the excellent Empire policy which he laid before his party at the Coliseum a week or two ago. Nor was there any large practical addition which could be made to the programme then outlined—a programme that has had warm commendation from business men and from the Press in the Dominions. Nevertheless MR. BALDWIN'S epilogue is a political event of undeniable significance. To some indeed the postscript, with its reference to more distant contingencies, will carry more meaning than the original text, which itself embodied a whole scheme of economic cooperation, of freer trade within the Empire, that could be set in motion to-morrow. At the Coliseum MR. BALDWIN had flatly declined to commit himself or his party to the taxation of foreign foodstuffs in the British market in favour of Dominion producers or to make it an issue at the next General Election. To that extent, and in so far as he would not take for granted the surrender of tariffs by Dominion industries in favour of British manufactures, he declined to gratify the hot-gospellers of "Empire Free Trade," as it would have been both easy and irresponsible to do. In the most material passages of his speech at the Hotel Cecil yesterday he returned to that corner of a disputed field. He repeated, with the evident approval of his audience, his pledge against "food taxes," and he repudiated, with reason, the charge that such a pledge would tie his hand in economic negotiations with the Dominions. He added a reasoned defence of the pledge and opened up in the course of it an alternative method by which, whenever the electorate so ordains, food taxes may be enacted upon a national and not upon a party initiative. He will not, he promised his party, ask the electors to vote upon the taxation of foreign food-imports until they can be told what economic advantages they are to receive in return. Neither will he expose a decision affecting Empire policy as a whole, supposing it to be secured by a party majority at one election, to the hazard of defeat at the election following. It must be a national decision ; it must therefore be taken by referendum ; and, what is no less important to an impartial result, the fate of the Government of the day must not be regarded as being at stake. He therefore offers a new undertaking : If his party is returned to power, an Imperial Conference will be summoned to discuss unconditionally this extension of fiscal reciprocity. And, if the deliberations of the Conference issue in a proposal for duties on food, then the proposal will be submitted to a national referendum.

There is nothing in this undertaking which need expose the interests of the Empire to injury from domestic party controversy. It is perhaps difficult to visualize an Imperial Conference debating plans and taking decisions which would be necessarily hypothetical until ratified by a popular vote, possibly on either side. It would not be difficult, and it would probably be wiser, to substitute another less formal and more flexible means of negotiation. MR. BALDWIN'S main argument is none the less sound and sure. So great and decisive a departure from the hitherto settled—though more and more embarrassed—policy of free imports would rank as a constitutional change fit to be enacted by an exceptional procedure. The issue is one that can be isolated from other party issues and fairly presented. If the expedient of a referendum is ever to be used, there is a convincing case for it here. So far MR. BALDWIN will encounter no criticism. But, as he reminded his hearers yesterday, even without this new promise he was free at any time, were he returned to power, to negotiate on food taxes with the Dominions, and he was equally free to propose a referendum. Within the limits of his declaration there is no cause whatever for regretting that he should have made his intentions explicit and that all the world should know them. Yet some regret will linger, grounded upon considerations wider than any of party interest. MR. BALDWIN may prove to have given decent burial to a rival organization that had done little in its short span to merit such rites—an organization with neither roots to sustain it nor good sense to commend it, and, among some of its converts, without even good faith to excuse it. The terms in which LORD BEAVERBROOK, "after consultation with his "colleagues" and after a more positive gesture earlier in the day, replied to MR. BALDWIN were somewhat cryptic. It may be premature to record the demise of the "United Empire "Party," or to inscribe as its epitaph that nothing in life has become it like the leaving of it. It may be that, while nothing divides LORD BEAVERBROOK from MR. BALDWIN in their fiscal views, some stalwarts will still be banded together by that miscellaneous policy recommended by his partner which includes the disparagement of the Government of India, the abandonment of Palestine, and the suppression of the Singapore base. In any case MR. BALDWIN has offered no funeral sacrifice. His undertaking of yesterday is in complete harmony with the main plan disclosed at the Coliseum and was at any time compatible with the fiscal and Empire programme with which the Unionist Party has armed itself for the next election. It cannot have been difficult for MR. BALDWIN to exclude all mention of the new party in a statement that was restricted to policy.

As to the policy, no other reservations are necessary. No excuse is left for the persistence of unreal causes of difference among men and women who sincerely want the same thing—a new expansion of work and wealth within the Empire by the fruitful adjustment of national policies and by the full interpretation of partnership in its economic sense. No cause can rank higher in our politics than that. None is better worth the enthusiasm of a generation that has been taught by war to rate cooperation as the highest political faculty in man, or of a coming generation that must repeat in its own day and in novel forms the boldness and resourcefulness of enterprise that created the wealth which they have to replenish. Every established party has its characteristic function in the State. It is the particular duty and tradition of the Unionist Party to work, through good report and ill, for the practical as well as the political unity of the Empire. Ten confusing years since the War have, as MR. BALDWIN said, obscured that purpose long enough, until sheer necessity has laid it bare. Even so it was bound to languish while loyal men of like views looked for reasons why they should disagree. A united movement may well make history within another decade.

Uncertainty in Spain

Ever since GENERAL PRIMO was deposed from power the whole of Spain has been waiting for something to happen ; and so far nothing in the least decisive has happened at all. Ideas and men are drifting ; and the little events that provide the only portents reveal a situation that grows daily more paradoxical. The Dictator has been eliminated, but a dictatorship remains. Public liberties have been re-established, but the Press has no liberty to say what it thinks. A former Conservative Prime Minister, SEÑOR SANCHEZ GUERRA, has delivered a revolutionary speech, which, our Madrid Correspondent reports, has created a profound impression throughout the country. In a "spectacular manner" he broke with KING ALFONSO ; he belauded Republicanism—and closed his discourse by declaring himself a monarchist. His meeting was attended by several Grandees of Spain, who might be supposed to be the traditional supporters of the monarchy. But they were observed to be zealous in applause during the delivery of those very passages in which SEÑOR GUERRA was praising republican ideals. Yet the immediate result has been that one of their number has written an open letter to the chairman of the Grandees Society, pressing him to organize action against the spread of subversive ideas. Small wonder that public opinion is uncertain and confused, and that not the wisest politician feels inclined to prophesy about the future, or even to state too definitely in which direction his sympathies lie. And in the meantime the peseta depreciates steadily, yesterday reaching the lowest point of its downward career.

KING ALFONSO'S position has become the nodal point of every political discussion. It was very remarkable that among the Spaniards themselves the dictatorial régime usually evoked sharper criticism of the KING than of the General who had established it. The Royal oath which HIS MAJESTY had taken to the Constitution of 1876 included the solemn obligation to summon a new Cortes within ninety days of the previous dissolution. The Dictator, of course, was not embarrassed by any such obligation ; and, although he always conveyed the idea that he intended to restore a normal régime some day, and did in fact elaborate a new Constitution which never obtained in Spain the consideration it deserved, he managed very well without one for six and a half years. Therefore when ninety days had elapsed after the dissolution of the Cortes of 1923, it was KING ALFONSO who had to bear the brunt of the odium for the failure to convoke another. The former speakers of the Chamber and of the Senate proceeded at the time to the Palace to remind HIS MAJESTY of his duty ; but KING ALFONSO judged that the good of Spain demanded a continuance of non-Parliamentary government. As the dictatorship continued he became more and more closely identified with it ; and when it ended there was naturally a repercussion of hostile sentiment against the KING who had been the twin-pillar of absolutist rule. How deeply or widely republican opinion is held it is impossible to judge. There can be little doubt that it has grown considerably in the last few years ; but, with a muzzle on the Press, and now the prohibition to SEÑOR LERROUX, the Republican leader, to deliver his intended speech, little material is provided for gauging the precise extent of its growth. In the meantime the republican outburst of SEÑOR SANCHEZ GUERRA has already produced a reaction in favour of KING ALFONSO ; and, in addition to the Grandees (in their second thoughts), one or two notable politicians, like the ex-Finance Minister, SEÑOR SOTELO, have openly proclaimed themselves staunch supporters of the present popular and courageous monarch.

The True Albert Memorial

The spiral movement by which the reputations of men go up or down has brought the reputation of the PRINCE CONSORT out again into the light and up to a level whence it is not likely to decline. Sneers at the PRINCE CONSORT are as far behind the times as the faded jokes about aspidistras and anti-macassars ; and the esteem which his memory has recovered is not the result of any little fashion for being old-fashioned, like the sudden taste for WINTERHALTER and wax-flowers—and even for portions of the Albert Memorial. The sterling qualities of the man make his fame secure. He was patient and courteous under an intolerable deal of snubbing and misprision. For all his uninviting sense of duty he was no dullard. He had a clear, sensible mind, and worked hard with it. He knew more than anyone in the England of his time about the place of the arts in civilized life. And he made not only a great international exhibition, but he made it pay. He made it almost all off his own bat : "the whole thing," wrote LORD GRANVILLE, "would fall to "pieces if he left it to itself." He made it in spite of obstacles and opposition which would confound an exhibition promoter of to-day. No Elizabethan who wanted to open a playhouse in London had to face such an array of bugbears as the PRINCE CONSORT in 1849 and 1850. Religion, even in the House of Commons, called down the fire of Heaven on the accursed work of arrogance. Foreign powers dreaded the contact of their subjects with the ungoverned English ; and home powers prophesied an outbreak of ruffianism and revolution. Medicine foresaw epidemics ; and this journal, with others, protested (with better reason) against a use of Hyde Park which might not be merely temporary. Subscriptions were sluggish and small. Failure seemed certain. But the PRINCE held on. The Crystal Palace was built. MR. THACKERAY contributed to *The Times* a May Day Ode which blessed the whole enterprise. And the exhibition of 1851 did what the PRINCE CONSORT had meant it to do, and more. It helped the industry, the manufacture, the commerce, the art of the new Europe which the railroad was bringing into being. It made a delightful public playground. And it made a profit of £168,000.

What was done—what the PRINCE CONSORT did—with that money is the subject of an article in another column to-day. Long before the exhibition closed the PRINCE CONSORT had settled in his own mind how the money ought to be spent—not in any "winter garden" for mere amusement, but in pursuance of the same ends as those of the exhibition. It was like him to have drawn up a clear memorandum about it when other people had scarcely begun to think of the question, and then to leave it to others to work out as they thought fit, while he effaced himself. But the Kensington scheme, in spirit and in much of the detail, was his no less than the Great Exhibition had been ; and, like the exhibition, it was shrewd and sound in finance as well as in its fundamental purpose. In the Albert Memorial in Kensington Gardens one thing at least can be approved by all ; and that is the fitness of placing in the right hand of the large gold ALBERT a catalogue of his Great Exhibition. But a better memorial is to be found not inside the Gardens but outside them—in all those museums, colleges, institutes, which have made an incalculable addition to the education of the country and of the world in general, and in the scholarships which have helped forward some of the most brilliant minds of the age. The memorial has another element too ; and that is the quiet, useful work steadily and faithfully performed through some eighty years by a body of unpaid Commissioners, of whom LORD STAMFORDHAM is now the *doyen*, while LORD MACMILLAN has succeeded the late LORD ESHER as Chairman of the Board of Management. Our account shows how well and wisely the funds have been administered and the aims carried out ; and the thousands who visit the Kensington museums and colleges may well spare a grateful thought to the PRINCE CONSORT and to the Commissioners.

Plants and Noise

It is a sore point with plant lovers that plants somehow or other have never excited the same intense interest as animals. Although few animals have had such poetry written to them as have certain flowers, yet human admiration for the lily, the violet, or the rose has been of a rather gushing and sentimental kind, attributing to them qualities they do not even claim to possess. A serious study of their character is regarded as a somewhat heavy and pedantic science, and "to peep and botanize" is not placed very high among human activities. No botanist ever hears the ringing applause that circus-goers extend so generously to those who have given their minds to understanding animals. The truth seems to be that plants have made themselves too cheap, and that, whereas animals have notoriously gained in human esteem by not being able to talk, plants have lost by being too quiet. Their extreme sensitiveness has been outraged and ignored, and it is only to-day that the devoted labours of a few men like SIR J. C. BOSE have established the depth and range of the feelings of these vegetative souls. SIR J. C. BOSE is only in the nick of time with his proofs that plants are affected by the wireless and respond to the electric waves over which the programmes come. The essential duty of the B.B.C. is to give pleasure, and garden lovers who are also wireless licence-holders are entitled to have their flowers considered. It cannot be good for growing plants to be disturbed after sunset—yet it is after sunset that the wireless programmes are at their loudest. The tendency to multiply alternative programmes is pleasant for human listeners, who only hear one at any one time ; but plants experience them all simultaneously, and some horrible and deleterious mixtures must result. Amateur gardeners who frequently have to excuse the poverty of their results will do well to plead the new explanation that the wireless provides.

The general feeling against the excessive noise that accompanies urban life is bound to make itself heard in ever-increasing volume. All arguments are welcome if they can help to combat din, and the humanitarian instincts are strong enough to make arguments very effective which urge the claims of the lower order of creation. MR. LANSBURY'S innovations in the parks have still to be regarded from the point of view of trees and flowers which vibrate through and through at the noises drawn from human beings by boisterous enjoyment. If sceptics underrate botanical sensitiveness, then a convincing argument, easy to make plain, is provided from Paris. If there is one creature obviously less delicate than the lily it is the elephant. Looking at elephants you would not think naturally of neurasthenia. Yet there has lately been a case before the Paris courts which turns on the ruin of an elephant's prospects in life through the strains and stresses which accompany this mechanical age. The beast in question, a she-elephant called Mary with a large reservoir of parlour tricks, has lost her nerve and her cunning ever since she was flung violently against the roof of her railway carriage ; for to such labours of violence can the French railways go. She has also lost her amiability ; and stars without at least a façade of amiability soon lose the favour of the public. Changes in elephants do not need the same precise instruments to determine them as do changes in plants. But the mere fact that a change is only known through the microscope does not mean that it is any the less real. It is good to test and condemn stridency and bustle and racketing, the banging of milk cans on pavements, and the hoots and splutterings of cars, by the harm they do to the nervous systems of men. But it is still better to be able to add that men are not the only sufferers, and that a noisy world is a burden to all the long-suffering animal and vegetable creation, and particularly to the gentle blooms in whose company harassed humans are accustomed to find their best respite from the urgent business of living with each other.

CASUAL LABOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an employer of labour I am at times compelled to take on a man or two for "casual labour" in addition to my regular hands. Usually I call upon the local labour exchange for a man, sometimes for but half a day's work. The other Saturday morning I had a man for three hours' work, and paid him at the usual rate for unskilled labour. Because he did these few hours' work I have been compelled to stamp his health and unemployment insurance cards. In fairness to the man I could hardly ask for his 1s. 3d., so that I had in effect to pay 2s. 9d. in addition to the man's pay, thus effectively quashing my profit of 2s. 6d. on the work he did.

It sounds trivial, but when it comes to employing 100 men for a similar rush job the money begins to count ; and the whole thing is obviously unfair. Surely it should be remedied.

Yours, &c.,
33, Devonshire-street, W.1. R. LLOYD.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

THE CONTINUITY OF NATURE

IMMORTALITY OF MAN AND ANIMAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The remarkable and deeply interesting sermon of the Bishop of Birmingham, your report of which I have read in *The Times* this morning, is a great encouragement to those who think, as I do, that immortality is not only possible but logically is so probable as to amount almost to conviction. In all essentials I go the whole way with the Bishop, but I should ask him to go a step farther with me. He is reported as saying :—"Must we too perish absolutely at death as do the animals from which we have sprung ?" Must we assume that the animals perish absolutely at death ? I doubt it. If it were true I should doubt immortality generally. There is no discontinuity in Nature. I should be slow to follow the Bishop in thinking that when in the developing ape there appeared a first understanding of moral law there arose a state of things in which immortality for the first time came into being. I would say a few words in advancing a theory that immortality as I seek to explain it is universal. Whether personal immortality is involved in the proposition is another matter.

The more we study Nature, the more are we definite that there exist no hard lines of demarcation. The highest intelligence as known to us in man differs in degree but not in substance from the intelligence in the ant, the bee, the dog, or the horse, or (I do not say it in jest) from the intelligence which must exist in the bacillus which upon the introduction of the bacillus of disease into the body rushes to combat the sinister attack. There must exist something which we call "spirit" as distinguished from matter which is universal throughout Nature, and which from generation to generation continues to be manifested in action.

Matter is a concrete thing : spirit I believe is also a concrete thing if the word "concrete" is intelligible in that context. Life is not a concrete thing. Life is a state of facts—namely, that state of facts which exists when spirit and matter are in partnership. Death puts an end to that state of facts, but does not presumably destroy anything. The matter which composed that which was a living body is not destroyed. The fallen leaf or the buried body decays, but forms the nutrition of another living body. From Sir James Jeans's most interesting book, "The Universe Around Us," I have learned—see page 182—that there is or may be "annihilation of matter." Hitherto I had thought that matter was never destroyed, but was employed over and over again, now in one form, now in another. And I still venture to think that this may well be true. Sir James Jeans puts it that weight (that is, matter) is under circumstances transformed into radiation. Transformation is not annihilation. The radiation may well under circumstances reappear as matter. To me it seems highly probable that the same is true of spirit—that when the spirit leaves the natural body at death it falls into the universal body of spirit, and, either as a personal item or as a constituent of one great whole, is immortal and will go on through millions of years to higher and higher development.

At birth the parents, in some way beyond our comprehension, are able to call into existence a new material body and, again in a way beyond our comprehension, are able to give it a share out of that which I call the immortal body of spirit. Is not this and every other manifestation of spirit part of one great whole ? Is not each of us for the time being entrusted with a small portion of that great spiritual essence which in the aggregate constitutes the God in whom, as it seems to me, every reasoning man must believe, although no one is able to define Him? And, whether there is personal immortality or not, can we not each of us look forward to adding our little contribution to the consummation in millions of years of a state of things in which man will have developed to a being as much above our present selves as we are above the primitive amœba ?

Your obedient servant,
WRENBURY.
7, Melbury-road, Kensington, W., March 3.

ORIGINS OF THE WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We understand that Volume IV. of "Die Britischen Amtlichen Dokumente über den Ursprung des Weltkrieges, 1898-1914," Herausgegeben von Hermann Lutz, has just been published by the Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt (Stuttgart). This is a translation of the corresponding volume of the "British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898-1914" (H.M. Stationery Office, 1929), of which we are the editors. We feel it our duty to call attention to the fact that the German volume contains certain notes which are not in our edition and which have not been authorized by us.

Yours faithfully,
G. P. GOOCH, 76, Campden Hill-road, W.8.
HAROLD TEMPERLEY, Peterhouse, Cambridge.
March 3.

ST. MARY'S HALL, COVENTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I express through the medium of your paper the consternation felt in Warwickshire at the proposal, officially put forward by a Coventry architect in your issue of February 25, for refacing the north side of St. Mary's Hall ? The grouping of this splendid example of medieval town architecture with the opposite south side of St. Michael's Cathedral forms a street view of rare quality and charm. The north side of the hall is untouched, save for the refacing of the upper part bordering on the nine-light window, and the mellowing effects of time have given the red sandstone niches and window-openings of the lower front an indescribable softness of contour and appearance of antiquity.

It is not disputed that a more or less accurate reproduction of the original frontage could be designed by modern architects, but in the process of refacing all the charm of antiquity, the sentimental value to which the historian attaches so much, the irregular beauty of surface so prized by the artist, would disappear. So far as the exterior is concerned a new St. Mary's Hall would replace the old. Since the fabric is admittedly sound it is to be hoped that other counsels may prevail.

I am, &c.,
MARY DORMER HARRIS.

GUIDES FOR GASTRONOMICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"Sapis multum ad Genium." But I think you under-estimate the number of those who dine off the *hors d'œuvres*. The late Louis Fleury told me that at a dinner in Russia he ate and drank for an hour in a room which turned out to be an annexe to the dining-room proper. "Chez nous" we can fall back on the Plautine maxim : "Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet."

"Gulping is a pleasure." Who of the ancients was it who extolled the feeling of food as it passed to the œsophagus ? Is it true that Keats warmed his throat with pepper before claret ? Horace advises fare that is simple but good : "Iejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit." But :—

"Vides ut pallidus omnis
Cena desurgat dubia."

We may pass over Juvenal's advice not to get into the bath straight after peacock, and the praises of wine are familiar. But who first discovered the "ficis pastum iecur anseris albae" ? Prometheus ? Among ourselves the breasts of fowl are deemed especially choice. The Roman "Praefecti popinae," i.e., "Maitres d'hôtel," held that : "Superiorem partem avium atque altilium qui edunt, eos palatum non habere." The importance of experience is shown by Lucian, who says of the "Parasiti" that their function was : τὸ διαγνῶναι τὰς ἁρπὰς καὶ κρῖναι τὰ ὀψάρια καὶ τὰ τῶν ὀρνίθων. The adumbration of a new profession.

Your obedient servant,
F. J. W. FOLLIOT.
London, W.1, March 3.

THE SEQUEL TO 1851

PRINCE ALBERT'S FORESIGHT

EXHIBITIONERS

A detailed Record of the Science Research Scholars of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 is published to-day by the Commissioners, whose chairman, in succession to the late Lord Esher, is Lord Macmillan.

(From a Correspondent)

There is no punning intention when the 562 Research Scholars in this Record are described as Exhibitioners. One needs a word to relate them definitely to a remarkable chapter in the history of education, and the choice will not be misunderstood. The list of their names begins in 1891 and comes down to 1929, and of the 471 mentioned under the earlier years nearly all belong to men who have lived to fulfil their promise. Others who contribute to the total died before their work was matured, some being victims of the War. Most of the later scholars have not yet had time to become famous, though one of them at the age of 25 has won a "world-wide reputation" in applied mathematics and is recommended for election as F.R.S. next month. With the two who share that position with him, the number of Fellows of the Royal Society in the Record will be brought to 34.

It is an odd reflection that the 562 (not to speak, at the moment, of very many more) owe an important part of their training and opportunities to the Exhibition of 1851 ; that but for the prescience of the Prince Consort so large a number of careers, and their effect on the civilized world, would have been marred or delayed ; and that the whole of the beneficent enterprise has been quietly carried on by a body which in some quarters has been supposed to limit its energy to winding up a bit of Victorian business 80 or so years old. The more one looks into a singular story the more marked grows the contrast between its truths and their misconception.

THE £186,000 SURPLUS

The Great Exhibition, as everybody knows, was due to the Prince Consort's faith in science and art as servants of productive industry. It resulted in a surplus of £186,000, and to administer that satisfactory sum the Exhibition Commissioners were appointed under a supplemental Charter as a permanent body. They do not appear to have had at first any clear ideas of the best way of furthering the industrial application of science and art. The Prince Consort, however, had been turning things over in his mind for a long time. Quite lately the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries has related in its interim report the process and its consequences. As early as August, 1851, Prince Albert wrote as follows to Baron Stockmar :—

I promised you, no doubt, not to embark in anything new after the close of the Exhibition, and I have moreover made up my mind to retreat into my shell as quickly as possible ; but I am not free to choose as regards the considerable surplus with which we shall wind up. For its application I have devised a plan, of which I send you a copy herewith as first drafted.

This plan was afterwards adopted, in substance, by the Exhibition Commissioners. Its material part is contained in a few words. "If," said the Prince, "I am asked what I would do with the surplus I would propose the following scheme :—

"I am assured that from twenty-five to thirty acres of ground nearly opposite the Crystal Palace, on the other side of the Kensington Road, called Kensington Gore (including Soyer's Symposium), are to be purchased at this moment for about £50,000. I would buy that ground and place on it four Institutions, corresponding to the four great sections of the Exhibition—Raw Materials, Machinery, Manufactures, and Plastic Art.

"I would devote these Institutions to the furtherance of the industrial pursuits of all nations in these four divisions."

The site "nearly opposite the Crystal Palace" (then standing in Hyde Park) was duly bought, together with much adjoining land ; and on it have been built in the course of three generations those institutions which confer on the South Kensington we know a character all its own :—

Museums : The Victoria and Albert Museum and Art Library ; Science Museum and Science Library ; Natural History Museum ; Imperial Institute ; India Museum ; Imperial War Museum.

Teaching Establishments : The Imperial College of Science and Technology, Royal College of Science, Royal School of Mines, City and Guilds College ; Administrative Offices of the University of London ; Royal College of Art ; Royal College of Music ; Royal College of Organists ; Royal School of Needlework.

Other Headquarters and Buildings : The Meteorological Office ; Entomological Society ; Institute of Physics ; Optical and Physical Societies ; Administrative Office of the British School at Rome ; Royal Albert Hall ; Queen Alexandra's House.

A ROYAL TRADITION

Of the 87 acres which formed the original estate, 52 acres have been devoted to these public buildings ; 18 acres of the remaining portion have gone into roads, while houses have been built on 17 acres. From the last the Commissioners derive half their present income, investments producing the other half. The Government, which for a little while was allied with the Commission and to this day has *ex officio* members, obtained great advantages from the Prince Consort's scheme. It secured 40 acres, or 70 per cent. of the area assigned to public use, for £250,000, which represents less than a fifth of the present value of the bare land. The remaining 12 acres are leased to educational institutions at nominal rents. Moreover, the Commissioners have made large grants to the undertakings on their estate, and thus, in helping practical culture, have served the intentions of the far-sighted Prince who pointed out the road to lasting benefit. King Edward, as Prince of Wales, watched over the development of his father's plan. King George, when President of the Commission, took an active interest in all its doings. To-day the Prince of Wales, President in his turn, continues the tradition of his family.

A large number of men well known for scientific or administrative ability increase the Commission's debt of gratitude. Three who must be singled out are Lord Playfair, who held honorary office from 1883 to 1896, was mainly responsible for the first scheme of scholarships, and did much to rehabilitate the finances ; Lord Esher, who for 20 years associated himself enthusiastically with the movement for extending the scope of the scholarships ; and Sir Henry Roscoe, who during 20 years presided over the Scholarships Committee before the present chairman, Sir Richard Glazebrook, took office in 1916.

General reference has already been made to the Commissioners' land, building, and money endowments. They amount, on a cautious estimate, to £1,500,000. An estate of £500,000 is left. The income now amounts to nearly £26,000, subject to reduction when the £63,000 balance of a grant promised for the erection of the new Science Museum has to be found. Expenditure is just over £24,000, including £21,000

for education, and £3,000 (about 12 per cent. of income) for administering and maintaining the estate. The education grants for this year are :—

Science research scholarships for Great Britain and overseas	£11,000
Industrial bursaries	4,500
Naval architecture scholarships	500
British School at Rome	4,500
British School at Athens	200
Royal College of Music	500

The Commission varies its benefits as the needs of the time seem to demand ; it believes in keeping its administrative joints supple. Not long ago, for example, the system of scholarships for scientific research, which was started in 1891 to give facilities for post-graduate study to University students in Great Britain and the Dominions, was remodelled. For Great Britain it is replaced by Senior Studentships for students of exceptional capacity and promise; and to the Dominions are offered Overseas Scholarships. The Industrial Bursaries, established in 1911, enable 25 or 30 needy University men each year to tide over the period between leaving college and getting remunerative employment in industry ; the aim here is to remove obstacles from the path of future "captains of industry." A similar principle lies behind both the Naval Architecture and the Art Scholarships (the latter in connexion with the British School at Rome), promising students being given a chance of bringing out by study the best that is in them.

The chances are not wasted. Only a little evidence can here be selected from the immense amount that is available. First, as to the arts, two of the most important War memorials in London were entrusted to Rome scholars, one of whom has been elected to the Royal Academy. A third Rome scholar is secretary to the Royal Fine Art Commission, and three others were chosen to share in the decoration of St. Stephen's Hall. The Industrial Bursars and Naval Architecture scholars are already proving the value of their training, while the Science scholars hold positions in the universities, colleges, and industries of this country, and find outlets for their learning in other lands.

Analysis of the latest occupations of the Science scholars shows that over 200 are engaged in responsible advisory and administrative posts in industry and the public service, and that nearly 300 are principals, professors, and lecturers in the universities and colleges of the Empire or of foreign countries. Thirty-four are so employed in Canada, 37 in Australia and New Zealand, 13 in South Africa, and 26 in the United States, 19 of the last being professors. Such are the men of the Record, and such, faintly indicated, are the educational influences that have sprung from the Prince Consort's wisdom.

INDIA AS A BRITISH MARKET

TRADE COMMISSIONER'S WARNING

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, who will shortly be returning to his post at Calcutta as H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, lectured to the Royal Society of Arts yesterday on the Indian market for British goods and the best methods of meeting and overcoming the difficulties of unrestricted and vigorous competition from foreign competitors.

He said he was firmly convinced that our difficulties sprang from purely economic causes. The remedies were those of rationalization of production and marketing that could only be applied by the manufacturers and merchants themselves. The political situation in India introduced a gravely disturbing element which—inasmuch as it tended to impair confidence in the country—rendered the application of remedial economic measures more difficult. The alarmist views of a section of the Press in this country had created a distinct sense of nervousness among certain manufacturers who were not conversant with the true state of affairs, and were not aware of the sound, steady, and statesmanlike attitude which was being maintained by the leading organs of the European Press in India and by the leaders of the British commercial community on the spot. The feeling of grave anxiety shown by many of our manufacturers was not warranted by the facts. He did not underrate the difficulties of cooperation with certain Indian interests in the present state of racial and political tension, but he believed that the economic field offered greater prospects of early cooperation than almost any other. The interests of the two countries were bound up in the development of an economically strong and prosperous India as an integral part of the British Empire.

The proposal in Sir George Schuster's Budget that the increase of the import duties on cotton goods should be accompanied by an additional protective tariff not applicable to Lancashire imports was a most significant gesture on the part of the Government of India. He hoped that Lancashire interests would suspend any strong expression of opinion on the changes until the Bill for this protection against non-British goods had been debated in the Legislative Assembly. Any strong expression of British views on this question might do more harm than good and tend to stiffen opposition in India to the proposal without assisting in any way the interests of the British manufacturer.

Mr. G. M. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade, speaking from the chair, said that the difficulties confronting British trade in India were similar to those which presented themselves in the Dominions and other markets where formerly we had much less competition to meet. Anxious to develop their industries, the Dominions put up protective tariffs, not only against other nations of the world, but against British goods as well. The remedies Mr. Ainscough proposed for improving our Indian trade had their application to other parts of the Empire.

He entirely endorsed Mr. Ainscough's regrets that there had been a newspaper campaign in this country which tended to exaggerate the seriousness of the political position in India. There was an intimate relationship between great political issues and the condition of industry. It was extremely important that those who were responsible for circulating news in the Press should seek to give sound and proper information free from exaggeration, in view of the prejudicial effect of false or highly coloured statements not only upon the relationship between different peoples, but also upon our industries.

TRADE WITH INDIAN STATES

MYSORE DEVELOPMENT

An Indian States Business Group has been formed in London, under the chairmanship of Sir Gilbert Vyle, to investigate the commercial and economic possibilities of the States, with a view to increasing British trade with India.

At a meeting of the Group held yesterday Mr. Keshava Aiyengar, the newly appointed Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London, gave an outline of the successive stages by which the industrial development of the State has advanced to the present position, and described projects in hand for further expansion. He pointed out that while Mysore has tropical products, such as sandalwood oil, which are in demand for manufacturing processes in the West, she requires the import of machinery and other equipment for her industrial development. One of his duties as the first Trade Commissioner to Mysore would be to place orders for machinery and stores on behalf of his Government.

That there is a similar position in other large States in India was shown at the first meeting of the Group by Mr. Rushbrook Williams. He spoke of their strong desire to develop trading relations with this country and drew attention to the various difficulties in the way, such as the provision of capital for public works and the need for adjustment of fiscal relations with British India.

CRUELTY TO A CAT

For what the chairman of the Bench described as an abominable act of cruelty a young woman named ANNIE JANE WILLIAMS, of Tabernacle-street, Bangor, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s. and costs at Bangor yesterday. It was stated that the defendant put a red-hot poker on the back of a neighbour's cat, and it had to be destroyed owing to its injuries. The defendant said the cat had worried her,

THE PILGRIMS

DINNER TO SIR ESME HOWARD

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN U.S. AND BRITAIN

A dinner in honour of Sir Esme Howard, on his relinquishing his appointment as British Ambassador to the United States, was given by The Pilgrims at the Hotel Victoria last night. Mr. Henderson, M.P., Foreign Secretary, was in the chair, and the large company included many distinguished Americans.

Mr. WILSON TAYLOR, honorary secretary, read the following telegram from The Pilgrims of the United States :—"The Pilgrims of the United States, who have just now said *bon voyage* to Sir Esme Howard, gladly associate themselves with his cordial welcome back to England. He has rendered notable service in his high post as Ambassador, and carries with him the affection and regard of all our people. —NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President."

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, proposing the health of Sir Esme Howard, referred to the presence that evening of the American Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, three of whose great-grandfathers were Ministers from the United States to Great Britain, and two of whom afterwards became Presidents of the United States. While in America he (the speaker) shared with its citizens a sincere appreciation of the valuable services which in his place Sir Esme was rendering to both countries, and in addition he enjoyed four years of official relations and personal friendship with him at Washington.

The Ambassador continued :—"We are living in the era of a new diplomacy, involving the more direct, frank, and sympathetic discussion in diplomacy of our international differences. But, after all, the new diplomacy is but an evolution from the old, and much of the condemnation of the old diplomacy and praise of the new is not wholly justified. In his distinguished career at all times, however, Sir Esme Howard has combined the graces of the old diplomacy with the merits of the new. It has been a wonderful career ; an honoured soldier of the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War in 1900, Consul-General in Crete, Consul-General in Hungary, Minister to Switzerland, Minister to Sweden, Ambassador to Spain, and Ambassador to the United States for the last six years. (Cheers.)

"In a condemnation by Coleridge in 1827 of the old diplomacy there is one sentence which describes useful diplomatic qualities. Since Sir Esme's distinguished career has demonstrated that success in diplomacy depends upon personal qualities more than upon methods, I will quote Coleridge in full :—'The sure way,' he says, 'to make a foolish Ambassador is to bring him up to it. What can an Englishman abroad really want but an honest and bold heart, a love for his country, and the Ten Commandments ? Your art diplomatique is stuff—no truly great man would negotiate upon such shallow principles.' And so, borrowing the appropriate sentence from this quotation, I may describe Sir Esme Howard as an Englishman abroad who had 'an honest and bold heart, a love for his country, and the Ten Commandments,' and, in addition, what Bacon said was the characteristic of the ablest men—'an openness and frankness of dealing and a name of urbanity and veracity.'

SIR ESME HOWARD'S SPEECH

SIR ESME HOWARD, responding, said that he particularly rejoiced to be there that night after six years of many wholly delightful memories but also of some periods of stress and strain, because of the compliment paid to his profession. Nothing could have given him greater satisfaction than the appointment of his old friend Sir Ronald Lindsay to succeed him at Washington. It was in a way a vindication of the Diplomatic Service that one career diplomat should succeed another in that particular post for which so many had believed that diplomatic training was not only not required but was even a real drawback.

The art of diplomacy was very largely the art of making friends by sympathy and trying to understand the point of view of the other fellow. And, for both these, patience was above all necessary, and a sense of humour was of the greatest help. But most of all patience. Just as Danton said that in time of revolution what was required was "de l'audace, et encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace," so in diplomacy he should say that the most important element was patience —patience all the time. The man who became impatient in negotiation was apt to lose his temper, and if he lost his temper he lost his head, and if he lost his head he generally lost his cause. (Cheers.)

Further, it was a great mistake to suppose that the diplomat as such should aim at what was called a "diplomatic triumph." What the diplomat should endeavour to aim at in all matters great and small was indeed to attempt to persuade his opponent to see the justice of his point of view, and so to agree to it; but if he could not succeed in doing that, at any rate to obtain settlement by agreement. A diplomatic triumph necessitated a diplomatic defeat and left behind it all the aftermath of bitterness and resentment which was left by a real war. For a diplomat that was not the thing he would purchase nor that the price he would pay.

After a reference to Mr. Charles Bagot, first British Minister at Washington after the War of 1812, Sir Esme Howard said that it was to him vastly encouraging to see the great Naval Powers discussing in friendly conference the most delicate questions of naval limitation and reduction. They had only to read the letters of his old friend, Cecil Spring Rice, written from Berlin in the years 1895 to 1898, to realize how impossible the very idea of such a conference would have been at that time. They might not be able yet to reach so complete a solution as Rush and Bagot reached in 1817, but they might be sure that, sooner or later, an agreed, if gradual, settlement would be arrived at. (Cheers.)

"THE ANCIENT GRUDGE" DYING

He had now officially and unofficially known the United States for something like 35 years. When he first went there he could not avoid the impression that, however hospitable and kindly disposed individual Americans were towards individual Englishmen—he had always received the friendliest of welcomes—there was still lurking in the back of the minds of most men a suspicion that Great Britain was a hostile power with constantly evil intentions towards the United States. It was all part of what Owen Wister has so well called "the Ancient Grudge," which was absorbed almost unconsciously during their schooldays by probably every citizen of the United States. He was, after his last six years' sojourn in the United States, happily convinced that that ancient grudge was really dying away and disappearing. (Cheers.) It was no longer a paying business at election times in the United States to twist the lion's tail ; it was not looked on as quite the thing ; it did not rope in the votes as in the old days ; it had, in fact, been made rather ridiculous by certain gentlemen of the old school, now out of fashion.

Apart from this change of feeling throughout the country, there was indeed much good will in all departments of Government. He never met during his term of office with anything but the utmost courtesy, impartiality, and fairness from the three Secretaries of State with whom he had the good fortune to deal. He was deeply sensible of the debt he owed them, and he wished to discharge it in some measure by paying that small tribute to them. The same might be said of other departments with which they necessarily had dealings, especially the Department of Labour, whose head, a most kindly and energetic Welshman, Mr. "Jim" Davis, was always ready, as were his subordinates, to attend to any representations they might make, and to meet them half way if, after inquiry, they appeared fair and reasonable.

Similarly with troubles over the arrest of supposed, and in many cases, he was sorry to say, actual liquor smugglers, his Majesty's Government made it clear that they were not out to protect those people as such, but that they must protest when a boat was arrested in waters outside those prescribed by the liquor treaty. They further showed their good will by permitting American Coast Guard boats to patrol but not to arrest vessels in the territorial waters of certain deserted Bahamian cays or islands near the coast of Florida which were not policed by the Bahamian authorities. Every now and again some case would arise which called for explanation, but he thought he could say that no really serious incident arose during his term of office which caused any bitterness or ill-feeling between the Governments.

Considerable feeling was indeed stirred up during the newspaper war that accompanied and followed the failure of the Geneva Naval Disarmament Conference of 1927 and the Anglo-French Compromise of 1928. He need only repeat his belief that the bitterness they caused did not go very much deeper than those newspapers which were largely responsible for it. He had come in contact with members of the American Press of every shade of thought, and on the whole he felt that he owed them a great debt of gratitude. They had, with hardly any exceptions, treated him with the greatest possible friendliness and courtesy. They had always respected his confidence ; and among their number were many friends to whom he had said good-bye with warm regret. The Press had a particularly responsible and important role to play in the conduct of relations between England and America, because the mass of the inhabitants of the two countries had little opportunity to visit the other and to learn about them at first hand. It was therefore largely the Press which interpreted one to the other, and on both sides of the Atlantic the Press was realizing its responsibilities more and more.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

After recalling the Prime Minister's visit to the United States last October, when he was received with unmistakable signs of friendliness and welcome wherever he went, the deep interest which was taken all over the United States in the serious illness of the King last winter, Sir Esme Howard said that all this improvement in feeling and sentiment sprang from a variety of causes. Since the War Americans had become more universal, less isolated than before. They had discovered that George V. was on the Throne and not George III., and that had been to many a great discovery. (Cheers.) Then, since the War, two things had greatly impressed the American mind and contributed to change the whole trend of it towards Great Britain. First, the Irish settlement, which had, thank God, taken Irish affairs out of American politics because the great mass of young Americans of Irish descent, regarding the Irish question as satisfactorily settled, were no longer interested in Irish internal politics. Secondly, the debt settlement with the United States Government, which gave Great Britain an extraordinary name for financial honesty and uprightness. He had no hesitation in saying that nothing could have done more towards establishing a good understanding with the United States, the advantages of which, were far from being merely sentimental, but, as almost any business man, banker, manufacturer, shipowner, merchant would tell them, were eminently practical.

When he was asked in the United States how he felt about the debt settlement he always replied that, considering what our War credits from the United States meant to us at the time, and that without them we could not have carried on the War and must almost inevitably have suffered defeat, with all that it would have entailed, he himself held that, however difficult it was to bear, the debt was cheap at the price. He considered that the last thing an Englishman who was proud of his country and of meeting his obligations should do was to complain of it or even hint at revision. But he added that if ever the people of the United States thought it was in their own interests to suggest a revision downwards, we might perhaps be persuaded to give it favourable consideration. That had always been received in a most friendly spirit.

He wished to say now that this line represented in his opinion, for what it might be worth, not only the sole attitude a self-respecting Englishman would take, but also the most practical policy, in case public opinion in the United States should ever come to be modified by those—and they were many and influential—who hold that it would be in the interests of the United States, as of the rest of the world, that there should be a revision sooner or later.

MUTUAL TRUST

Thus, for one reason or another, a better atmosphere had been created, and so far as he could see it was destined to grow steadily until it ripened into that confidence and mutual trust which was at once the cause and the effect of friendship. (Cheers.) That was all they should ever aim at. Long knowledge of the United States had convinced him that when people talked of possible alliances or written deeds of partnership between us they did not know what they were talking about. Fortunately, there was no reason for written agreements or alliances between real friends. There were, however, many in England who did not yet at all realize what the United States meant to the world to-day. Because the United States had stood aloof from European politics, it had not been sufficiently studied by our politicians and statesmen. That was only now beginning to be the fashion. He wished every one who aspired to Parliamentary honours, and indeed every one else who had time and means, would take a journey of exploration into the United States, keeping his eyes and ears open. For the study of modern social and economic conditions, and particularly as regards the influence of science on economics, there was certainly no country better worth visiting.

Referring to the establishment of separate diplomatic Legations in Washington by the Irish Free State, Canada, and South Africa, Sir Esme Howard said that to him they were but the logical evolution of the most marvellous political organization the world had ever seen built, not on centralized force, but on decentralized good will and mutual understanding. Therefore, from the very first, he not only welcomed his new colleagues of the Empire, but he welcomed the idea of their coming. Never, from the arrival of the first Dominion Minister, Professor Smiddy, who was now Irish High Commissioner in London, to his own departure, was there the shadow of a misunderstanding between the Irish Legation, the Canadian Legation, the South African Legation, and the British Embassy. They had all scrupulously respected each other's independence, they had all cooperated in the common interest wherever that was needed. If they differed, it was always a friendly difference of opinion. (Cheers.)

THE NEW AMBASSADOR

SIR RONALD LINDSAY, who succeeds Sir Esme Howard as British Ambassador to the United States, proposed the health of the chairman. He said that the great courage of Mr. Henderson was a matter of public record, and those who worked with him knew also that his work was stamped with sound common sense and shrewdness. Sir Ronald added that he had many friends in the United States and knew something about the country. He looked forward to going there.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that he had unlimited confidence that the high standard set by Sir Esme Howard would be maintained by Sir Ronald Lindsay at the British Embassy at Washington. Sir Ronald Lindsay went to the United States not only with the sympathy of the Pilgrims but with the confidence of the British people, and certainly with the confidence of the British Government. (Cheers.)

At the chairman's table were :—

The Argentine Ambassador, Cardinal Bourne, Lord Desborough, Lord Midleton, Lord Denbigh, Signor Grandi (Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs), Colonel J. L. Ralston (Canadian Minister of Defence), Professor T. A. Smiddy (High Commissioner for the Irish Free State), Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Hugh Robinson, Mr. Charles F. Adams (Secretary of the U.S. Navy), Mr. W. E. Edge (American Ambassador to France), Mr. J. E. Fenton (Minister of Trade for Australia).

Others present were :—

Mr. Joseph Addison (British Minister-Designate to Czechoslovakia), Mr. Russel Amory, Sir George Armstrong, Sir George Badgerow, Mr. T. Bailey, Mr. John Bain, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. J. Arthur Barratt, Mr. E. Price Bell, Captain W. Bell, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Mr. E. E. Bird, Mr. Neal D. Borum, Mr. Augustus P. Brandt, Mr. E. Gore Browne, Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Burnett (U.S. Navy), Mr. H. Gratton Busbe, Mr. R. H. Cabell, Mr. Robert Campbell, Mr. E. F. Carpenter, Mr. G. M. Casatti, Lord William Cecil, Mr. T. W. Chrystie.

Major A. S. Collard, Mr. J. G. Colmar, Sir Frank Cooper, Sir Raymond Cowell, Mr. Raymond Cox, Mr. L. F. Crane, Mr. F. N. Curzon, Mr. Cutler Dawes, Mr. Henry Dawes, Mr. Charles Doughty, K.C., Colonel Granville Duff, Lieutenant-Commander G. E. Durreen, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. F. Edlmann, Sir Herbert Ellisen, Mr. Victor Emanuel, Sir Thomas Casey-Evans, Lord Fairfax, Mr. W. B. Fisher, Dr. Archibald Fleming (Chaplain to the Pilgrims), Sir Lionel Fletcher, Sir John Foster, Mr. Robert A. Fraser.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Gibbons, Mr. H. S. Golder, Sir William Goode, Mr. W. Gourlay, Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Sir Charles Hanson, Mr. T. Rothwell Hansiam, Lord Hastings, Sir George Hay, Sir John Henry, Mr. A. E. Hewitt, Mr. H. B. Higinbotham, Mr. J. G. W. Husted, Mr. W. J. Hutchinson, Mr. A. Ernest Jones, Mr. G. F. Kennedy, Mr. H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Lord Kylsant, Major H. Fisher Lawrence, Mr. James Leigh-Wood, Mr. Arthur Leonard, Mr. Wilmott Lewis, Mr. Edgar W. Light.

Mr. R. B. McInerney, Colonel C. W. W. McLean, Mr. Ronald MacDonald, Mr. F. Rous Mallory, Mr. J. T. Mariner (Chief of the Western European Division of the Department of State of U.S.), Sir Basil Mayhew, Mr. Frank Melior, Colonel T. H. Minshall, Mr. A. R. Moneck, Mr. Basil Muirhead, Sir Charles Nall-Cain, Mr. Louis J. Ollier, Major Rupert Ollivant, Surgeon Major F. Warren Pearl, Mr. Wallace B. Phillips, Sir Ernest Rossy, Mr. R. Rostes, Mr. Geoffery W. Russell, Colonel Rupert Ryan, Mr. David Salmon.

Mr. H. E. Scarborough, Mr. C. A. Sheldon, Mr. F. A. Simonds, Sir Hewitt Skinner, Vice-Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, Mr. John S. Steele, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Kynaston Studd, Mr. P. M. Tottenham, Mr. Lawrence L. Tweedy, Mr. C. H. Wayte, Commander H. Vandervell, Major Guy Virian, Mr. Leroy Webber Wall, Mr. F. W. Wile, Sir Leslie Wilson, Mr. Arthur Willis, Brigadier-General Cecil Wray, and Dr. Herbert F. Wright.

YOUTH'S CLIMB TO RESCUE A CAT

On Monday afternoon many people near Kennington Church, S.E., noticed a cat at the top of a poplar tree in the churchyard, and yesterday morning the animal, which appeared to be unable or afraid to come down, was still there. It remained in the tree all day, and although efforts were made to entice it down by showing it food no attempt was made to reach it with ladders, as the tree was believed to be unsafe. Late in the afternoon a youth who had watched the cat for some time quietly climbed up the tree, which is about 40ft. high, and brought down the cat, a Persian, in the presence of a cheering crowd. He gave his name as Leslie Wilson, of Hamlet-road, Upper Norwood.

COMMUNIST CALL TO "ACTION"

PLANS FOR TO-MORROW

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The executive committee of the Communist International has planned for to-morrow a revolutionary demonstration by the Communists in every country of Western Europe where Communism is free to raise its head. The pretext for the demonstration is to protest against the failure of capitalist countries to find a cure for unemployment, but the intention is to "herald the approach of a new revolutionary wave." March 6 is consequently to be a "fighting day" with the slogan "on to the streets." The instructions are that the workers shall leave the factories and the works and join the unemployed in the streets.

The summons has been published in this country by the West European Bureau of the Communist International, and supplemented by a joint manifesto of the British Communist Party, the Minority Movement, and the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement. The manifesto calls the unemployed to "an heroic struggle on the streets for the necessities of life." Probably this was as far as discretion would allow the authors of the manifesto to go. The call "on to the streets" is interpreted by the Communist daily newspaper to mean "mass action on the streets," "a day of struggle for the bread which capitalism denies its victims." One of the leading Communist agents recognizes, however, that "in England there is as yet no militant mass unemployed movement boldly challenging all the civil and governmental authorities in their insistent demand for work and bread." For England, therefore, he has no greater expectation than that "there should be the mightiest street demonstrations ever seen ; when the workers in the factories must strike in support of their unemployed comrades."

For fully a month the energies of the Communist Party have been concentrated on an effort to make to-morrow a strike day, if nothing more. The first injunction of the week was to utilize "every hour, every minute" of the intervening three days to make to-morrow's demonstrations a tremendous success, while remembering that "to-day's struggle is part of the final aim ; only by ending the capitalist system by revolutionary action, under the leadership of the Communist Party, will it be possible to end unemployment."

There will, of course, be no response to this flamboyant instigation to "mass action," with its covert implication of violence. But here and there Communist leaders may succeed in marshalling a few of the unemployed.

"REDS" AND FASCISTS IN BERLIN

RIVAL DEMONSTRATIONS THREATENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 4

Thursday is the day appointed by a recent conference at Essen between "the Western European Bureau of the Communist International, the European Secretariat of the Revolutionary Trades Union International, the German, French and Dutch Communist parties, and the Young Communist International," as an "international battle day against unemployment." The German Communist leaders met yesterday and issued orders for "hunger" marches from the countryside upon Berlin, and for demonstrations in the capital.

A new element is introduced into the plans for Thursday by the suggestion that the Fascists (National Socialists), who have gained so much in strength lately, are also going to try to break the ban on demonstrations and "hold the streets against the Communists." It was noticeable that the Minister of the Interior, in a speech yesterday, said the Fascists "were at the moment a greater danger than the Communists."

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS

A LIGHT CALENDAR

The March Session of the Central Criminal Court was opened by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Waterlow) at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, yesterday. Alderman Sir Louis Newton, the Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), Mr. Alderman and Sheriff W. Phené Neal, Major and Sheriff F. H. Bowater, Mr. Under-Sheriff T. Howard Deighton, and Mr. Under-Sheriff W. H. Champness accompanied the Lord Mayor, who is the Chief Commissioner of the Court, on the Bench at the opening ceremony.

One of the Grand Jurors applied to the Lord Mayor to be excused from serving on the ground that he was 69 years of age and deaf. The application was not acceded to, the Lord Mayor pointing out that there was no age limit for persons summoned to serve on the Grand Jury.

The RECORDER, in charging the Grand Jury, said the names of 43 persons appeared in the Calendar, which was a commendably light one, not only in the small number of persons whose names appeared in it, but also, he was happy to say, in the nature of the charges. It was a matter for sincere congratulation that there was no charge of murder or of manslaughter to be laid before the Grand Jury. There was one charge of attempted murder and one of arson.

The trial of cases in the Judge's list will begin before Mr. Justice Acton to-morrow.

BOXING

SCHOOL CONTEST AT MALVERN

Cheltenham won the annual four-handed boxing contest, with Clifton, Downside and Malvern, at Malvern, yesterday, with 18 points against 11 by Clifton, 11 by Downside, and 10 by Malvern.

The results were :—

FLY-WEIGHT.—FIRST ROUND.—R. B. Sleeman (Downside) beat R. C. Westwood (Clifton) on points ; J. S. H. Fairweather (Cheltenham) W.O. FINAL ROUND.—Sleeman beat Fairweather on points.

BANTAM-WEIGHT.—FIRST ROUND.—R. F. R. Phillips (Clifton) beat H. Stott (Cheltenham) on points ; J. MacDougal (Malvern) beat R. L. Kennett (Downside) on points. FINAL ROUND.—MacDougal beat Phillips on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT.—FIRST ROUND.—J. Rawlins Malvern) beat M. C. Hamilton-Campbell (Cheltenham) on points ; T. Foley (Downside) beat F. Salusbury (Clifton) on points. FINAL ROUND.—Foley beat Rawlins on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.—FIRST ROUND.—E. C. B. Pooley (Cheltenham) beat M. J. Innes (Downside) on points ; F. C. Price (Malvern) beat J. C. Simon (Clifton) on points. FINAL ROUND.—Pooley beat Price after extra round.

WELTER-WEIGHT.—FIRST ROUND.—C. W. Powell (Cheltenham) knocked out R.D. Wyeller (Clifton) in first round ; A. C. de Cosson (Downside) beat R. J. Duncan (Malvern) in second round. FINAL ROUND.—Powell beat de Cosson on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—FIRST ROUND.—P. S. Price (Cheltenham) beat R. J. Hignell (Downside) on points ; H. G. Lyons-Montgomery (Clifton) beat P. C. Bird (Malvern) on points. FINAL ROUND.—Lyons-Montgomery beat Price on points.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—FIRST ROUND.—R. A. Burnett (Malvern) beat J. Van Rein (Clifton) on points ; T. G. O'Dwyer (Cheltenham) beat S. J. Bostock (Downside) on points. FINAL ROUND.—O'Dwyer beat Burnett on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—FIRST ROUND.—A. W. N. L. Vickers (Clifton) W.O. ; F. R. F. Darrell (Cheltenham) beat D. A. O'Connor (Downside) on points. FINAL ROUND.—Vickers knocked out Darrell in first round.

CARNERA'S HARD FIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Primo Carnera beat Ray "Ace" Clark, the tall Philadelphian negro, here last night in the sixth round. Clark collapsed about 2½ minutes after the beginning of the sixth round without being struck a finishing blow.

Carnera, who weighed 19st. 6lb., had an advantage of nearly 3st. over the negro, who scaled only 16st. 10lb., but Clark exceeded all expectations by weathering the rain of blows showered on him by the Italian throughout the first two rounds. He took the offensive in the third, during which he smashed at Carnera's head and ribs with lusty left hooks, which forced the Italian to fight on the defensive, a thing he has never had to do before. When apparently well on his way to victory, Clark crumpled under a relatively light left to the stomach in the fourth round. He took a count of nine for this and rose, only to go down again to a stronger left. The bell saved him just as he regained his feet at the count of eight. At the beginning of the fifth round it seemed that Clark's finish was near at hand. The negro, however, landed with a right cross and raised a lump over Carnera's right eye, and at the end of the fifth round the doctor in attendance, after examining Carnera's eye, said he thought it would be advisable to stop the fight. Carnera carried on, however, and the sixth round was almost finished when Clark sank to the floor to take the full count.—*Reuter.*

MEMORIAL SERVICES

SIR ALFRED FRIPP

The King was represented by Sir Hugh Rigby and the Duke of Connaught by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray at the memorial service for Sir Alfred Fripp, which was held yesterday at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The Bishop of Guildford officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. L. Johnston.

Among those present were :—

Lady Fripp, Miss D. A. Fripp, Miss M. C. Fripp, Miss V. S. Fripp, Mr. A. T. Fripp, Mr. R. C. Fripp, Miss Annie Fripp, Mr. Innes Fripp, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. A. Fripp, Mr. Barham Fripp, Mr. Lee, Dr. Dan Fripp, Lord and Lady Dawnay of Penn, Dr. Stein, the Hon. Mrs. Maynard Greville, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Bisshopp, Mr. W. H. Ridge, Mr. Peter Stewart, Sir Beachcroft and Lady Towse, Mrs. Mallarkey, Mrs. Murchison, Mr. B. Temple, the Misses Roper, Surgeon-Captain Robley Browne, Miss Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. Burton, Mr. F. W. Hech, Mr. W. E. Standing, Dr. Edwin Smith, Miss Florence Lovell, Mr. C. Negretti, Mrs. Murrell, Mr. R. M. Roe, Miss J. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Harben, Miss Davis, Mrs. Salmond, Miss Ridgeway, Mr. E. E. Dalton, Mrs. Elderton, Miss Clara Andrew, Mrs. Herbert Holman, Alderman and Mrs. W. H. S. Green, Lord Middleton, Colonel and Mrs. Roe, Lady Atkins, Mrs. Denham, Miss Low, Miss Towler, Mrs. Rosedale, Miss D. G. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Colonel and Mrs. Allen and the Misses Scott Allen, Mr. Haydon Coffin, Mrs. Saulter, Mrs. Nimmo, Miss Brackett, Colonel Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Miss Bruce-Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Brunner, Miss Ruth Dodd, Major and Mrs. Matthews, Miss Tew, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Ingleby, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Forbes Watson, Major and Mrs. Warren Pearl, the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, Miss Angela Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Reddin, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. Thomas Haywood, Sir Hugh and Lady Barnes, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Miss Prudence Vanbrugh, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Everest, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Ethel, Mrs. William Graham, Mrs. Cheston, Miss Keith.

Mr. H. L. Rink, Mrs. George Vickers, Miss Grimaldi, Sir Claud and Lady Schuster, Major-General Sir John and Lady Bradford, Miss Field (representing the People's League of Health), Mr. Sidney Wickham, Mr. Ted Broadribb, Mrs. John Hopwood, Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Keele, Nesta Amy Wood, Miss Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Reddie, No. 3 Froth Blower, Mrs. Seymour Hicks and Miss Betty Hicks, Mrs. G. H. Campbell, Captain Sir George and Lady Arthur, Lady Tree, Miss Bones, Major Russell Finlay, Mr. Tom Redfern, Lady Essex French, Miss N. Mann, Mrs. Martin Colnaghi, Grand Typhoon Almer, Mr. J. Britain, Colonel Weston Jervis, Sir Henry Burt, Miss Cockburn Dodd, Mrs. Dudley Baker, Major Bush (representing the London Playing Fields Association), Sir Lenthal and Lady Chesterton, Mrs. Enoch Adams, Mrs. Holman, Dr. Leonard Potter, Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, Dr. Lankester, Mrs. W. B. Gladstone, Mrs. L. Goldberg, Mrs. Ashley, Mr. M. N. Goldberg, Mrs. Frank Mitton, Mrs. Van Lier, Mrs. Bligh Wall, the Misses Power (representing the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Hackney Branch), Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Mrs. Tufton and Miss Tufton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis and Lady Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth, Mrs. Reginald Maffett, the Hon. Rupert Blyth, Sir Neville Pearson, Lady (Arthur) Pearson (representing the St. Dunstan's), Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, Miss Helen Ferrers, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Biarden, Mr. Edmond Gwenn, Mr. R. B. King, Mrs. Graham Rees Blogg, Dr. Maxwell Simpson, Sister Doughty, Sir Henry and Lady Harris, Mrs. Greenhill, Mr. W. H. Harris, Miss N. Ralph, Mr. W. Rouw, Sir Albert and Lady Levy, Miss Hilda Levy, Lady Alexander, Mrs. Frank Dawes, Mr. L. S. Lindley, Mr. C. M. Bland, Mr. G. M. Smyth, the Marquess and Marchioness of Winchester, Viscount Burnham, Miss Jenney, Mrs. Claude Beddington.

Sir St. Clair Thomson, Mrs. Eric Anderson, Colonel Bennett Dampier, the Hon. Rupert Lyttelton, Lord Waring, Mrs. Fluzel, Mrs. M. Drew (representing Lord and Lady Wavertree), Sir Arnold and Lady Lawson, Lady Read, Mrs. Weir, Miss Faithful (President of the Forty Club), Miss Jessie Boot, Miss Pamplin, Mr. J. Wilson Taylor (representing the Bath Club), Mrs. Jean Bevan, Mr. R. P. Rowland, Dr. H. Beckitt Overy, Dr. Reginald Brown, Mr. T. W. Reid, Mr. A. L. G. Speechley, Mr. C. Morland Agnew, Mr. Harry Coombes, Mr. J. Lewin Payne, Mr. H. S. Pickthal, Mr. Philip Franklin, Mr. William H. Wiggin, Mr. Crawford Munro, Mr. C. H. Fagge (representing the Royal College of Surgeons), Captain J. J. Davies, Mr. F. Brian Polly (Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa Training Ship), Mr. Winstanley (representing the Asquith Priory Convalescent Home), Mrs. Godfrey Hibbett, Dr. Goodhart, Dr. Ralph Browne Carthew, Colonel Sir William Hale-White, Dr. B. Rondle, Mr. Wilfred Matthews, Miss Tatton, Miss S. Palmer, Mrs. Murrell, Mr. John Weir (St. Mary's Homes for Women and Children, Plaistow), Mrs. E. Phillpson, Major Charles Hunt-Helmesley, Sir Harold Boulton, the Rev. F. J. Thornton, Colonel Frank G. Watney, Dr. E. Chittenden Bridges, Mr. Herbert Thomson Ward, the Rev. Charles and Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Sinclair Buchanan, Mr. W. M. Tejohn, Nita Lady Critchett, Miss Miss Marjorie Jessel, Dr. Ivor Russell, Dr. Pendlebury, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ronald and Lady Waterhouse, Dr. Garson of Bex, Miss Grace Rattenbury, Mrs. Gould, Mr. R. Prentice, Miss Dent, Mr. A. Ernest Wilkes, the Hon. Lady Keppel (representing departments of the I.C.A.A.) and Miss Anne Keppel, Mr. Edwin Davis (Metropolitan Hospitals), and members of the West Ham United Football Club.

LADY (ANGELA) MALCOLM

A memorial service for Lady (Angela) Malcolm was held yesterday morning at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens. Canon Woodward, the Rev. B. F. Simpson, and the Rev. G

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 4

The King held an Investiture this morning at 11 o'clock.

His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the Throne Room, under the command of General the Earl of Cavan (the Captain). Colonel Wilford LLoyd (the Standard Bearer), Brigadier-General Archibald Home (the Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), and Lieut.-Colonel Angel Scott (the Harbinger) were present on duty with the Corps.

The King's Guard of the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, with The King's Colour and Band of the Regiment, under the command of Major A. F. R. Wiggins, was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace.

In attendance upon His Majesty were:—

The Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain), Field-Marshal the Viscount Allenby (Gold Stick in Waiting), Admiral Sir Montague Browning (Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom), the Lord Marley (Lord in Waiting), Admiral Sir William Goodenough (First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp), General Sir John Asser (Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting), Air Chief-Marshal Sir John Salmond (Principal Air Aide-de-Camp), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Admiral Sir Henry Campbell (Groom in Waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Seymour and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge (Equerries in Waiting), Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt. (Deputy Master of the Household), Major Colin Gordon (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. S. Cunninghame (Silver Stick in Waiting), and Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. S. Balfour (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting).

The following, other than those in personal attendance upon the King, were also present:—

Major Harry Stockley (Registrar of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood), Admiral Sir William Pakenham (Bath King of Arms), Sir Frank Swettenham (King of Arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George), Sir Francis Bryant (Registrar of the Royal Victorian Order), Admiral Sir Herbert Heath (King of Arms of the Order of the British Empire), the Right Hon. Sir John Anderson (Registrar of the King's Police Medal), Captain William Selis, R.N., Colonel Commandant Francis Griffiths, R.M., Colonel W. J. Dugan and Group Captain Robert Ross (Aides-de-Camp in Waiting), and Sir Stanley Hewett (Surgeon-Apothecary).

The Gentlemen of the Lord Chamberlain's Office were in attendance.

The following were severally introduced into the presence of the Sovereign, when the King invested them with the insignia of the respective Divisions of the Orders into which they have been admitted:—

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE

Knights Grand Cross.—Sir Horace Byatt and the Right Hon. Sir Malcolm Robertson.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA

Member.—The Viscountess Goschen.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Military Division.—Knight Grand Cross.—Admiral Sir Edward Bradford.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

Military Division.—Received the Honour of Knighthood, Knights Commanders.—Major-General Sir William Goodenough (First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp), General Sir John Asser (Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting), Air Chief-Marshal Sir John Salmond (Principal Air Aide-de-Camp), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Admiral Sir Henry Campbell (Groom in Waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Seymour and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge (Equerries in Waiting), Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt. (Deputy Master of the Household), Major Colin Gordon (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. S. Cunninghame (Silver Stick in Waiting), and Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. S. Balfour (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting).

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE

Knight Commander.—Sir Edward Crowe. Received the Honour of Knighthood, Knights Commanders.—Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Balfour, Mr. Cecil Bontomley, Mr. Horatio Mackie, Mr. Frederick Leith-Ross, and Mr. Alexander Waugh.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Knight Commander.—Sir Edwin Lutyens.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

Received the Honour of Knighthood, Knight Commander.—Mr. Leonard Cohen.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Civil Division.—Dame Commander.—The Hon. Lady Bailey. Received the Honour of Knighthood, Knight Commander.—Mr. Harry Fox.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

Companions.—Military Division.—Rear-Admiral Harold Reinold, Rear-Admiral Gilbert Stephenson, Surgeon Rear-Admiral Robert Hall, Colonel Richard Foster, Royal Marines, Paymaster Captain Robert Jones, R.N. Major-General William Anthoist, Major-General Charles Grant, Major-General David Harvey, Major-General Reginald Hildyard, and Brigadier-General Jonathan Sewell. Civil Division.—Colonel Joseph Ratendale, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Bowes, Mr. Herbert Fass, Mr. William McKechnie, and Mr. John Walton.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA

Companion.—Mr. Walter Wilkinson.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE

Companion.—Mr. Herbert Hall Hall.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Companions.—Mr. Donald Boyd, Mr. John Clague, Captain Henry Morland, R.I.M., Colonel George Ross, and Mr. Maurice Webb.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

Commanders.—Sir George Badgerow and Dr. Herbert French.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Civil Division.—Commanders.—Charlotte, Lady Cooper, Miss Anne Philip, Miss Rose Rosenberg, Professor John Bilsbe, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Caldwell, Mr. Edmund Cook, Mr. James Chalmers, Mr. George Cubitt, Mr. Frederic Dean, Captain Alban Dobson, Mr. Alfred Dryland, Lieutenant-Colonel John Fleming, Mr. Bernard Grindle, Mr. Morris Heyes, Mr. Percival Meadon, Mr. Coventry Peddie, Mr. Arthur Pugh, Mr. Frank Sheppard, Mr. Sydney Stallard, and Mr. Frank Tribe.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

Members: Fourth Class.—The Rev. Prebendary Arthur Chilton, Squadron Leader David Don, Royal Air Force, and Mr. John Woods.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Military Division.—Commander Graham Glen, R.N., Commander Geoffrey Boles, R.N., Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Clough, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Stratton, Cambridge University Contingent Officers Training Corps, Major Henry Allen, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Major Stanley Cole, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers, Major Arthur Lermit, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force, Captain Walter Gardham, 7th Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment, and Squadron Leader Harold James, Royal Air Force. Members.—Major Percy Bedwell, Indian Army Ordnance Corps, Lieutenant Rixon Bucknall, Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant William Gibb, Royal Army Service Corps, Conductor Herbert King, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Sergeant-Major Cecil Roberts, Royal Corps of Signals, Regimental Sergeant-Major John Shepherd, 4th Bn. The East Yorkshire Regiment, and Regimental Sergeant-Major Ernest Simmonds, Royal Artillery.

His Majesty then conferred Decorations as follows:—

THE ROYAL RED CROSS

Members.—Miss Nita Courtice, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, and Miss Marguerite Abraham, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

Flight Lieutenant Vivian Parkes, Royal Air Force.

THE AIR FORCE CROSS

Flight Lieutenant Thomas Horry, Royal Air Force. Flight Lieutenant Henry Wardrop, Royal Air Force, and Flight Lieutenant Edward Fielden, Royal Air Force.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS

Associates.—Miss Leonora Hooper, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, and Miss Alice Sherwood, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.

THE ALBERT MEDAL

Marine Albert Richards.

On September 25, 1923, blasting operations were in progress for the removal of rock on a site at St. Helena under the charge of No. Fly/14790 Sergeant Stewart Symons. Four charges had been laid, two in drilled holes and two in crevices in the rock. The drilled hole fuses were each to be lit by a Marine, and the crevice fuses by Sergeant Symons. The hole fuses and the upper crevice fuse were lit simultaneously, and the Sergeant was bending down to light the lower crevice fuse when the charge in the upper crevice exploded unexpectedly, blinding Sergeant Symons and knocking him helpless close to one of the drilled holes. The Marines who had lit the other fuses had by this time run clear, but Marine Richards, seeing that the Sergeant was disabled, turned back and helped him to his feet, and dragged him clear of the subsequent explosions, from the effects of which he shielded him with his own body.

Marine Richards was well aware that at least two further charges were due to explode within some 30 seconds, and his presence of mind and disregard of personal danger undoubtedly saved Sergeant Symons from death.

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL

Sergeant Charles Bacon, Metropolitan Police.

On August 10, 1929, Sergeant Bacon, whilst on holiday at Yarmouth, was standing on the South Quay, where the water is heavily polluted with sewage, when he saw a boy being carried away quickly by the tide. He at once dived in and swam to where he had seen the boy, and after three attempts found him, brought him to the surface, and then swam with him to the side. On reaching the jetty he grasped the sleeve of a jacket which was lowered to him, and was pulled out. When nearly at the top, however, the sleeve broke away and he again fell into the water. By this time Sergeant Bacon had been carried some distance by the tide, but, bearing a gradually increasing slope, after diving again, brought about, he swam back and, after diving again, brought the boy to the surface. He then swam with him to the quayside, the boy was hauled up by a rope, and Sergeant Bacon, after swimming another 20 yards, reached some steps and landed safely. The lad was taken home, and recovered in a short time.

Some days later the sergeant was placed on the sick list suffering from sewage poisoning.

1st Officer Reginald Beacham, Metropolitan Police.

On January 13, 1929, Constable Beacham, who was on duty in Old Kent-road, saw a motor-car containing five men turn into a side street where it stopped and the occupants alighted. He had himself in a doorway, and on seeing three of the men go to a shop, while the other took up a position to keep watch. One of the men forced open a door of the premises immediately behind across a padlock, and the Constable immediately rushed across the road to arrest them. An alarm was raised, and all the men entered the car, the engine of which was running. Beacham pulled out his truncheon, and, jumping on the running board, struck at the driver, who, in avoiding the blow, stopped the engine. The men then alighted, each armed with a heavy jemmy and attacked the Constable. Beacham parried a heavy blow, aimed at his head, struck him on the arm.

A taxi-cab driver came up then and went to his assistance, but was struck by a jemmy and fell. The men then ran off, pursued by the Constable, and after a long chase one of them was arrested.

Another man was subsequently arrested and both were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Superintendent Ernest Bonsers, Surrey Constabulary.

He rendered 26 years of exemplary service, distinguished by special merit and ability.

Constable Thomas Braithwaite, Lancashire Constabulary.

Late at night on August 20, 1929, Constable Braithwaite was told that five small boys, ranging from eight to 10 years old, had been missing from home since mid-day, and were believed to be in some disused drifts in Fylde Lime Quarry, Heaplehen. The boys' parents had searched the workings during the whole of the afternoon and evening, but had been unable to find the children.

Constable Braithwaite at once went to the quarry and searched one of the three drifts without finding any trace of the missing boys. He was told that the other drifts had already been searched, but, in company with two other men, decided to search them again. After travelling along the drift for about 200 yards they came to a place where there had been a wide fall of rock, leaving only a small passage full of foul air. They entered this passage, and after about three-quarters of a mile found the five boys huddled together. They were brought out of the workings and handed over to their parents the following morning.

Constable John Braithwaite, Metropolitan Police.

Retired from the Metropolitan Police on October 14, 1929, through continued ill-health.

From 1921 until his retirement he was Chairman of the Metropolitan Constables' Branch Board, and from 1926 Chairman of the Joint Central Committee of the Police Federation of England and Wales.

He was selected to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure, and has served with distinction on various other bodies.

His leisure hours were spent wholeheartedly in promoting the best interests of the Police Service, and as a Constable he performed his duties conscientiously, and with the utmost zeal and efficiency.

Chief Constable Alexander Christie, Airdrie Burgh Police.

Has been a Chief Constable for 20 years, and has rendered 40 years of exemplary service, distinguished by special merit and ability, particularly in connexion with industrial disputes. Was responsible for the successful reorganisation of the Burgh Fire Brigade and for the police arrangements connected with the Royal visit to Airdrie in 1914.

Superintendent Charles Clark, Metropolitan Police.

Has been a Superintendent since 1920. His 35 years of exemplary service have been distinguished by exceptional zeal and ability.

Constable James Cole, Metropolitan Police.

On May 26, 1929, a fire broke out at a tenement house in Marylebone. Constable Cole, who was on duty, heard people calling for help at windows from which dense clouds of smoke were coming. He at once entered the building, and climbed to the top floor, where he heard screams. Owing to the smoke he could not see, but, groping about, he found a man, two women, and a child, all in a state of exhaustion. Carrying the child in his arms, he told the others to hold his belt, and thus took them, with difficulty, down the staircase and into the street, where he handed them over to the brigade.

Later he entered with another constable, and again went up to the top floor, but, owing to the dense clouds of smoke and no doubt also to his previous exertions, collapsed.

Constable Harry Hall, Metropolitan Police.

On October 5, 1928, Constable Hall, while on duty, was told by two County Court officers that they were going to execute a distress warrant upon the goods of a man named Rawlins, and asked to keep at hand. On reaching the house the bailiffs were seen by Mrs. Rawlins, who tried to prevent them entering, but they succeeded in getting past her.

After a few moments Rawlins appeared at the top of the staircase with a revolver, and, after threatening to shoot the bailiffs, fired a shot which entered the ceiling. Constable Hall entered the house and saw Rawlins (who was subsequently found to be insane) leaning over the banister flourishing the pistol. He rushed up the stairs, drew his truncheon and struck at Rawlins, but missed him. The weapon was then handed by Rawlins to his wife, and the Constable arrested him. On examination the pistol was found to contain one spent and five live cartridges.

Chief Constable Charles Harriss, Lancaster City Police.

Chief Constable of Lancaster since 1902. His 43 years of exemplary service have been distinguished by special merit and ability.

Chief Superintendent Robert Heath, Staffordshire Constabulary.

Has rendered 41 years exemplary service, distinguished by conspicuous devotion to duty.

Second Officer James Heather, Newry Fire Brigade.

Has rendered 39 years exemplary service, distinguished by special merit and ability.

Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable John Henderson, North Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary.

Has rendered exemplary service, distinguished by special merit and ability.

Constable Albert Highgate, Metropolitan Police.

On July 14, 1929, Constable Highgate was going home in uniform on a ferryboat plying between Portsmouth and Gosport. When the boat was about 3ft. from the landing stage, a lad of 11 years fell into the water. The Constable immediately jumped, fully clothed, into the water, and saw that the boy was imprisoned under the tanks supporting the stage. He swam under the surface, caught the lad by the shoulders, and pulled him out from the tanks to the open water, where another Constable assisted them both to safety. Artificial respiration was applied, and the boy recovered, apparently little the worse.

Not only was there great danger of the Constable and the boy being crushed to death between the ferryboat and the pier, but a rush of both being drowned, as the floating under which the boy was carried lies flush with the water.

Superintendent Thomas Horton, West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary.

Has been a Superintendent for 15 years, and has rendered 36 years of exemplary service, distinguished by special merit and ability.

Constable Reginald Irvine, Lanarkshire Constabulary.

During a fire on August 18, 1929, Constable Irvine twice mounted burning wooden stairways. On the first occasion, after rousing the occupants, he led seven adults and eight children to safety, and carried an infant under his cape to prevent its being suffocated. On the second occasion he rescued a woman. He then procured a ladder and climbed through an upper window, with considerable difficulty, to rescue two women who were trapped in the burning building. He lowered one of the women (aged 65) from the window, and then commenced to search the house for the other woman. She, however, jumped from another window. The floors gave way immediately after Constable Irvine had left, and the building was gutted. He was directly responsible for there being no loss of life, and displayed conspicuous courage and resource.

Constable Reginald Jowis, Metropolitan Police.

On August 15, 1929, Constable Jowes, accompanied by another detective, saw five men who had previously been acting suspiciously standing in Doon-street, Lambeth. As he approached, one of the men named Both O'Brien, flourished a revolver and threatened to shoot him. The constable stepped back behind a corner, and O'Brien ran towards him. When about a yard off he jumped at him, and, as he did so, O'Brien levelled the pistol. The constable jumped forward and caught his wrist just as he fired but the bullet happily missed him. He then succeeded in forcing O'Brien to the ground, and, while they were struggling for the possession of the pistol, the other detective came up and struck O'Brien on the head with his truncheon. The revolver was then taken, and found to contain five live cartridges and one empty case.

O'Brien was then arrested and was subsequently sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Constable Ronald Lovejoy, Metropolitan Police.

On April 19, 1929, Constable Lovejoy's attention was called to a man who appeared to be drowning in the Thames near the Albert Embankment wall. The Constable, who was in uniform, ran across Westminster Bridge to the steps of St. Thomas's Hospital, took off his helmet, tunic, and boots, and dived into the water. A strong tide was running and, owing to a swell with a choppy, misty surface, the Constable lost sight of the man. He swam for about 40 yards and climbed into a dinghy moored off the Embankment. By this time the Deputy Pier Master of Westminster Pier, who had launched a boat, rescued the man from the water.

Lovejoy was on the sick list for some time suffering from the effects of immersion.

Apart from the danger in plunging into the river, the Constable might have been swept by the strong tide under a number of barges in the neighbourhood.

Chief Constable Alexander Marr, Montrose Burgh Police.

Has been a Chief Constable for 29 years, and has rendered 41 years of exemplary service, distinguished by special merit and ability.

Constable Peter McGregor and Constable Robert Rathney, Glasgow City Police.

Constables McGregor and Rathney rescued eight persons at a fire in a tenement house at Glasgow on February 16, 1929. The fire commenced in a house on the first flat and eventually spread to the houses on the upper and ground flats. The flames spread so rapidly that the occupants of the upper houses were afraid to make their escape down a narrow winding stair, which was the only means of egress. The Constables rushed upstairs through dense smoke and flames and succeeded with assistance in rescuing eight persons, all of whom suffered more or less from burns or suffocation. Both Constables were badly scorched and suffered from the effects of their ordeal.

Chief Constable Henry Morgan, Metropolitan Police.

Has been a Chief Constable since 1919 and has rendered 36 years of exemplary service, distinguished by special merit and ability.

Chief Constable Arthur Nicholson, Exeter City Police.

Chief Constable of Exeter since 1913. His 34 years of exemplary service have been distinguished by special merit and ability.

Inspector Herbert North, Hull City Police Fire Brigade.

On February 7, 1929, a fire broke out in a house in Hull occupied by a Mrs. Kennett and her three children. Before the arrival of the Fire Brigade Mrs. Kennett and two of her children were rescued by neighbours, but an attempt to rescue the other child was prevented by the smoke which filled the room on the first floor in which she was sleeping.

When the Brigade arrived the lower part of the house was burning fiercely. Inspector North at once tried to get through the window to the child, but was unable to do so. He then placed his oilskin coat round his head and while water was played on him discovered the child on the lower part of the bed, descended the ladder with her, and after seeing that she received first aid returned to the fire.

Inspector North was in charge of the Mounted Branch of the City Police during the general strike in 1926, and since his promotion to inspector has shown exceptional ability as second-in-charge of the Fire Brigade.

Detective Inspector Edward Ockey, Metropolitan Police.

On July 24, 1929, Inspector Ockey and other detectives in a police car observed three men in a Vauxhall motor-car behaving suspiciously in Kennington-road. They followed them into Victoria-street, where the occupants stopped the car and approached a kick-up shop. As the police drove up to them, the men jumped into the car and drove off at high speed, closely pursued by the police car.

Shortly afterwards the police car drew alongside the Vauxhall, and while both were travelling at 20 to 25 miles an hour Inspector Ockey jumped on to the running board of the Vauxhall. The occupants increased their speed and the Inspector clutched the side of the car. One of the men in the back of the car struck him on his hands with a jemmy, and shortly afterwards struck him a violent blow on the head with the weapon, causing him to fall unconscious into the roadway. The police car was following immediately behind, and was only prevented from running over him by skilful driving.

Eventually the Vauxhall skidded and the occupants were thrown out. They were all arrested after a violent struggle, and on being tried were sentenced to five, four, and three years' penal servitude respectively.

Inspector Ockey was on the sick list for a considerable period as the result of his injuries.

District Superintendent Henry Reynolds, Burma Police.

For brilliant police work in Burma in charge of several very heavy criminal districts.

Superintendent Richard Thomas, Manchester City Police.

Has rendered 39 years of exemplary service, distinguished by special merit and ability.

Second Officer Charles Toser, Birmingham Fire Brigade.

Has rendered 20 years of exemplary service, distinguished by exceptional merit and ability.

Constable William Woodf, Lancashire Constabulary.

On June 16, 1929, Constable Woodf was informed that a woman had been noticed in a position of great danger on one of the walls holding the River Ribble in its course. He set off to the spot with Inspector Dewhurst, and through them saw a figure at the edge of the water about a mile away.

Constable Woodf hurried across the treacherous sand, but after going about 400 yards began to sink up to his knees in mud. He continued, and came to a channel, in which he sank up to his waist. He was much impeded by heavy clothing, but eventually reached the mud bank upon which the woman (afterwards certified as insane) was standing. As he approached her, she jumped into a channel and was in danger of being washed away by the tide. Constable Woodf, who cannot swim, followed and secured her when the water had reached his armpits. After a severe struggle he eventually managed to extricate himself and the woman and push her on to a mud bank, where he collapsed.

THE MEDAL OF THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR GALLANTRY

Military Division.—Acting Sub-Lieutenant Anthony Cobban, R.N.

On July 26, 1929, H.M.S. Devonshire was carrying out full calibre firing, when at the first salvo there was a heavy explosion which blew off the roof of one of the turrets.

When the explosion occurred, Midshipman A. J. Cobban immediately took stretcher parties aft and ordered one crew to follow him and the other crews to ring boxes. On reaching the turret he assisted men who were coming out of it with their clothes on fire, and took charge of the work of extinguishing the flames, getting them into stretchers, &c.

He followed the gunnery officer into the turret when the latter first went in and remained in the gun house until all necessary work was completed.

He displayed marked initiative, coolness, and pluck for an officer of his age.

Flight Officer William McKechnie, Royal Air Force.

On June 20, 1929, an aeroplane piloted by Flight Cadet C. J. Giles crashed on landing at Cranwell Aerodrome and burst into flames. The pilot was stunned, but managed to release his safety belt and fall out of the machine in a dazed condition. Flight Cadet McKechnie, who had landed in another aeroplane about the same time some 300 yards away, left his machine and ran at full speed towards the scene of the accident. The petrol had spread over an area of about 10 yards in diameter in full blaze, with Giles lying in it, semi-conscious. McKechnie, without hesitation, ran into the flames and pulled out Giles, who was badly burned about the legs and face, with his flight suit and clothes actually burning. After dragging him clear of the flames, during the process of which he was scorched and superficially burned, McKechnie proceeded to extinguish the flames of Giles's burning clothing.

By this time the machine was in full blaze, with the petrol spreading along the ground so that, without McKechnie's assistance, there is no doubt Giles would have been burned to death, as he was quite incapable of moving himself.

Ultimately the machine was entirely destroyed by fire and the ground for some distance around was completely burnt up by the spread of the ignited petrol.

Flight Officer Sidney Wiltshire, Royal Air Force.

For conspicuous gallantry displayed at Temple Bruer Landing Ground, Sleaford, on October 21, 1929.

This officer, who is a pilot under instruction, was flying with his instructor, Flying Officer H. E. Power, in an aeroplane that crashed on landing and at once caught fire. Having extricated himself from the wrecked machine, he found that his companion's foot was caught in the wreckage and that he could not get out.

Although fully realizing the risk he was running, Pilot Officer Wiltshire re-entered the flames and helped Flying Officer Power to get clear, during which process he sustained burns on his neck and face. Power's clothing was by this time well alight and he would undoubtedly have lost his life but for the prompt and courageous action taken by his pupil. As it was, he was badly burnt.

Both officers were shortly afterwards taken by air to Cranwell Hospital. The aeroplane was completely burnt out.

NEXT OF KIN

ALBERT MEDAL

Mrs. Clark received the medal awarded to her husband, Mr. Alexander Doctor Clark.

On June 24, 1929, at about 11.30 p.m., a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Clark, a tailor, in which three children had been left alone by their parents. On hearing the children were in the building, Mr. Clark, although he knew that previous attempts to effect the rescue had failed, broke a staircase window at the back of the premises, climbed through, and in spite of the intense heat and flames made his way to the assistance of the children. From the position in which the bodies were subsequently found it appears that Mr. Clark, on gaining entry, rushed up the burning stairway to an upper room and brought the youngest child down to the first floor, where, unfortunately, their escape must have been cut off.

It must have been plain to Mr. Clark that in attempting to rescue the children he was placing his life in the gravest peril. Both the coroner and the jury expressed high commendation of Mr. Clark's heroic conduct.

Mr. Clark leaves a widow and three children.

Mr. Thomas Johnston received the medal awarded to his brother, Mr. Alexander Johnston, formerly Chief Engineer of the ss. Tritonia.

Mr. John Hall received the medal awarded to his son, Mr. William Hall, formerly Second Engineer of the ss. Tritonia.

The ss. Tritonia, of Glasgow, with a general cargo on board and a quantity of explosives in No. 3 hold, arrived at Buenaventure, Colombia, on February 27, 1929. On the following day the discharging of the cargo was begun, a shore gang being employed for the purpose. During the afternoon a fire was discovered among the cases of dynamite which were stowed in the bridge space of No. 3 hold; the alarm was at once given, and the shore gang with most of the crew left the ship in a panic.

The Master, Officers, and few members of the crew who remained on board immediately took steps to deal with the fire. Unfortunately they were unable to control it, and the ship had to be abandoned owing to the intense heat and dense smoke as well as the danger of explosion.

Upon reaching the shore the Master, after consultation with the Port Authorities, decided to try to sink the Tritonia because of the danger of serious damage to persons and property in the port if the explosives in the ship blew up. Accordingly the Master and the Chief Engineer and Second Engineer (Mr. A. Johnston and Mr. W. Hall, respectively) went back to the burning ship. The two Engineer Officers went on board for the purpose of opening the sea cocks. The launch drew off and waited until it was seen that the two Engineers were actually on the ship's side in readiness to leave again. The launch was about to proceed to the Tritonia to take off the two officers when the ship blew up and both Engineers were killed.

The launch was severely damaged and those on board were taken on to another launch which cruised about for some time in a vain search for the missing Engineers before returning to the shore.

The two Engineers sacrificed their lives in an heroic attempt to prevent the explosion occurring, and they must have known the very serious risk they ran.

Previous to the Investiture The King received Admiral Sir William Pakenham, upon his appointment as Bath King of Arms, and handed to him the Insignia of Office.

The Right Hon. Sir Esme Howard had an audience of The King upon relinquishing his appointment as His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington.

The Right Hon. Sir Esme and the Lady Isabella Howard subsequently had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with The King and Queen.

The Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain) was received in audience by His Majesty and presented an Address from the House of Lords to which The King was graciously pleased to make reply.

Major Alexander Mackenzie (His Majesty's Commissioner, Balmoral) had the honour of being received by The King.

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto, visited the new Nurses' Home of the Middlesex Hospital, in Foley Street, this afternoon.

Sir Hugh Rigby, Bt. (Sergeant-Surgeon to His Majesty), represented The King at the Memorial Service for Sir Alfred Fripp (Honorary Surgeon to His Majesty) which was held at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will leave to-morrow for Lismore Castle, County Waterford, where they will remain for several months.

The Earl of Listowel will arrive in the Duchess of Atholl from the West Indies to-day, and will be the guest of Sir Trehawke and Lady Kekewich at Peamore for a week.

Viscount and Viscountess Devonport expect to return to Grosvenor-place from Paris to-day.

Lady Sybil Middleton has returned to 20, Hyde Park-street from the country.

Lord Sudeley will leave 8, Rutland-court on Saturday for Homer, Ipsden, Oxon.

Lord Forster has gone abroad and will not be returning to England until Easter. Lady Forster will shortly be joining him.

Lord and Lady Askwith returned to 5, Cadogan-gardens on Monday from Street Ashton House, Rugby.

The Dowager Lady Forbes will arrive to-morrow at 49, Thurloe-square, S.W.7. (Telephone, Kensington 2296.)

Lady Denman has left 43, Upper Grosvenor-street for Spain.

Lady Howard de Walden has left for Paris. She expects to be back at the end of the month.

Sir Joseph and Lady Hood will return to Greycourt, Wimbledon, to-day from the West Indies.

Sir Albert and Lady Levy and the Misses Hylda and Esme Levy have returned to Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1, from Cannes.

Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson will return to 6, Duchess-street on March 28 from Dublin.

Sir Walter R. Lawrence has returned to 94, Eaton-square from Sicily.

Mrs. Gladwyn Jebb gave birth to a son on Monday at a London nursing home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pelly are sailing to-day in the Majestic for New York, and expect to return to England on April 19.

Alderman Sir Stephen Killik was present at the memorial service for Mr. E. B. Tredwen on Monday.

We have to announce the death of Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, late Royal Artillery, last surviving son of the late General Sir William Knollys. A funeral service will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, S.W., on Friday, at 2.30. Interment afterwards at Highgate Cemetery. Flowers should be sent to 77, Warwick-road, S.W.5.

A memorial service for Miss Gill, C.B.E., R.R.C., will be held at the Chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital on Friday, March 7, at 11.30. Friends are asked to accept this intimation.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Brooke and Miss D. Darley

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant-Colonel John Acton Brooke, eldest son of Mr. J. K. Brooke, of Sibton Park, Yoxford, Suffolk, and Daphne, daughter of the late Captain Henry Darley, of Aldby Park, York, and Spaunton, Kirbymoorside.

Commander D. P. Cather, R.N., and Miss E. J. Shillington Scales

The engagement is announced of Dermot, son of the late R. G. Cather, of Limpsfield, and Mrs. Cather, 35, Circus-road-mansions, N.W.8, and Joyce, younger daughter of the late Dr. F. Shillington Scales and Mrs. Shillington Scales, of Cambridge.

Captain C. Scott-Hopkins and Miss Devas

The engagement is announced between Captain Clifford Scott-Hopkins, Low Hall, Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, and Marjorie Elizabeth (Betty) elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Devas, Burvale House, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames.

Captain G. C. Thorne and Miss Grant

The marriage between Captain Gordon Calthrop Thorne, The Norfolk Regiment, and Miss Pamela Grant will take place on April 9, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, at 2 p.m. There will be no reception, but all friends will be welcome at the church.

Mr. A. J. Eliot and Miss Harvey

The engagement is announced between Augustus John Elliot, 3/9 Punjab Regiment (late of the Highland Light Infantry), only son of the late Mr. A. C. Elliot and Mrs. Elliot, of Behar, India, and Holybourne, Hants, and Theodora Dorothy, eldest daughter of Engineer-Commander T. G. J. Harvey, R.I.M., and Mrs. Harvey, of Bombay.

Dr. N. R. Houston and Miss Browne

The engagement is announced between N. Roy Houston, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), of Tonbridge, son of the late Mr. Andrew Houston, of Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada, and Carys Leighton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Browne, of Augusta Villa, Southborough, Kent.

Dr. A. G. Jeaffreson Harris and Miss Angus

The engagement is announced between Arthur George Jeaffreson Harris, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Harris, of Southampton, and Marjorie Dora, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Angus (formerly of Tettenhall College), of 48, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

Mr. M. G. Stuart and Miss Thomas

The engagement is announced between Malcolm Gordon Stuart, of the Imperial Bank of India, youngest son of the late John Paul Stuart, of Morayshire, Scotland, and Aileen Norah Clinton, elder daughter of Brigadier R. H. Thomas, D.S.O., Surveyor-General of India.

Mr. A. F. Alsop and Miss M. Shaw

The engagement is announced between Aubrey Frederick, only son of the late Mr. F. W. Alsop and Mrs. Alsop, of 148, Finchley-road, London, and Margaret, daughter of Bishop Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, of Christ Church College, Oxford.

Mr. W. G. L. McClelland and Miss Scott

The engagement is announced between William George Leopold, only son of Mr. T. H. and Mrs. McClelland, of 29, Cicada-road, S.W., and Anne, elder daughter of the Rev. C. V. R. and Mrs. Scott, of Leavesden Vicarage, Herts.

Mr. C. Morris and Miss Lewis

The engagement is announced between Mr. Clive Morris, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. David Morris, of 15, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3, and Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lewis, of New York. The marriage will take place in New York on April 8.

Mr. R. G. Jackson and Miss Blurton

The engagement is announced between Roy Giffard Jackson, younger son of Mrs. Jackson, of Grove-park, Denmark Hill, and Doris Mary Blurton, only daughter of Tom Blackford Blurton, of Fitzwarren-gardens, Highgate.

Mr. D. A. S. Browne and Miss Deane

The marriage arranged between Mr. Dominick A. S. Browne, of Breaghwy, Co. Mayo (future address, Littleton House, near Winchester), the only son of the late Major D. S. Browne and Mrs. Arthur Walrond, and Miss Iris Deane, elder daughter of Mr. Gerald H. Deane, of Littleton House, near Winchester, will take place at Winchester Cathedral on Thursday, April 24.

Mr. R. G. Berney and Miss Urquhart

An engagement is announced between Richard Geoffrey Berney, The Grange, St. James, Suffolk, younger son of the late Captain T. H. Berney, and Marjorie Vernon, eldest daughter of Vernon Urquhart, Huntingfield, Suffolk.

DANCES

Lady Newton

Lady Newton gave a dance at 75, Eaton-square last night for her granddaughter, Miss Egerton-Warburton. The house was decorated with flowers from Lyme Park and Arley Hall, and Newman's band played. Lady Newton's guests at dinner before the dance were:—

The Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Katherine Howard, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Katherine FitzMaurice, Lord Richard Cavendish and Miss Dora Cavendish, Captain the Hon. Richard Lyttelton and Mrs. Legh, the Hon. Hilda Legh, the Hon. John Monson, Mr. Walter Bromley Davenport, Mr. Bushman, and Mr.

SAFEGUARDING SURREY PARKLAND: COUNTY COUNCIL'S ACTION

IN NORBURY PARK.—The Surrey County Council took steps yesterday to safeguard Norbury Park, the delightful Surrey estate between Leatherhead and Mickleham, from falling into the hands of the speculative builder. They accepted responsibility for six months for the option on the park for £85,000, which had been secured by Alderman W. M. Willcocks. Our photograph was taken in the park looking across towards Leatherhead and Mickleham Downs.

THE QUEEN yesterday paid an informal visit to the Middlesex Hospital and inspected the new nurses' home, which is now almost completed. She is seen leaving the hospital.

AT THE ZOO.—One of the three adult male jaguars which arrived recently at the Zoo from South America.

LAST ASSIZES AT GUILDFORD.—The Surrey Assizes were opened at Guildford yesterday morning for the last time. In future they are to be held at Kingston. Our photograph shows the Mayor and councillors passing the trumpeters on their way to the opening of the Assizes after the church service.

This is Combe, Hamilton. Mrs. B. Marker, the owner, writes:—"... Within a few hours of lighting, this damp old house was already very warm and I am more than delighted. The stoves do not appear to need much fuel ... I anticipate being able now to live in this house in comfort in the winter. The two furnacettes have cost about £70; what central heating and radiators would have done and have eliminated the terrible business of installing pipes."

Mr. Roy Snell, proprietor of Whiteness Hotel, shown above writes:—"The two furnacettes have greatly added to the attraction of this Hotel ... residents have commented on the great difference in comfort ... the furnacettes were put in quickly and without disorganising or disturbing the running of the business."

This is Little Canfield Hall. The owner, Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, D.B.E., writes:—"I am thoroughly satisfied and happy to be able to testify to the excellence of the heating. The house, previously uninhabitable in winter, is now perfectly dry and warm."

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McCLARY Pipeless Central Heating is the modern All-British System which has put radiators and hot-water pipes out of date. It warms every corner of the largest building thoroughly and healthily—not with the stagnant, stuffy heat of old-fashioned central heating, but with purified constantly-moving warm air.

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The Times
Educational Supplement
Every Saturday 3d.

The Lists will close on or before the 7th day of March, 1930.

Permission to deal in the Shares now offered has already been granted by the Committee of the London Stock Exchange, and an application will be made to them in due course for an official quotation.

CINZANO LIMITED

(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

CAPITAL.

Authorised.		Issued.
500,000	7½% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares of £1 each	330,464
1,700,000	Ordinary Shares—Class "A" of £1 each	1,363,596 19/21
300,000	Ordinary Shares—Class "B" of £1 each	300,000

The Ordinary Shares—Class "A" and "B" rank pari passu for dividend and in all other respects, except that the "A" Ordinary Shares every one vote for each ten shares, and the "B" Ordinary Shares one vote for each share. Of the remaining 336,403/21 "A" Ordinary Shares 300,421/19 have been reserved for purposes of fulfilment the conversion rights attached to the 7½ per cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares.

The 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares are redeemable less Ordinary Shares on at least fourteen days' prior notice in writing on November 30th, 1933, at the rate of 20 "A" Ordinary Shares for each 25 Preference Shares, and on November 30th, 1931, at the rate of 20 "A" Ordinary Shares for each 25 Preference Shares.

OFFER FOR SALE OF

575,000 ORDINARY SHARES—Class "A" of £1 each at par.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, and Branches, are authorised to Bankers for and on behalf of The Sterling and Dollar Securities Corporation, Limited, of 1, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2, to receive applications for the purchase of the above 575,000 Shares, payable as follows:—

On Application	.. .. ..	2s. 6d. per Share
On Acceptance	.. .. ..	7s. 6d. per Share
On March 19th, 1930	.. .. ..	10s. 0d. per Share

The Certificates for the shares now offered are in the custody of Westminster Bank Ltd., who will issue Letters of Acceptance for which, when fully paid, the Bank will in due course deliver certificates in Canadian form stamped with an English Stamp duty London, at the time of lodging the Letter of Acceptance for registration, purchasers indicate (on forms which will be sent out with the letters of acceptance) that they desire their shares to be transferred to the London Register, in which case they will receive without further cost registered certificates in English form transferable only by common form transfer.

Applications from Preference and Ordinary Shareholders of the Company, if made on the special forms provided, will receive prior consideration.

DIRECTORS:

ALBERTO MARONE, Buenos Aires and Paris (Chairman of the Argentine and all other subsidiary Cinzano Companies), Chairman.
ENRICO MARONE, Paris and Turin (Director of the Argentine, Spanish, Italian and French Cinzano Companies), Vice-Chairman.
VITTORINO GERVASIO, Turin (Director of the Italian, French, Spanish and Roumanian Cinzano Companies), Director.
ANDRÉ DE FOUQUIÈRES, 102, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
PIER GIUSEPPE GURGO-SALICE, 14, Via Giannone, Turin.
FREDERICK GEORGE DONALDSON, Montreal (Director of the Montreal Trust Company).
JOHN ROMAINE GOVETT, Upper Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor, W.1.
JOHN HENRY HYNES, 57, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.
EDWARD WILLIAM HAMILTON, 45, Green Street, London, W.1.

BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS:

GOVETT, SONS & CO., 6, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2.
MACGREGOR, WALKER & CO., 26, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

SOLICITORS:

LINKLATERS & PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.
BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS, Dominion Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.

AUDITORS:

LAYTON-BENNETT, CHIENE & TAIT, Chartered Accountants, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

LONDON OFFICES:

NO. 1, LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2

PARTICULARS.

The Company was formed in 1927 to take over from Mr. Alberto Marone and his family their interests in all Cinzano Companies which had been formed in different countries in many parts of the world. The shares now offered for sale have been acquired from the Holding Italiana S.A. of Turin, and this Offer for Sale in no way alters the position of the Company or its management, which remains in the hands of Mr. Alberto Marone and his family, who are the holders of over 500,000 Ordinary Shares.

In connection with the acquisition of the shares now being offered for sale, the following letter has been received from the Chairman in reply to a request for information as to the present position of the Company:—

86, Corso Vittorio Emmanuele II.,
Turin,
February 27th, 1930.

To The Sterling & Dollar Securities Corporation, Ltd.,
1, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

Gentlemen,—In connection with your present acquisition of 575,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of Cinzano Limited, and in reply to your request as to the Company's present position and prospects, I have pleasure in giving you the following information:—

History.

The business of Francesco Cinzano & Cia. was founded by my family in about the year 1835, and was created primarily to manufacture the "Cinzano" brand of Vermouth. In the year 1922 the business was converted into a Limited Liability Company, and in 1927 this Company and all its holdings in Subsidiary Companies were sold to Cinzano Limited. Since the inception of the business the manufacturing scope of the Company has been greatly extended and now includes the manufacture of over twenty-four different products, the more important of which are as follows:—

CINZANO VERMOUTHS, APERITIFS AND SPARKLING WINES.

The following is a list of the Company's present holdings in subsidiary and allied companies:—

Argentine. S.A. Francesco Cinzano & Cia. Ltda. of Buenos Ayres. 60,100,000 in 25,000 6% Preference Shares of $100 m/n each, being 25% of the issued Ordinary Shares of $100 m/n each, out of a total issue of 50,000 shares, being 50% of the issued Capital of the Company.

Belgium. S.A. Italo F. Cinzano et Cie. of Brussels. Frs. 3,000,000 in 600 shares of 5,000 francs each, being the entire Capital of the Company.

Chile. Sociedad Vinicola Francesco Cinzano & Cia. Ltda. of Santiago. $540,400 in 10,808 Ordinary Shares of $50 each, out of a total issue of 20,000 shares, being 54.04 per cent. of the Capital of the Company. Cinzano Limited is also entitled to an annual payment of $30,000 up to and including the year 1944, being the value assigned to the Chilean business.

France. Société Française des Anciens Etablissements Cinzano S.A. of Paris. Frs. 8,000,000 in 16,000 shares of 500 francs each, out of a total issue of 30,000 shares, being 53 1-3 per cent. of the Capital of the Company.

Germany. Francesco Cinzano & Cie. G.m.b.H. of Berlin. Rm. 20,000 in 200 Ordinary Shares of 100 Reichsmarks each, being the entire Capital of the Company.

Italy. S.A. Francesco Cinzano & C.ie. of Turin. Lire 49,475,000 in 198,700 shares of 250 lire each, out of a total issue of 200,000 shares, being 99.35 per cent. of the Capital of the Company.
S.A. Vinicola Italiana Florio-Ingham-Whitaker Woodhouse & C. Lire 25,000,000 in 37,500 Privilegd Shares of 100 lire each and 222,500 Ordinary Shares or 100 lire each, out of a total issue of 60,000 Privilegd Shares and 440,000 Ordinary Shares, being half the Capital of the Company.
S.A. "Unic" Unione Nazionale Industria Commercio Alimentari. Lire 12,000,000 in 120,000 shares of 100 lire each, out of a total issue of 1,500,000 shares.

Roumania. S.A. Roman Francesco Cinzano & C. of Bucharest. Lei 4,000,000 in 12,000 Ordinary Shares of 500 lei each, being the entire Capital of the Company.

Spain. S.A. Cinzano Vermouth-Vini of Barcelona. Ptas. 3,000,000 in 6,000 Ordinary Shares of 500 pesetas each, being the entire Capital of the Company.

SALES.

The progressive nature of the business is indicated by the fact that whereas in the year 1889 sales of Cinzano products amounted to less than 1,000,000 litres, this figure had increased in 1926, when Cinzano Limited was formed, to over 15½ million litres. Sales for the subsequent three years have again shown an increase, and for 1929 amounted to 17,215,017 litres.

PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS.

Since Cinzano Limited was formed its accounts have been audited by Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Chiene, and Tait, of London, who, I understand, are sending you a separate Certificate on this subject. Net profits earned and dividends paid have been as follows:—

	Net Profits	Preference Dividend	Available for Ordinary Shares	Percentage on Dividends Paid on Ordinary Shares Outstanding	Rate of Dividend Paid on Ordinary Shares	Surplus Retained in the Business
1927 8 months only	£88,273	£17,053	£71,220	8%	7½%	£3,720
1928	£114,556	£37,404	£77,152	8.56%	7½%	£9,556
1929	£198,429	£34,139	£164,290	10.63%	9%	£52,257

During the first six months of their respective financial years the Subsidiary Companies have shown satisfactory results and their turnover has shown a continued increase. In my opinion, in the absence of any unforeseen circumstances, profits for the current year should be sufficient to enable us to continue to pay the same rate of dividend as was paid for the last financial year. In view of the progress that continues to be made in all parts of the world, I anticipate that profits should continue on a substantial and increasing scale in subsequent years.

I am Yours faithfully,
A. MARONE, Chairman.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.
25th February, 1930.

To The Sterling & Dollar Securities Corporation, Ltd.

Gentlemen,—We have audited the books and Accounts of Cinzano Limited since the formation of the Company and in accordance with your request hereby certify that the net profits for the last three years available for Dividends and Reserves, and the rates of the Dividends paid in respect of each class of shares in the Company, have been as follows:—

	Net Profits	Preference Shares Outstanding	Rate of Dividend paid on Preference Shares	Ordinary Shares Outstanding	Rate of Dividend paid on Ordinary Shares
30th September, 1927 (8 months only)	£88,273	£500,000	7½%	£900,000	7½%
30th September, 1928	£114,556	£498,715	7½%	£1,344,815	7½%
30th September, 1929	£198,429	£455,185	7½%		9%

The following is a summary of the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 30th September, 1929, after allowing for the Reserve Allocations then made, but before allowing for the dividend on the Ordinary Share Capital which absorbed £112,033 7s. 0d.

LIABILITIES

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capital Issued—		
455,185 7½% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares of £1 each	455,185 0 0	
1,244,815 "A" Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,244,815 0 0	
300,000 "B" Ordinary Shares of £1 each	300,000 0 0	
		2,000,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		25,000 0 0
Sundry Creditors, less Payments in Advance		16,980 15 10
Profit and Loss Account		117,565 8 8
		£2,159,546 4 6

ASSETS

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Holdings in Subsidiary and Allied Companies (at Cost)		1,964,973 19 7
Loans to and Current Accounts with the Subsidiary Companies		13,117 3 10
Dividends and Interest Account		78,356 17 5
Cash at Bank and in Hand		103,196 3 5
		£2,159,546 4 6

We are, yours faithfully,
LAYTON-BENNETT, CHIENE & TAIT,
Chartered Accountants. Auditors.

Under a Contract dated February 27th, 1930, and made between Holding Italiana S.A. of Turin, Italy (hereinafter called the Vendor Company), and The Sterling & Dollar Securities Corporation, Limited, of 1, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2 (hereinafter called the Purchasing Company), the latter has acquired the shares now offered which, with other shares, were allotted to the Vendor Company in August, 1929, in part payment for the shares in S.A. Vinicola Italiana Florio and S.A. "Unic." The price payable to the Vendor Company is 18/- per share. The due performance of this contract by the Purchasing Company is guaranteed jointly and severally by Govett, Sons & Co., of 6, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2, and Bernhard Scholle & Co., Ltd., of 22, Austin Friars, E.C.2, who, under a contract dated February 28th, 1930, have underwritten the whole of the shares now offered at par, in consideration of a commission of 10 per cent. less a sum of one thousand guineas, and have undertaken to pay the whole of the expenses of, and incidental to this offer, including advertising, sub-underwriting and overriding commissions, brokerages, bank charges, legal expenses and stamp duties on share certificates.

Copies of the Contracts above referred to, the original of the letter and certificate above set out and copies of the Charter and By-laws of the Company may be inspected at the offices of Linklaters & Paines, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4, during business hours while the list remains open.

No brokerage of 3d. per share will be paid on all accepted applications (other than underwriters' applications) bearing the stamp of a Broker, Banker, or other approved agent.

Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying form and sent to Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or Branches, with remittance for the amount payable on application. If any application be accepted for less than the amount applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied towards the amount payable on acceptance and any surplus then remaining will be returned. Where any application is not accepted the application money will be returned in full.

Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the acceptance and any previous payment liable to forfeiture. Interest not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum may be charged on any instalment not paid on the due date.

Copies of the Offer for Sale and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers or from the Brokers.

Dated the 4th day of March, 1930.

No.....

This Form is to be filled in and forwarded, with the amount payable on application, to WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, New Issue Department, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or any of its Branches.

CINZANO LIMITED

(Incorporated with Limited Liability under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

OFFER FOR SALE OF 575,000 ORDINARY SHARES—
Class "A"—of £1 each at par.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(1)

To the Directors of
THE STERLING and DOLLAR SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED,
No. 1, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per Share on application for of the above Shares of £1 each of the Company, I/we offer to purchase that number of Shares, or any smaller number in respect of which you may accept this offer upon the terms of the Company's Charter and By-laws and your Offer for Sale dated the 4th day of March, 1930, and I/we agree to pay the balance due from me/us on such shares by the instalments and at the times specified in the said Offer for Sale and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder of the said Shares.

USUAL SIGNATURE.....

SURNAME .....
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

CHRISTIAN NAME OR NAMES IN FULL.....
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

ADDRESS IN FULL.....

.....

DESCRIPTION .....
(A Lady should state whether she is a Spinster, Wife, or Widow.)

DATE.....1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

"Cheques should be made payable to Westminster Bank Limited, or "Bearer," and crossed "not negotiable." If altered from "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration should be signed by the Drawer.

No receipt will be issued for payments on applications, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Letter of Acceptance or by return of Deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

MARKETS AND MR. BALDWIN

INDUSTRIAL COMPANY'S ACHIEVEMENT

An "unknown" buyer, believed to be Belgium, purchased the bulk—£990,000—of the £1,091,000 of newly arrived gold from South Africa which was disposed of in the bullion market yesterday. Germany, which had taken a considerable amount of the gold available in the past month, was unable to obtain any yesterday. The Brussels and Berlin exchanges were unchanged on balance, but the New York, Paris, and Milan rates moved in favour of this country. The only important rate to move against sterling was the Swiss exchange. Stock markets were rather less dull than on Monday, a feature being the firmness of home railway securities, which on account of their high yields are beginning to attract a little attention from investors. The firmer tone of markets generally at the close was attributed to Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Hotel Cecil, which made a favourable impression.

United Glass Bottle Progress

The United Glass Bottle Manufacturers have issued another very satisfactory report, the profits, after providing for depreciation, income-tax, and Debenture interest amounting to £146,751, against £104,055 in 1928. Since 1926 the profits have risen from £39,709. For a British manufacturing concern almost to quadruple its profits in four years is no mean achievement. We give below a three-year comparison of the results of the company:—

	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Profits*	146,751	104,055	77,220
Brought in	42,660	43,929	43,822
Special depreciation	—	—	20,000
Deb. redemption reserve	9,827	9,010	8,437
Deb. conversion expend.	—	16,000	—
General reserve	10,000	15,000	—
Profd. issue expenses	—	3,750	—
Capital reserve	50,000	—	10,000
Investment reserve	—	5,000	3,500
Staff fund	8,000	5,000	25,000
Pref. and profd. divs.	41,986	38,863	Nil
Ordy. div., less tax	25,052	16,701	—
Rate	7½%	5%	42,029
Carried forward	44,546	42,660	

* After providing for income-tax.

The company earned 25 per cent. on the Ordinary capital, but, in accordance with the conservative policy of the board, the dividend on the Ordinary shares is restricted to 7½ per cent., an increase of 2½ per cent. on 1928. The big increase in the past year's profits is due, we understand, not to any fortuitous circumstance or to any special cause, but to general expansion in the business.

Directors' Commission

The total of the balance-sheet is £2,202,489, against £2,115,260; cash has risen from £35,265 to £46,619; sundry debts owing to the company have risen from £229,266 to £261,246; stocks, as was to be expected in view of the increased business, show an increase, the figure rising from £361,761 to £429,166. On the other hand, the amount owing to sundry creditors has advanced from £208,825 to £276,243. The general reserve now stands at £100,000. Under the existing articles of association commission is payable to the directors when a 10 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary shares has been distributed. As the dividend on the Ordinary shares is only 7½ per cent., the directors are not entitled to any commission. The directors desire to follow conservative principles, and it is proposed that the articles shall be amended to provide that when a 10 per cent. dividend is earned, commission shall become payable to the board if not less than 7 per cent. is distributed on the Ordinary shares.

Floating Debt Position

Revenue for the past week amounted to £23,104,957, and exceeded expenditure by £7,792,656. Repayments of Treasury Bills in excess of sales amounted to £12,035,000, and £4,000,000 was borrowed in the form of Ways and Means advances from Public Departments. The floating debt was reduced by £8,035,000, as the following table shows:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	March 1, 1930	Feb. 22, 1930	March 2, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Public Departments	55,630	51,630	26,140
Treasury Bills outstanding	645,580	657,615	738,725
Total	£701,210	£709,245	£764,865

The debt is £63,655,000 less than it was a year ago. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been a reduction of £36,135,000. The revenue deficit to date is £72,554,299, which compares with an adverse balance of £31,709,958 a year ago.

Inveresk Paper Meeting

The proceedings at yesterday's annual meeting of the Inveresk Paper Company had the effect of clearing the air considerably. The report which had been sent to the shareholders had not been a pleasant document, but the new chairman, Mr. B. H. Binder, was able to convince the majority of the shareholders yesterday that the policy he recommended in it was the right one. Mr. Harrison, who made a speech, appeared to have the sympathy of a number of the shareholders, and he made a good impression by offering to cooperate with the board in the task of rehabilitating the company. Lord St. Davids, who represented a large number of First Preference shareholders, advised all classes of shareholders to support Mr. Binder. After considerable discussion a resolution that consideration of the report and accounts be adjourned was proposed by Mr. Wingfield and seconded. On being put to the meeting it was lost on a show of hands. A poll was demanded, the exact figures of which will be published to-day, but we were informed last evening that the resolution had been defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Binder, referring to the principal items among the assets shown in the balance-sheet—namely, investments, £6,638,000—said he agreed with the auditors that the present value of these investments was even less than the balance remaining after deducting the reserve account of £1,484,000. This means that the total present value of the investments is less than £4,800,000. With the group's floating debt in excess of £3,000,000 and with contingent liabilities also to be faced, it is evident, as Mr. Binder said, that some assets may have to be sold to lighten the financial burden. Mr. Binder made it clear that the company's troubles were mainly financial. The business requires to be very carefully nursed, and the board's financial policy must be very conservative.

India Tyre Outlook

The indications of growing business given by the recently issued report of the India Tyre and Rubber Company (Great Britain) received fresh confirmation at yesterday's meeting. This company has introduced a new industry to the Clyde, and within two years of its inception is giving employment to about 1,000 persons—a welcome development in these times of distress in the North. The company has throughout the past year been actively engaged in increasing its works and plant, and the new extensions are to be formally opened in about six weeks' time by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. Since the New Year opened sales, according to the chairman (Mr. W. P. Naismith), have been more than three times those for the corresponding period of last year, and the board expects this increased ratio to be maintained throughout the current year. The company at present has the manufacturing and selling rights for the British market and for the oversea Dominions other than Canada, but at the end of this year it is to take over from the American company similar rights for the Continent of Europe also. The meeting sanctioned a proposal to issue the balance of the company's unissued capital, but it is not intended to make an immediate emission.

D. H. Evans's Progress

Satisfactory results are disclosed by the accounts of D. H. Evans, the West End drapers, for the 12 months to January 31. Net profits amount to £110,092, which, after deduction of the Preference dividend, represents a return of over 32½ per cent. on the issued Ordinary capital of £300,194. Practically the whole of the Ordinary shares were acquired by Harrods in 1928. Comparison with the previous results is not a level one, for the former accounts covered 49½ weeks of trading, but after allowing for that fact earnings show expansion, the total for the earlier period having been £93,273. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is again 25 per cent., the balance carried forward being increased from £36,206 to £49,441. A good liquid position is shown by the balance-sheet. Floating assets, which include £163,000 in cash and gilt-edged securities, amount to £471,000, against current liabilities of only £168,000.

Trust Companies and their Investments

At the meeting of the International Investment Trust yesterday Sir H. Seymour King (the chairman) upheld the view that trust companies should publish lists of their investments. It appeared to him, he said, that people who handed over their money to a body of gentlemen were entitled to know what was done with it. This is a powerful argument, and one which is not easily brushed aside, even though, as Sir Seymour King said, some take a different view as to the advisability of disclosing investments. The chairman was characteristically outspoken in his denunciation of an extravagant Government.

Sale of Cinzano Shares

An offer for sale is made to-day of 575,000 Ordinary (Class A) shares of £1 each at par of Cinzano, Limited. The present company was formed in Canada in 1927 to acquire a business which is still in the control of members of the Italian family that founded it nearly a century ago. The company to-day makes a variety of liqueurs and sparkling wines. It has an issued share capital of £2,000,000 and works through subsidiary and allied companies established in South America, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Rumania, and Spain. The shares now offered represent the holding of an Italian company and in no way alter the position of the Cinzano company or its management. The A shares, of which there are issued 1,363,597, rank with the existing 300,000 B shares in all respects other than voting rights—while the former carry one vote for each 10 shares the latter shares are entitled to one vote for each share. According to the prospectus sales and profits have been progressive. For 1929 net profits amounted to £198,429, as compared with £114,556 for 1928, equal to 10.63 per cent. (against 8.56 per cent.) on the Ordinary shares outstanding, and the dividend was raised from 7½ to 9 per cent. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the chairman (Mr. Alberto Marone) is of opinion that profits for the current year should be sufficient to permit of a maintenance of dividends.

Cost of Fire Losses in February

The cost of the principal fire losses in February may be estimated at £395,000, which compares with corresponding losses of £867,000 in January and £458,000 in February last year. The reduction in the losses on the month is due largely to the fact that there was no fire comparable in severity with that which occurred at a grain elevator and storehouse at Leith on January 12, and was estimated to have done damage amounting to as much as £375,000. The most expensive fire last month was the outbreak at a straw-hat factory at Luton, Bedfordshire, on February 25, which resulted in a loss estimated at about £80,000. Among the principal fires of the month were the following:—

Date	Description of Property	Estimated Loss
		£
Feb. 8	Wholesale Chemists' Store, Preston, Lancs.	10,000
" 9	Rubber and Athletic Goods Warehouse, Edinburgh	11,000
" 8	Church, Eaton Socon, Beds.	30,000
" 10	Drapers Shop, Spalding, Lincs.	13,000
" 17	Clothing Mills, Leeds	55,000
" 19	Furniture Warehouse, Tunbridge Wells, Kent	10,000
" 20	Cotton Mill, Luddendenfoot, Yorks	24,000
" 25	Straw Hat Factory, Luton, Beds.	80,000
" 26	Hotel and Garage, Paignton, Devon	16,000
" 27	Garage, Chelsea, London	20,000

As usual, only fires are taken into account in the above estimates in which the damage amounted to £1,000 or more. If, in accordance with the practice adopted in these columns, 60 per cent. be added to the figures in respect of the very large number of fires costing individually less, the total cost of all fires in Great Britain and Ireland last month becomes £632,000. This total compares with corresponding losses of £1,387,000 in January and £733,000 in February of last year.

Port Charges in Portugal

Business men trading with Portugal will hope that a decision to impose new charges on passengers and goods embarked and disembarked at the various quays of Lisbon is not connected in any way with flag discrimination, which was the subject of a resolution at the recent annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping. Satisfaction was then expressed with the progress made with the ratification of the Maritime Ports Convention and the practical abolition of flag discrimination, "with the result that serious measures of the kind were now practised by only two or three countries, which thus remained out of step with the general movement to secure the commercial freedom of the seas." Sir Alfred Booth, in proposing the resolution, remarked that it was not the custom of the chamber to mention particular countries in general resolutions, but he expressed an earnest hope that the British Government would urge Portugal to "honour the signature of her representatives at Geneva in 1923 and the pledge of her Government given to the British Government in 1928 to abandon discrimination." This system, he added, undoubtedly handicapped the trade of Portugal, and he described it as curious that Portugal, with which this country had been friends and allies for hundreds of years, and whose best customer Britain was, should be almost alone in the world in openly discriminating against the shipping of Great Britain and other countries.

STOCK EXCHANGE

TONE STILL SUBDUED

RISE IN HOME RAILS

Markets yesterday remained heavy. With buyers so rare, dealers read every broker who approached them a seller, and showed themselves unwilling to take stock. Actually markets have been reduced to so narrow a state that buying at the reduced prices nominally prevailing is not infrequently found to be as difficult as selling. The miscellaneous departments were again the most depressed, but as a rule the tendency of markets as a whole brightened a little towards the close. One of the best features of the day was a recovery in Home Railway stocks.

The new 5 per Cent. Conversion loan was firmer at 101½ for the "A" and 101½ for the "B." On the other hand small declines took place in 4 per Cent. Consols (83½), 2½ per Cent. Conversion (75 3-16), and 4½ per Cent. Conversion (95½). Indian 3 and 3½ per Cent. Stocks showed falls of ½ to ¾, after allowing for the deduction of the dividends. In the Home Railway Market a moderate demand was reported for stock, and prices quickly responded. The rises included ¾ in Southern Deferred (32), ¼ in Midland and Scottish (52½), and 1½ in Great Western (92½).

In the Foreign market Peruvian Corporation stocks were heavy in spite of an increase of £13,446 in the February receipts; the Preference fell below 52. The Brazilian 1888 and 1889 loans were firmer—the former at 63, and there was a little inquiry for Argentine 1900 Four per Cents., Italian Consortium Seven per Cents., and Chinese 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. Shanghai-Nanking Railway bonds were lower at 59. Japanese 1905 Bonds hardened to 99½. The Foreign Railway market was steady, and closed with small and irregular changes.

Oil shares were dull until the later dealings, when the tone was a little brighter. Anglo-Persian declined further, but prices in general showed no important change.

The price of rubber fell to 7½d. per lb., and this caused renewed dullness in the share market. Rubber Trust, however, rallied after falling to 38s., and Anglo-Dutch, which closed unchanged at 32s. 9d., were slightly above the lowest. There was a further marking-up of Tea share prices, but business was very limited owing to the scarcity of shares. Tea and Lands rose to within a fraction of 25 and Assam to 32s. 3d., while Travancore and Imperial of Ceylon were higher at 2 13-16 and 1 13-16 respectively.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES LOWER

The Industrial market remained depressed, and prices showed numerous small falls. Courtaulds were offered at 2 9-32, and other well-known textile shares declined, Bleachers being below par for the first time for 12 years. Cables and Wireless "B" stock fell to 25 and the "A" to 5⅝, and falls occurred in British Insulated, Callender's, and Henley's. Gramophone, Columbia Graphophone, Turner and Newall, Margarine Unie and Union, Sudan Plantations, and Rolls-Royce all declined, the last-named being 2s. 6d. lower at 40s. Dunlop were a little better at 11s. 1½d. There was support for Marconi Marine. The American group was weaker on the whole, Nickel falling to £39½ and Brazilian Traction to £33½. Several bank shares were lower, including Hongkong and Shanghai (112).

Small declines again took place in South African and Rhodesian shares. Business in both markets was exceedingly light. New Modderfontein were firmer at 4 1-16, together with Globe and Phœnix at 16s. 3d. Tin shares showed little change, though the metal continued to fall. London Tin Corporation Preference advanced 1s. 3d. to 8s. 9d., while the Ordinary shares, at 1 1-32, were lower. Falls in Burma Corporation, Santa Gertrudis, and San Francisco reflected the weakness of silver. The Broken Hill group remained very dull. Broken Hill Proprietary falling to 20s. and Zinc Corporation to 1½. Lake View and Star, on the other hand, were better at 12s. 1½d.

AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC TROUBLES

APPEAL TO WHEAT GROWERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, March 4

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, to-day broadcast an appeal from Canberra to wheat growers in all the States to increase their acreage. He pointed out that this would augment the national income and assist in solving the financial problems.

"We are enmeshed in a web of economic troubles," Mr. Scullin said, "but it is no use being panicky. We must decide firmly to get out of our trouble or we must drift, allowing the position to become worse. The immediate problem is the replacement of the lost income from overseas. The first step must be to decrease imports and to increase the production of exportable goods. Such goods must necessarily come from the primary industries, and wheat growing can respond most readily to the call. If growers heed the appeal they will be entitled to a guaranteed price and business-like marketing. There is every prospect that the Commonwealth pool will give both guarantees. Intense cultivation will go far towards the salvation of Australia."

BARROW, HEPBURN AND GALE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the criticism of the reconstruction scheme recommended by the board of this company under City Notes in this morning's issue of *The Times*, I think your correspondent has overlooked the fact that these Preference shares have participating rights on a percentage basis and that, after the Ordinary shares have received a dividend of 6 per cent., the Preference shareholders receive an increased dividend until 9 per cent. is reached in the proportion of 1 per cent. for every additional 1 per cent. on the Ordinary shares; therefore, with the Ordinary shares written down to 5s., the Preference commence to participate in any sum divided over £75,000, whereas, with the Ordinary standing at 10s., they do not participate until £96,000 has been reached. Thus the writing down of the Ordinary is of considerable benefit to the Preference shareholders.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. POSNETT, Chairman, Barrow, Hepburn and Gale, Limited.

March 4.

LEWIS'S INVESTMENT TRUST

In order to comply with Stock Exchange regulations, particulars are advertised to-day, of Lewis's Investment Trust, which was incorporated in July last. The issued capital amounts to £2,350,000, one half of which is in the form of Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, and the other half in Ordinary shares of £1 each. The next Preference dividend will be due on November 1 next, and will be for a period of eight months. The Ordinary shares rank for dividend as from March 1, 1930, and the next dividend will be declared in March, 1931.

NITRATE COMPANY STOPS PRODUCTION

Owing to an overstocked position, the local board of the New Tamarugal Nitrate Company have decided to suspend manufacture for six months in the three oficinas at present working. As a result, it is stated, the company's stocks of nitrate at the end of the six months' stoppage will be about normal, and will amount to the equivalent of two months' production instead of (as at present) the equivalent of eight months' output. The company's participation in the sale made by the Nitrate Producers' Association will be unaffected by the cessation.

Reports of the meetings of the following companies are published in to-day's issue:—

	PAGE
W. V. Bowater and Sons	23
Cable Telephone and General Trust	23
Chiswick Electricity Supply	24
Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire	23
English Association of American Bond and Share Holders	24
Guy Motors	24
India Tyre (Great Britain)	25
International Investment Trust	24
Inveresk Paper	23
Scottish Widows' Assurance	24
United States Debenture Corporation	24

This Statement is issued in accordance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London; it is for information only and is not an invitation to subscribe for shares. The Directors collectively and individually are responsible for the information contained in this statement.

LEWIS'S INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - £2,500,000
Divided into £1,250,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and £1,250,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

ISSUED CAPITAL - - - £2,350,000
Divided into £1,175,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid and £1,175,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each fully paid.

The Company's accounts are made up to the last day of February in each year.

PREFERENCE SHARES rank for the fixed Cumulative Preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum from 1st March, 1930. The next dividend will be paid on these Shares on the 1st November, 1930, for eight months, dividends being paid thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November in each year.

ORDINARY SHARES rank for dividend from the 1st March, 1930, and the next dividend will be declared in March, 1931, and will be paid in April, 1931.

VOTING RIGHTS.—Upon a show of hands every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote only. Upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have ten votes for every Ordinary share held by him, and one vote for every share of any other class held by him. This Article is without prejudice to the right of or restrictions on voting attached to any class of share issued on special conditions as to voting.

WINDING UP.—In a winding up the Preference Shares rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares for repayment of capital together with arrears of cumulative dividend down to the commencement of the winding up, but do not participate further in profits or assets.

DIRECTORS.

HAROLD LEOPOLD COHEN, 5, Palace Green, London, W.8, Esquire, J.P. (Chairman).
FREDERICK JAMES MARQUIS, Eastfield, Moseley Hill, Liverpool, Esquire, J.P. (Managing Director).
STANLEY SAMUEL GILBERT COHEN, Chester House, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired) in His Majesty's Territorial Army.
BENN JACK BRUNEL COHEN, 15, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London, W.1, Major (Retired) in His Majesty's Territorial Army.
ELIOT CHARLIE COHEN, Hollington House, Newbury, Berks, Esquire.
JOHN GEORGE CARTER, "Elmside," Calderstones Road, Moseley Hill, Liverpool, Esquire.
REGINALD JOHN McALPINE, 5, Aigburth Drive, Liverpool, Esquire.

BANKERS.

MARTINS BANK, LIMITED, 7, Water Street, Liverpool, and 12/14, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.
LEWIS'S BANK, LIMITED, 46, Ranelagh Street, Liverpool, Market Street, Manchester, Bull Street, Birmingham, and care of Royal Polytechnic Limited, 97, Argyle Street, Glasgow.

BROKERS.

CAZENOVE & AKROYDS, 10, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

AUDITORS.

W. H. WALKER & COMPANY, 42, Castle Street, Liverpool, Chartered Accountants.

SOLICITORS.

ALSOP, STEVENS & COLLINS ROBINSON, 220, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool.

SECRETARY & REGISTERED OFFICE.

PHILIP G. R. WHALLEY, 40, Ranelagh Street, Liverpool.

OBJECTS.—Lewis's Investment Trust Limited was incorporated on 8th July, 1929, with the object of acquiring from the various holders the Deferred Ordinary Shares in Lewis's Limited, and

MONEY MARKET

SILVER STILL FALLING

THE DECLINE IN SPANISH CURRENCY

In Lombard-street borrowers found monetary conditions even tighter than on Monday. Occasionally 5 per cent. was paid for fresh advances for the night, the general charge being 4½-4¾ per cent. The rate declined to 4 per cent. in the late afternoon. In many cases lenders outside the clearing banks charged 4 per cent. for the renewal of old loans. The continued stringency in money caused a slight hardening in discount rates, and in the afternoon brokers found it possible to obtain three months' fine bank bills in competition at 3 13/32 per cent., though during the earlier hours they were able to sell at 3 5/16 per cent. and "hot" Treasury Bills were dealt in at this rate. Later, however, there was an increased tendency to offer bills. Business was reported in April maturities at 3⅜ per cent. An "unknown buyer"—believed to be Belgium—bought the major portion of the latest South African shipment of bar gold to arrive in the bullion market. The chief feature among the foreign exchanges was a heavy fall in Spanish currency, the peseta being finally quoted at 42.05p. to the £ sterling.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2⅝ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½-4¾	2½	2 7/16—2 1/16	2 9/16-2 7/16	2 7/16	2 7/16

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
3 1/2	3 5/8—3 7/16	4 1/2—5	4 3/4—5	5—5 1/2

BANK OF ITALY

	Feb. 20
Assets	Lire
Gold in hand	5,189,800,000
Balances abroad	3,249,700,000
Foreign Treasury bills	1,536,700,000
Total reserve	9,976,200,000
Gold deposited abroad due by State	1,819,100,000
Cash in hand	219,000,000
Inland bills	3,292,200,000
Advances	988,000,000
Government securities	1,053,000,000
Credit with "Instituto di Liquidazioni"	803,700,000
Liabilities	
Notes in circulation	15,716,700,000
Public deposits	300,000,000
Other deposits	1,586,000,000
Demand drafts	413,100,000
Ratio of reserve to notes and other sight liabilities combined	55.43%

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	March 3	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	463,807,000	– 270,000
Bills and advances	281,786,000	+ 42,319,000
Notes in circulation	828,245,000	+ 45,579,000
Deposits	19,945,000	– 5,620,000

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

At the opening scattered sales of U.S. dollars caused the New York exchange to rise to $4.86, and as New York came in a buyer of sterling in the afternoon the rate further rose to $4.86 1/16. A reaction occurred in the late dealings, however, the closing rate being $4.85 61-64. Canadian dollars were slightly cheaper. The Paris rate moved in favour of sterling, but finished below the highest, being finally 124.23¾f., compared with 124.22f. on Monday. Italian lire were again offered, and the Milan rate finished at 92.79¾f., against 92.78f. Liquidation by stale bulls was reported to be in progress in the Spanish exchange, and the Madrid rate moved against Spain to the extent of about 1¼p., though the closing rate, 42.05p. showed a rally from the worst point of the day. Swiss francs were again in demand, the Zurich rate being 25.16¼f., against 25.17½f. Scandinavian currencies were offered. No change occurred in the German rate. Rather wild fluctuations occurred in the Far Eastern exchanges; both the Hong-kong and Shanghai rates finished lower on balance at 1s. 6¼d. and 1s. 11d. respectively.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchn'ge	March 4	March 3
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85 7/8-86 1/8	4.85 7/8-4.86
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85 7/8-86 1/8	4.85 7/8-86 1/8
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.21-26	124.20-27
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88½-89¼	34.88½-89¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.77-92.82	92.72-92.80
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.16½-17½	25.17¼-18¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374[5/8]-376¼	374[5/8]-376¼
Helsingfors	Mk. to £	193.23	193.10-35	193.10-35
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	40.50-42.50	40.00-40.70
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108[1/8]-108[3/8]	108[1/8]-108[3/8]
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12[1/8]-12[3/8]	12.12[1/8]-12[3/8]
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½-20.37	20.36½-37½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49-34.53	34.48-34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78-27.83	27.79-27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43.32-43.36	43.34-43.48
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24-25.29	25.20-25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	812.6	817-819	817-820
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1,070-1,110	1,070-1,110
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	278-276¼	275¾-276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¼-49	48¼-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	666-673	666-674
Iceland	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-18.24	18.17-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17½	18.16¾-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10¾-11¼	18.10-10½
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16¾	18.16-16¾
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97[1/2]	97[1/16]-97[3/16]	97[1/16]-97[3/16]
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5[31/32]-2[1/32]	1/5[31/32]-2[1/32]
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5[31/32]-2[1/32]	1/5[31/32]-2[1/32]
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5[31/32]-2[1/32]	1/5[31/32]-2[1/32]
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5[31/32-1/6[1/32]	1/5[31/32-1/6[3/32]
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0[1/16-7/16	2/0[1/4-3/8
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10[1/2-1/11[1/4	1/10[1/2-1/11[1/4
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3[31/32-3[1/32	2/3[31/32-3[1/32
Batavia	F. to £	12.107	12.11[7/8-12[3/8	12.12[1/8-12[3/8
Manilla	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0[1/16	2/0[1/16
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	5[31/64-5[35/64	5[1/2-5[9/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42[31/32-43[1/32	42[31/32-43[1/32
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.81	39.79
M'video	Per dol.	43.6d.	43[3/4-44[1/4	43[3/4-44[1/4
Lima	£s. to £r.	Par	274[3/4 Prem.	274[3/4 Prem.
Mexico	Pesosto £	9.76	10.15-10.30	10.15-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates Per £100								
	Demand		30 days' sight		60 days' sight		90 days' sight	
On:—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Australia	96	0 0/95	8	9/94	17	6/94	6	3
New Zealand	96	0 0/95	8	9/94	17	6/94	6	3
Africa & Rhodesia	98	15 0/98	2	6/97	10	0/96	17	6

Selling Rates	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 10 0	97 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. The net influx since Wednesday last therefore remains at £271,167, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Feb. 27— Sovs.	30,000	Feb. 27—	Nil
Feb. 28— Bar gold	23	Feb. 28—	Nil
March 1— Foreign gold coin	10	March 1— Sovs. / Bar gold	2,000 / 1,705
March 3— Sovs. / Bar gold	250,000	March 3— Bar gold	5,163
March 4—	Nil	March 4— Nil / Net influx	Nil / 271,167
Total	£280,033	Total	£280,033

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,264,376 net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £1,091,000 of bar gold was available. The bulk of the amount—nearly £990,000—was bought by an undisclosed buyer at 84s. 11½d. per oz., compared with 84s. 11d. on Feb. 25. The balance was divided between India (£35,000), the home trade (£20,000), and the Continental trade (£46,000). A sum of £70,000 in bar gold has been engaged for shipment to India by the steamer leaving Durban on March 10.

Bar silver remained a weak market, the cash price further declining 5/16d. to 18½d. per oz., and the forward quotation 5/16d. to 18¼d. China again offered the metal, and there was a little Continental selling, the only support forthcoming being some bear covering on Indian account. Although buyers were satisfied, however, America did not offer the metal in the afternoon, and the market finished with a slightly steadier appearance than on Monday.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on February 27 to midday on March 3, amounted to £31,541, of which £30,000 came from Australia, while exports amounted to £162,746, of which £111,050 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £112,269 and exports amounted to £90,798.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to Saturday last together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

Revenue	Week to March 1	April 1 to March 1	April 1 to March 1. Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
Ordinary Revenue			
Inland Revenue: Prop'ty. and Income-tax	14,325,000	180,505,000	– 1,490,000
Super-tax	2,110,000	28,340,000	– 1,770,000
Estate, &c., Duties	1,340,000	72,930,000	– 150,000
Stamps	930,000	21,160,000	– 4,450,000
Land Tax, Hse. Duty, &c.	80,000	700,000	+ 100,000
Total, Inland Revenue	18,495,000	222,445,000	– 8,530,000
Customs and Excise:—			
Customs	2,310,000	108,806,000	– 27,000
Excise	1,195,000	118,790,000	– 6,585,000
Total, Customs and Excise	3,405,000	227,630,000	– 6,612,000
Post Office (net receipts)	2600,000	30,800,000	+ 200,000
Crown Lands	90,000	1,250,000	+ 90,000
Miscell. Ord. Receipts	16,957	9,003,408	– 3,475,685
Total Ordinary Revenue	21,404,957	625,050,064	– 28,113,879
Self-Balancing Revenue			
Post Office	1,700,000	52,500,000	+ 1,600,000
Motor Veh. Duties appertd. to Road Fund	—	21,590,532	+ 731,563
Total Self-Balancing Revenue	1,700,000	74,590,532	+ 2,331,599
Other Receipts			
Money Raised by Creation of Debt:—			
For Cap. Expend. Issues:—			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	170,000	6,070,000	– 4,800,000
For other Issues: By Treasury Bills	59,094,000	2,794,026,000	+ 284,160,000
By Nat. Savg. Certs.	900,000	37,250,000	– 250,000
Ways and Means Advances	16,530,000	668,400,000	+ 100,320,000
‡ Deficit.			
Ordinary Expenditure	£	£	£
Nat. Debt Services:—			
Interest, &c.	5,026,840	306,815,174	+ 290,343
Payts. to Local Tax Accts.	449,425	9,140,052	– 967,931
Payts. to N. Ireland Exch.	297,619	4,566,781	+ 385,557
Other Cons. Fund Services	9,845	2,839,528	+ 610,808
Supply Services (excludg. P.O.)	5,883,317	230,472,595	+ 21,760,161
Total Ordinary Expenditure	11,666,846	653,832,130	+ 22,078,838
Sinking Fund	1,945,455	43,972,233	– 7,348,376
Self-Balancing Expenditure			
Post Office	1,700,000	52,800,000	+ 1,600,000
Road Fund	—	21,590,532	+ 731,599
Total Self-Balancing Expenditure	1,700,000	74,390,532	+ 2,331,599
Other Issues			
Temporary Advances:—			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	170,000	6,070,000	– 4,800,000
Issues to meet Cap. Expend.:—			
Und. Tele. (Money) Act, 1925, and P.O. and Tele. (Money) Act, 1928	500,000	9,500,000	– 50,000
Redemption of Debt:—			
Treasury Bills	71,155,000	2,848,725,000	+ 550,610,000
Principal of Nat. Savg. Certs.	700,000	40,850,000	+ 3,300,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid	12,530,000	649,820,000	– 53,970,000

The total Income for the week was £99,798,957, while Outgoings amounted to £100,367,301. Thus the Exchequer balances were reduced by £568,344 to £2,534,768.

AUSTRALIAN CONVERSION LOAN

A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE

The High Commissioner for Australia yesterday received the following cablegram from the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra:—

"The Treasurer (Mr. Theodore) has announced that the complete success of the present Conversion Loan is assured, and, therefore, no further cash subscriptions will be accepted after Friday, March 7. Applications for conversion of securities maturing on March 15 and December 15 are being accepted for the present, but the conversion offer for March securities may be withdrawn on short notice at any time. Allowing for available sinking fund moneys, the amount required to cover the March conversion is £9,500,000, of which £7,432,000 has already been received in cash subscriptions and conversions. Approximately £13,000,000 December securities have been converted into the new loan."

INDIAN IMPORTS OF COTTON GOODS

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE

In view of the proposal in the Indian Budget to put a protective duty of 5 per cent. on non-British cotton goods entering India, the following statistics of imports are of special interest:—

QUANTITY

	12 Months ended March 31		
—	1929	1928	1927
Cotton Grey (unbleached)—	Yards	Yards	Yards
From U.K.	881,818,133	851,160,906	588,781,540
From Japan	241,746,270	214,775,511	154,865,422
White (bleached)—			
From U.K.	525,361,457	526,753,340	550,284,568
From Japan	5,461,307	5,508,521	2,881,738
Colo'red, printed or dyed—			
From U.K.	335,606,433	352,210,938	318,300,188
From Japan	109,798,321	102,667,851	85,821,800
From Italy	96,112,032	24,562,737	15,550,975

VALUE

	12 Months ended March 31		
—	1929	1928	1927
Grey (unbleached)—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From U.K.	13,78,09,480	15,54,26,256	15,24,08,762
From Japan	6,01,98,916	5,46,45,939	4,22,92,734
White (bleached)—			
From U.K.	14,23,36,364	14,19,94,309	16,57,14,499
From Japan	15,35,937	14,95,736	8,98,038
Colo'red, printed or dyed—			
From U.K.	11,99,30,482	12,59,05,819	12,57,95,910
From Japan	2,71,28,125	2,63,28,973	2,25,58,172
From Italy	1,22,39,091	85,13,973	70,01,056

QUANTITY

	Nine months ended December 31		
—	1929	1928	1927
Cotton Grey (unbleached)—	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
From U.K.	362,145,231	411,737,499	515,998,414
From Japan	291,063,701	158,955,307	167,754,551
White (bleached)—			
From U.K.	313,372,589	393,007,184	384,816,816
From Japan	7,205,572	3,680,481	4,960,894
Coloured, printed or dyed—			
From U.K.	207,730,046	258,350,433	240,978,078
From Japan	106,997,267	78,883,618	85,330,737
From Italy	18,261,411	31,883,710	20,319,089

VALUE

	Nine months ended December 31		
—	1929	1928	1927
Grey (unbleached)—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From U.K.	8,35,77,402	9,76,70,690	12,50,38,244
From Japan	6,74,64,791	3,95,76,195	4,29,23,246
White (bleached)—			
From U.K.	8,80,18,559	10,49,01,850	10,37,54,860
From Japan	17,77,947	19,45,570	13,27,776
Coloured, printed or dyed			
From U.K.	7,13,93,188	9,31,72,257	8,76,11,974
From Japan	2,45,92,111	1,91,83,718	2,18,03,877
From Italy	66,28,061	1,06,85,437	68,27,585

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4½	3⅛-3 7/16	3½-4¼
New York	4	3¼-3½	4
Paris	2½	2 5/16	—
Berlin	6	5¾	7-9
Swiss Bank places	3½	3¾	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam	4	2 5/16	3
Brussels	5½	5 7/16	5

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL FIRMNESS

EASY MONEY SITUATION

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Stock Exchange developed more general firmness to-day, speculative activity being chiefly stimulated by the easy monetary situation. Sales were returned at 3,450,000 shares.

The opening showed continued irregularity, pressure against speculative leaders being accompanied by firmness in special groups and in individual issues. Oil stocks were prominently firm, helped by a decrease in the daily average production. Firmness was also shown by farm machinery issues owing to reports of a substantial increase in sales of farm machinery. The market generally became firmer on the resumption of active buying of public utility issues, notably Columbia Gas and Electric and Consolidated Gas owing to prospects of important developments in connexion with the distribution of natural gas in the Eastern section of the country. Accumulation of amusement issues continued as a result of the increasing earnings. The advance spread throughout the list during the course of the morning, with active cover and broader speculative support encouraged by the easiness of credit indicated by the fact that 12 months' money was being freely offered at 5 per cent. for the first time in six or seven years.

Speculative activity gradually broadened during the afternoon, and the close was firm with gains throughout the list.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 4	Mar. 3
		$	$	$
Montreal on—London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.88	4.88
New York on—London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85[15/16]
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.85[15/16]
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82[1/16]	4.82[1/16]
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85[7/8]	4.85[15/16]
Seven days	£1	—	4.84[9/16]	4.84[7/16]
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91[1/4]	3.91[1/8]
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.03¾	40.02¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74[1/2]	26.74[1/2]
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.85
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75¾	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86¾	23.85¾
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.92½	13.92½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.31½	19.30
Madrid, cables	100pt.	19.30	11.62	11.96
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09¼	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.46¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	1.750	1.76⅝	1.76⅜
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.29⅝	1.29⅝
		Cents	Cents	Cents
R. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.73	37.80
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.25	11.25

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 4	Mar. 3		Closing Prices Mar. 4	Mar. 3
Atchison	252	250	Int.C.Amer	29⅝	29⅝
Atl. Coast	170	170	Kansas City	77¼	77
B. & O.	116	116½	Louisville	131¼	132
Do., Pref.	87½	80¾	Minn. S.P.	28	28
Brooklyn M. T'sit	73½	72	Miss. Pac.	91½	90¾
Can. Pac.	201½	200⅝	Do., Pref.	140⅛	137
Cent. N.J.	271¼	271¼	N.Mex.I.Pf.	2	1½
Ches. & O.	229	231½	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G. W.	12⅝	13¼	N.Y. Cent.	185	185⅞
Do., Pref.	54½	55½	Nflk. & W.	256	256
Ch. N. W.	85⅜	87	N. Pacific	92½	91½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	23½	23⅝	Penmsylv'a	82⅝	82⅝
Ch.Rockls.	118	118½	Reading	123	126
Del.&Hud.	175	175	S.L. & S.F.	108½	109
Del., Lack.	144	145¾	S.L. & S.W.	64	65
Erie	59¼	59	S. Pacific	123	122½
Do., 1st Pf.	65	64⅛	Southern	127	129
G.N., Pref.	97	98	Do., Pref.	98½	98½
Ill. Cent.	128½	128½	U. Pacific	223	225
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30	27	Do., Pf. A	85	85
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct	136¼	137	Int. Nickel	38⅞	38¾
AlliedChem	270	273	Int. Paper	28¼	28½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30	31	Int. Tele.	68	68
Am. & F. Pwr.	93⅛	92¾	Kennecott	59½	58¼
Am. Can	140½	139½	Kresge S.S.	31½	31⅝
Am. Loco.	98¼	98½	K'grc. 5%	29⅝	29⅛
Am.Rolling Mills	93¼	93¼	Liggett&M.	105	105½
Am. Smelt.	76½	74	Loose-Wile	63	61⅝
Am. Sug.R.	62⅝	62⅝	Mack Tcks.	81⅝	80⅝
Am. Tel.	259½	259⅜	Montg'y W.	46⅜	47⅜
Am. Tob.	240	241	Nash M'trs.	48⅜	50
Am.Wool'n	16⅞	17¼	Nat.Cash R.	78	75
Anaconda	73¾	74¼	Nat. Dairy	49¾	49½
Armour, B.	7⅞	7⅞	N. Amer.	120¾	117¾
Atl. Refin.	77	77	Packard	18⅞	19
Atlas Pwdr.	38⅜	38	Pub. Ser. N.J.	97¼	97
At'tic Ref.	40	39½	Pullman	83	83½
Baldwin	35½	35½	Radio Corp.	49¾	48½
Barnsdall A	22¼	22⅛	Real'n Inv.	38⅜	39
Beth. Steel	98¼	98¼	Ryl. Dutch	50¾	50¼
C.de Pasco	61¼	60⅝	Sears R'b'k	90	91¼
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56⅛	Shell Trans.	42½	42⅝
Chrysler	38⅝	38⅝	Shell Un.	21½	21⅞
Col. Fuel	52½	52½	Simms Mag.	35	35
Colum. Gas	59⅞	59⅞	Std.Brands	25¾	25⅞
Col. Graph.	28⅝	28⅝	Std. Gas	12¼	12⅛
Cons. Gas	122⅞	120½	Std. Oil of Cal.	59¾	59¾
Cont. Can.	65⅜	65½	Do., N.J.	61¾	60
Cont. Oil	21⅛	21⅛	Do., N.Y.	32½	32⅝
Corn Prod.	95¾	95¼	Studebaker	42	41⅝
Crucible	87	87	Texas Corp	52⅝	52½
DavisonCh.	37⅝	38¼	Trx. G.Sul.	61⅞	61⅞
Drug, Inc.	81	79¼	Tide Water	11⅞	11⅞
Du Pont	126⅝	125⅞	Un.Carbide	95¼	92⅝
EastmanK.	219½	217	Un. Fruit	97½	95
Elec.P.&L.	72	69	United Gas	38⅞	39
Electric Storage	75	75	U.S. Ind. Alc.	84	84
Fox Films	35⅞	35⅝	U.S. Rbr.	28¼	26¼
Gen. Asph.	75½	75½	U.S. Steel	181½	180
Gen. Foods	51⅝	51¼	Do., Pf.	143½	142½
Gen.Motors	42½	42¼	W. Un. Tel.	213	214½
Gillette	96½	96½	Whse. Mtg.	191	184½
Goodrich	49⅜	47½	Woolworth	64¾	64¾
Goodyear	86¼	81	Worth'n Pump	84	80
Hou.Oil†	76½	74¼	Youngst'n Sheet	129	128
Hud. Mtrs.	55½	55½			
Ind. Rayon	105	105			
Int. Harv'r	92⅞	93⅜			
Int. Match	76½	76½			
KERB STOCKS					
An.-Am.Oil	14	15¼	Mid. West Utilities	53	52¾
Assoc. Gas	44	42¾	Pennroad	14¾	15
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	26⅝	26⅜	Silica Gel	27½	27¼
Celanese	25¾	24½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	51½	51⅜
Elec. Bond	103	102¾	Swift Int.	32⅛	32⅛
Gulf Oil	135	135	Vacuum Oil	91¼	91
Hydro Elec	43¼	42⅝			
Int. Pet.	19¼	19⅛			
BONDS					
Libty. Ln. 3½%	99[21/32]	99[23/32]	Finl., 6% 1945	96½	96½
Do., 4¼%	101	100[31/32]	Fr'ch, 7% 1941	121½	121⅛
Do. (4th) 4¼%	101[31/32]	101[10/32]	Do., 7% '49	115¾	116
U.K. 5½% 1937	103⅝	104	Ger., 7% 1949	107⅛	107
Do., 4½% 1960-90	83½	83½	Greek, 7% 1964	99⅛	99⅛
Arg., 6% 1959	97¼	97	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	95½	96⅜
Aust., 5% 1957	88¼	88	Hungary, 7½% '44	101¼	101½
A'tria, 7% 1943	104⅜	104⅛	Ital. 7% 1951	99	99
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅜	102⅜	Jap., 6½% 1954	103¼	103¼
Do., 7% 1945	111⅜	110½	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	104½	104½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅞	103⅞	Norway 6% 1952	102	103¼
Brazil, 7½, 1952	100	100	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103¼	103¼
Bulg., 7, '67	79¼	79¼	Do., 7% 1958	105¼	105⅜
Canada, 5, 1931	100⅛	100	Poland, 7% 1947	83½	83½
Chile, 7, '42	100¾	101	Do., 8% 1950	93¾	94¼
Do., 6, '60	89¼	90	Rio de Sul, 8% '46	97	97
Czech, 8% 1951	110	110½	San P., 8% 1950	91	92
Denm'k 6% 1942	104½	104⅜	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108⅛
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	101¼	101¼	Swed., 5½% 1954	104½	104⅜
Do., 5½% 1953	101⅛	101⅛	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90	90
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105¼	105⅛			

Money continued to be freely offered, call loans ruling at 4 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5 per cent, for prime names.

Open market discount rates were reduced ⅛ to 3⅛ to 3⅜ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3⅛ to 3⅜ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was steadier at 4.86 for cable transfers.

Silver continued to decline, being ½c. lower at 39½c. for foreign bullion.

The Missouri Pacific Railway has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the Preferred stock.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has applied for authority to issue $8,085,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Equipment Notes.

A syndicate of bankers headed by Messrs. Dillon, Read and Co. to-day sold $50,000,000 100-year Five per Cent. Debentures of the American and Foreign Power Company at 90.

The Federal Oil Conservation Board suggests that the petroleum refining industry work six days a week instead of seven days for the purpose of curtailment.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,634,000 barrels, against 2,722,000 barrels in the previous week and 2702,900 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has authorised the New York Central Railroad to sell $7,500,000 Common stock at not less than $130 per share and to use the proceeds for construction and improvements.

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad has received authority from the Inter-State Commerce Commission to make an issue of $4,545,000 Equipment Notes.

Bonds.—Though trading was only moderate, the market was firmer, especially for Government issues. Sales reached $8,188,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 4.—Wheat.—The cash market closed irregular, 1c. lower to 1½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 131½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 112½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 122½c. Maize steady, ½c. down. No. 2 mixed, 86c. f.o.b., New York. Oats steady at ½c. advance. White clipped, 51½c., f.o.b., New York. Rye easy at 1½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 82c., f.o.b., New York. Barley nominal. No. 2 unquoted.

Flour was steady and unchanged.

Daily Grain Movements (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	758	1,050	1,951	381,158	431,191
Do., Atlantic	226	137	381	65,474	96,980
*Exports, ditto	298	72	458	75,226	79,848
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	651	641	1,597	178,244	215,582
Do., Atlantic	6	121	28	3,378	18,824
*Exports, ditto	—	86	—	9	15,139
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wstn.	100	86	177	17,869	19,068
Receipts, Atlantic	91	127	161	14,385	16,218
*Exports, ditto	29	29	32	3,654	3,749
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	293	271	557	102,811	101,972
Do., Atlantic	18	9	29	4,861	9,559
*Exports, ditto	—	—	30	139	2,679

*From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Lard was steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $11.05; Middle West, spot, $10.95.

Coffee.—Rio futures closed easy at 9 to 15 points decline. Sales, 10,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.70c.; May, 8.36c.; July, 8.05c.; Sept., 7.86c.; Dec., 7.67c.; Jan., 7.67c. Santos, No. 4 futures closed easy at 1 point to 9 points decline. Sales, 23,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 13.50c.;

COMPANY MEETINGS

INVERESK PAPER COMPANY

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE UNDERTAKING

THE NEWSPAPER INTERESTS

STATEMENTS BY MR. BINDER AND MR. HARRISON

The SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Inveresk Paper Company, Limited, was held yesterday in London.

Arrangements had been made to hold the meeting in the great hall of Winchester House, Old Broad-street, beginning at noon, but the number of shareholders seeking admittance was so large that the accommodation proved to be altogether insufficient, many being unable to find even standing room. After some exciting scenes the meeting was adjourned to the great hall at the Cannon Street Hotel, where the shareholders assembled about half an hour later.

Mr. B. H. BINDER, F.C.A. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Alex. Macbeth) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I wish to express deep regret, which I am sure you all share, at the recent death of Mr. G. A. Pike, who had been a director of your company since 1923. Our condolences go to his bereaved family.

The directors' report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I presume you will take them as read. You have also received an additional report from me, in which I have endeavoured to set out for your consideration the circumstances which have led up to the present difficult situation of your company. In it I have stated the facts as I understand them, and if in doing so I have hurt personal feelings I regret it.

SUPPORT FROM SHAREHOLDERS

My report is fairly full. I had hoped that with it before you it would not have been necessary to-day to add much to it and that my main duty would be to answer, as far as I could, such questions as shareholders might wish to put. In the meantime, however, you have received circulars from Mr. Harrison and Mr. Wingfield, and it will be necessary to refer to some of the statements in those circulars. Before doing so I wish to announce that the proxies lodged by shareholders, and the support promised by those present at this meeting, are overwhelmingly in my favour and absolutely ensure that the resolutions which I shall later on propose will be carried.

Mr. Harrison has included in his circular a copy of a long letter he wrote to me on February 15 regarding a proposed scheme which had been prepared for the fusion of three companies connected with daily newspapers in which you are largely interested. When referring to this question publicly I must, in the interests of the newspapers themselves, show more restraint than Mr. Harrison has done.

In this connexion the name of Sir Thomas Catto has been mentioned. Although he is not and never has been the very large shareholder in the companies concerned as implied in a recent circular, on being appealed to two or three months ago he gave us his help and his counsel, so that the credit of the companies might be maintained to give a breathing spell to find a solution of the difficulties, and thereby performed a real service to the companies and to Mr. Harrison. He had nothing further to do with the matter until, at a later stage, he was again appealed to in connexion with proposals to put the finances on a permanent basis. As he had helped us once he was reluctant again to be brought into the matter, and he only agreed to give it consideration because it was represented to him that without his help the money to complete the programme to which the companies were already committed might not be forthcoming. When, however, it became clear that among ourselves we could not reach unanimity on any plan, Sir Thomas withdrew from any further consideration of the matter.

NEED FOR AMALGAMATION OF INTERESTS

Various ideas have been explored to put matters on a permanent and sound basis, in particular some amalgamation of the newspaper companies, which seemed the only feasible method to relieve your company of serious financial obligations in connexion with these newspaper companies, which have heavy floating liabilities, and, at the same time, to enable your company to retain its equity interests. The urgent necessity for providing new money was the main consideration, and to frame conditions to attract it in times like these and in the situation in which these companies are placed is not an easy task.

The figures of any scheme cannot be appreciated without knowledge of complications and nuances which it would not be to the advantage of your company to discuss in public, and without this knowledge there cannot be constructive criticism of the figures. The details of the scheme recently discussed were always subject to adjustment, but, as unanimity was impossible on the lines on which we were working, all parties withdrew from the scheme. That scheme is therefore dead, and to "flog a dead horse" is a waste of time. Although alternatives have been discussed, nothing very definite or practical has yet been substituted that would put the company on a sound basis, and although the company's bankers are continuing their support for the time being, the question of finding further funds to complete the programme is still a problem to be solved.

No doubt in the stress of circumstances, and to lighten the burden of floating debt and additional financial requirements, various schemes will still have to be explored and considered before the present complications can be cleared up, and in the course of their consideration they may be amended or abandoned. The place for such consideration is the board room, and public discussion of these questions, like open diplomacy, usually results in harmful disclosures.

I consider it desirable to recall to your notice what Mr. Harrison said in a speech at a general meeting held in September, 1928. He then made the following remarks:—

"Turning next to the London properties, the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*, my problem is to tell you all that I want to say, and which it is only right you should know, without at the same time divulging more than is wise in your own interests.

"The outstanding—I might also say astounding—fact about the *Daily Chronicle* is that through several periods of changing control and management in the last few years—a state of things that as a rule is not conducive to the popularity or prosperity of a newspaper—nearly a million people have bought the paper day by day, and are still buying it. And they buy it to read, a fact that is not overlooked by the advertiser. I say it is a great tribute that the *Daily Chronicle*, by a thorough and sober presentation of news and views, claims the consistent allegiance of nearly a million intelligent people every day. The *Daily Chronicle* was established in 1855—73 years ago. It is published simultaneously in London and Leeds, and with the plans it is proposed to put into operation I foresee a steady growth in the number of its readers and in the value of its revenue from advertisements.

"The *Sunday News*, established first as *Lloyd's Weekly News* in 1842—86 years ago—is one of our great national Sunday newspapers. Here, again, we have a fine advertising medium. It is the home paper that gets the best results for advertisers, and the *Sunday News* carries the merchant's message into hundreds of thousands of homes every week.

POSSIBILITIES OF FUTURE PROFITS

The *Daily Chronicle* and *Sunday News* have in the past made substantial profits over a long series of years, and if their financial position is put right there is no reason why they should not, in their new and more attractive form, again become profitable.

I had intended to go through Mr. Harrison's circular and answer all the main points *seriatim*. I have my notes here for that purpose, and also those dealing with a number of items which formed the basis of the views expressed in my report; but dwelling on these points only calls forth recrimination, and shareholders must have had enough of that. Unless controversy is revived by questions and statements at this meeting, I propose to set an example of restraint which, in view of the support I have received, cannot be misinterpreted.

I suggest that it would be more profitable to your interests for us to consider the company's present difficulties, and how to overcome them.

I do not mean by this to burke inquiry, or to suggest the suppression of legitimate questions, but let them be limited to information which will be helpful and not harmful.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

I will now refer to the accounts before you. The principal item among the assets shown in the balance-sheet is "Investments" of a book value of £6,638,000. The auditors in their certificate have expressed the opinion that the present value of the investments is less than the book cost, after taking into account the reserve account amounting to £1,818,000; in other words, that the total present value of the investments is less than £4,800,000. I share that opinion. I think you will agree that it would be wise to be reticent as to details, as with a large floating debt and with contingent liabilities also to be faced it is evident that some assets may have to be sold to lighten the financial burden, in order to bring down the total to a figure that can be funded on reasonable terms.

It is reasonable to expect that some of the investments may, when the financial situation is clarified and general conditions improve, appreciate in value.

I stated in my circular of January 24 that no realization of assets would be made before this meeting, and this statement has been adhered to. Naturally arising out of the situation there have been inquiries from possible purchasers, but so far no commitment of any kind in regard to the sale of any of the assets has been made.

TROUBLES MAINLY FINANCIAL

The company's troubles are mainly financial. A large number of the properties are sound and only require to be relieved of financial difficulties to enable them to remain valuable investments and to yield satisfactory dividends, and under favourable conditions improve in value. The danger is lest public indiscretions should hurt the credit of any of them, thereby necessitating the provision of further funds beyond those already required to protect your company's equity interests, which, in one instance at least (I do not care to particularize), is difficult enough already.

In view of the information set out in my report you may not think it necessary for me to deal further with the accounts; but in passing I should like to express the hope that, if and when the Companies Act is modified, it will be made compulsory for a holding company to disclose in its annual accounts the amount of liabilities ranking ahead of its interests in subsidiary companies, in view of the abuses and consequent dangers that can arise from the suppression of such information. Until the magnitude of the total floating liabilities of the group as a whole had been made apparent, the danger thereby threatening your company's interests was not appreciated.

I have been in conference for some time with direct representatives of very large holdings of each class of shares in the company and have considered with them methods for bringing about an improvement in the state of the company's affairs. All were agreed that the company has valuable assets, which, with their present capable technical management, and under improved administration, can be made more valuable.

THE BOARD

This reference to administration brings us to the question of the board. You will see from the annual report that my appointment has to be confirmed—that is to say, I come up for re-election as a director—and that the two directors retiring by rotation, Messrs. Smith and Faichen, do not seek re-election. They appreciated that, as they are experts in paper-making, the company would derive greater advantages if their services were devoted wholly to the technical side of the business; their knowledge and experience will be more effectively utilized as members of a special technical management committee for the paper mills which it is proposed to constitute from those in the group who have the requisite qualifications. As a step in this direction a temporary sales advisory committee has already been set up, to co-ordinate the activities of the various mills and to prevent inter-group competition. In addition, a purchasing committee, previously in existence, has been made more effective, and the activities of the companies supplying esparto, Messrs. Morris and Co., Limited, and T. T. McCrow, Limited, are in process of being combined instead of, as hitherto, acting independently of each other, as though they were competitors.

In place of the two retiring directors it is proposed to elect to the board Mr. Allan Hepworth and Mr. W. C. Thorne, who have had a wide and successful commercial experience, and are both Ordinary shareholders.

WILLINGNESS TO MEET SHAREHOLDERS' WISHES

As regards the remaining directors, they all felt that it was their duty to be here at this meeting to meet criticism, but all of them, with the exception of Mr. Harrison, informed me that they were willing, if desired, to facilitate any changes in the directorate, to meet the wishes of the shareholders.

They admit having acquiesced in transactions to some of which the company had been committed without their prior knowledge, and although they inform me that they have made strong protests from time to time they were unable to act as an effective brake; but while the company was enjoying good credit, paying high dividends, and its Ordinary shares were standing at a substantial premium, all outward signs of success, they were in a difficult position. To resign under such conditions, except collectively, would probably have had no effect, and so they continued to exercise patience, which, as matters have turned out, has not been a virtue.

As to Mr. Harrison, the policy of acquisition and of finance and organization was controlled by him. He has not, as stated in his circular letter, been pressed to resign; he was only asked whether he was prepared to do so. His position, like that of all the directors, is in the hands of the shareholders, but the others have intimated their willingness to facilitate any required changes. I should mention that a director, until he retires by rotation, cannot be removed except by a resolution of the shareholders passed by a three-quarters majority at an extraordinary general meeting called for that purpose.

CHAIRMAN'S POSITION

As regards my personal position, I would like to make the following remarks:—

Towards the end of October last I was appointed financial adviser by the board, as a result of a consideration of the financial position of the company following upon a report made by Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. I then found that the relations between the directors of your and certain subsidiary companies and the ex-chairman were somewhat strained. Investigation had disclosed the dangerous total of the floating debt of the company and its subsidiaries. There were further immediate financial requirements of a number of the companies unprovided for, and the list of contingent liabilities lengthened as those of which there was no record gradually came to light.

When Mr. Harrison resigned the chairmanship the executive committee of four directors, which had meantime been appointed, asked me to take the chair, and, after a first refusal and with much reluctance, in view of my other business commitments, I agreed to do so temporarily. On December 18, 1929, I was unanimously appointed director and chairman by the board, and since then I have received the cooperation of my colleagues.

The executive committee have been helpful and have taken no decisions of importance without referring to the board, who have been kept in touch with the business by more frequent board meetings than before.

A HEAVY TASK

In the absence of a proper central organization, and with numerous financial and other matters requiring immediate investigation and decision, the work involved has exceeded my expectations. I can appreciate, therefore, the heavy task which Mr. Harrison had to perform while he acted as chairman of this and all the subsidiary companies. In these circumstances and in the lack of decentralization in the administration may be found the root causes of many matters open to criticism.

As to my connexion with other paper companies, this was known by the board before I was appointed chairman. Those directors of the company directly connected with the paper trade are of the opinion that this connexion is not harmful, but, on the other hand, may be advantageous to the company. I have already, through the Press, explained that one company with which my association has been misconstrued controls large customers of this group's mills. Apart from this, while my position with your company is a temporary one, I am not prepared to give up other connexions. Genuine complaints can come only from those other connexions to whose interests, while looking after yours, I have not been able to give the time they deserve.

It was publicly announced that I had consented to act as chairman *pro tem.*, and my original expectation was that my last act as chairman would be to preside at this meeting.

If, however, you endorse the request that I should continue in office, I am willing to do so, realizing the difficulties of a change at the present time, at least until the financial situation has been cleared.

BANK ADVANCES

It has been suggested that I was nominated as chairman by the banks. This is not the case, but I have been fortunate enough to obtain their confidence. This has been to your advantage, as without that confidence they would not have given further financial support, and without this further support your company would have lost valuable equity interests. I have already obtained the protection of additional bank advances for subsidiary companies to a large amount.

The statement that I have caused the company to give to the bankers heavy guarantees since my appointment as financial adviser is not correct. The principal guarantees given after my appointment had already been agreed to beforehand. Since my appointment guarantees have been given only in regard to further advances made to subsidiary companies, without which they would not have been able to carry on their business. Preliminary to any scheme for rehabilitating the company's financial position it will be necessary to rely on the bankers for still further financial assistance, and this may not be obtained (in which case disaster will ensue unless agitation is stopped and sectional differences give way to collective effort to save the situation.

I now move that the directors' report and balance-sheet submitted to this meeting be adopted, and I will ask Mr. Gotch Berrill to second the resolution, but before putting it to the meeting I will do my best to answer questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. A. W. GOTCH BERRILL seconded the motion.

MR. HARRISON'S STATEMENT

Mr. W. HARRISON, LL.B., who was received with applause, said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I am somewhat at a disadvantage in dealing with the speech of Mr. Binder. I have not had an opportunity of perusing it until I came into this room. My speech, therefore, will have to be *ex tempore*, but I will, to the best of my ability, deal with the situation frankly and fairly, as I see it, as the ex-chairman of your company. It was my privilege for six years to lead your company as chairman, and I am glad at this late hour—this morning—that one sees for the first time the olive branch and some fair play extended towards me in this company.

I have during the last three or four months gone through hell fire as the ex-chairman of this company—pilloried from pillar to post. But I am perfectly willing in the interests of the shareholders to bury the hatchet and let bygones be bygones, and to begin afresh to rebuild and rehabilitate this great undertaking. (Loud cheers.)

ACQUISITION OF DAILY CHRONICLE INTEREST

I will say nothing that will be to the detriment of this company or of any subsidiary. Up to the end of December, 1928, you know the position. In January, 1929, we amalgamated all our provincial newspapers. Inveresk had the *Lancashire Post*, a half share in the *Hull Mail*, and the *Grimsby Times*, and United Newspapers, which we control through our acquisition of the Daily Chronicle Investment Company's shares, had the *Edinburgh Evening News* and the *Yorkshire Evening News*. It was not a matter for which I alone was responsible. I took the advice of leading men on the *Daily Chronicle*. I had to rely on them for expert advice, and we amalgamated these companies with the intention of having a provincial group second to none, and after all the profits in this group were something like £300,000 a year.

The position, therefore, arose that in the early spring we had perfected this amalgamation, with a capital of £3,000,000. The profits for the five years ended 1928 were something like £280,000 a year, and the profits in 1928 £323,000. In the early summer we had a temporary bank loan, in connexion with the amalgamation, of something like £750,000 on properties which have cost £3,000,000, and which had been amalgamated on a proper statistical basis fixed by three or four firms of eminent chartered accountants, and all carried through legally by an eminent lawyer, Mr. Graham, and all based on a 9 per cent. basis. In the early summer, I say, we owed the bank £750,000, but we were not asleep, we knew that it was a temporary loan, and that the banks were not there to lend money for ever and a day. We got ready to fund the loan by a Preference issue, but owing to the great publicity which was then being given in the Press to the warfare between competing provincial newspaper groups it was impossible to underwrite the issue.

As we could not get the issue away by the end of July, we then decided to make the issue in September. We had a draft contract ready for signature which would have liquidated our bank indebtedness of that particular subsidiary company which would have caused the situation. The financial crisis in London arose within a day or two, and then the American crisis, and all issues became impossible.

COMPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Now we come to a matter which pained me very much indeed. I had been over to Germany at the end of November, and I arrived back in London on Monday night, December 2, and I took a train in the morning to Edinburgh to attend an Inveresk board meeting. I was confronted by my board for the first time with a letter which suggested that an executive committee of the board should be set up, and I, who had been chairman for some six years, should not be allowed even to be on that executive committee. I, who had built up this organization from one mill in 1922, was confronted with this letter, which proposed that I should not be on the committee, and not be anybody at all. I said that if that was the attitude of the board I would either resign or go to the shareholders, and then they said, "Well, we want you to take this letter in the spirit in which it is written." They criticized me for buying the *Daily Chronicle* and for buying Inveresk House, a freehold property, which in five years' time will be worth a great deal more than it is to-day. Ultimately the letter was destroyed, and I was co-opted to that executive committee. That executive committee was to exercise all the functions of a full board.

RESIGNATION OF CHAIRMANSHIP

A few days later wanting in spite of the difficult times in which we were living to get rid of this indebtedness of £800,000 or so to the bank, certain approaches were made to me with a proposal to find at once 1,000,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures to pay off the bank. I put that to my board. The proposals were in writing although they were not signed. I put the proposals to my board, and was accused of damaging the company's property. That day I was sent for and my resignation as chairman of the United Newspapers, Provincial Newspapers, and Inveresk was demanded. That was December 12. I think it is right that you should know these facts. I refused to resign and I was told that if I did not resign I would be compelled to do so. I resigned, and since then Mr. Binder has been appointed chairman.

This is a personal matter. I do not want to be unfair, but I want to clear my name having regard to the report that was issued by Mr. Binder. Since that time, although I had an intimate knowledge of this company's business, a more intimate knowledge—I say so without any egotism—than the rest of the directors put together, I have not been consulted at all. I have been to board meetings but never has my advice been asked in the way that I expected. When I resigned I wrote a letter saying: "I am asked to resign and I do resign, but my whole efforts will be for the benefit of this company in the future," and I expected, at any rate, that advantage would have been taken of my services.

THE SCHEME

As to the scheme of amalgamation of your newspaper interests, that was a matter that agitated my mind for several days as to whether I should disclose a letter which had been written to Mr. Binder, and which might damage the interests of the newspapers which I have so much at heart, or the interests of the shareholders of the Inveresk Company. But the paramount thing in my mind which swayed me was that it was a duty to myself to let that document go out to the shareholders. (Cheers.) Because, after all, the thing that pained me most was Mr. Binder's remark that I had purchased things without regard to proper investigation, or regard to intrinsic values. (A Voice: "So you did.") Name them. (The Voice: "The *Chronicle*.") We all make mistakes. (Cheers and cries of "Carry on.") We all do make mistakes, and you will never make any money at all unless you do make mistakes. (Voices: "Carry on, Sir.")

As to the proxies, I merely sent out proxies with my circular letter to get some encouragement, at any rate, after years and years of intensive labour, from my fellow shareholders who were sufferers with me owing to the decline in the value of their shares. (A Voice: "What is your holding?") My holding is 180,000 Ordinary shares. (The Shareholder: "What was it?") It has been 180,000 for the last 18 months. (The Shareholder: "Thank you.") (Hear, hear and cheers.)

Let me go one step farther, and I think it is right it should be known: I have paid at least £300,000 to £400,000 of money in the last five years for these shares. Some of the money I borrowed from the banks so as to take up the shares in your company. I took up every penny. I have sometimes wondered whether there was any political influence behind the whole of this business.—(hear, hear)—and that I have been the victim of that. Whether that is so or not remains to be seen, but at any rate it is up to all of us to try to bury the hatchet and pull this property round. (Loud cheers.)

LORD ST. DAVIDS'S STATEMENT

VISCOUNT ST. DAVIDS said that he represented a very large number of First Preference shareholders. The first point he wished to mention was that he was convinced that they had a good company to work away at, and in everything that had been said there had been no allegations of dishonesty. (Hear, hear.) That was a good point. His view was that the present position had been brought about by financial recklessness and possibly some bad judgment. The position of the Preference shareholders was that on July 1 next the Preference shareholders would, in all probability, be entitled to vote, and they would outvote the Ordinary shareholders.

It was almost certain that before the company was out of its troubles it would be necessary to create a Debenture issue. That could only be done with the consent of the Preference shareholders, and, speaking on behalf of a large body of them, he could say at once that they would consent to that issue. (Cheers.) If that consent had to be given before July 1, they would ask that their voting powers should come into force at once. He advised all classes of shareholders to support Mr. Binder.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. G. ARTHUR WINGFIELD proposed the adjournment of the meeting, and this was seconded by Mr. HARTY.

A RECONCILIATION

Mr. C. STANLEY CROSSE (Mr. Harrison's solicitor) said that he was able to announce that Mr. Harrison and Mr. Binder had agreed to shake hands and bury the hatchet. (Loud cheers.) They had agreed to forget the past and to work in the shareholders' interests and in those interests alone.

The CHAIRMAN said that he understood that Mr. Harrison had taken great exception to certain words in his report. Those words had been put in to indicate his (the chairman's) views at the time and had never been intended to reflect upon Mr. Harrison's personal character. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution for the adjournment of the meeting was lost on a show of hands, and Mr. WINGFIELD demanded a poll, which the CHAIRMAN said would be taken at the conclusion of the business of the meeting.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

Mr. B. H. Binder was re-elected a director and Mr. Allan Hepworth and Mr. W. C. Thorne were elected directors.

The auditors, Messrs. A. and J. Robertson, C.A., were reappointed.

The result of the poll demanded on Mr. Wingfield's resolution for the adjournment of the meeting showed an overwhelming majority against the adjournment. The precise figures will be announced later. Mr. Harrison used his proxies against the proposal to adjourn the meeting.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION OF YORKSHIRE

CONTINUED PROGRESS

LARGE INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CONSUMERS

The TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire, Limited, was held in Leeds yesterday.

Mr. R. W. WICKHAM (the chairman) said:—For 1929 we have a profit of £96,481, which enables us to pay nearly £20,000 more in dividends than last year, to put away £17,500 to reserve, and slightly to increase the carry-forward. I ventured to say last year that in spite of the very stiff increase in capital your board felt satisfied that they could maintain their dividend, but I must confess that the results put before you to-day have certainly exceeded my expectations. Trade in the company's area has been very difficult, and to have produced such figures as these reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Woodhouse and all his staff.

THE DIVIDEND POSITION

This coming year we shall feel the full burden of the dividend on the new capital, and to maintain our dividend will require another £24,000. On the other hand, we paid £11,000 odd in bank interest. I will not say there will not be any bank interest to pay, because our business grows so fast that it looks as if it would not be very long before we are "spent up" once more. However, I am quite prepared to repeat my last year's prophecy that we shall be able to pay our usual dividend for 1930.

The number of consumers again shows a large increase. An addition of 7,073 consumers in one year is good progress. There has been a steady increase in the use of electricity for lighting and domestic purposes. The continuous growth in the demands of domestic users throughout Great Britain is remarkable evidence of the ever-increasing popularity of electricity.

From the returns of the Electricity Commissioners issued from 1921-22 to 1927-28 it is shown that the number of units sold for lighting and domestic purposes increased from 563,000,000 to 1,707,000,000—in other words, the number of units sold in the last year of a period of six years was more than three times that of the first year. Our consumers have taken part in making this increased demand and have shared in the reduction of prices, which has been such a welcome feature of the electricity supply industry. In 1921 the total units sold by the company for all purposes, excluding traction and large power, was 1,379,000. Our sales last year were 16,608,000.

In 1921 the average price per unit sold was 4.6d. a unit; in 1929 it was 3.1d., a drop of 32 per cent., this lower average being brought about principally through the adoption of a tariff under which the demands for heating and cooking are supplied at a specially low rate.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE MARCH ISSUE OF CAPITAL

In March last we made another issue of capital; it was a great success. The issue was one of 600,000 shares, the largest made in the history of the company. At the end of 1923 the issued capital was £150,000. Since that date four issues have been made, bringing the total capital issued to £1,400,000. These additions have naturally resulted in an increased number of shareholders. At the end of 1923 we had 578 shareholders; now we have 1,874. Notwithstanding four issues at comparatively short intervals, an increasing proportion of the shares has been taken up by existing shareholders. The average holding in 1923 was 277; at the end of last year it had increased to 747. The shares issued last year were offered at 5s. per share premium, and after paying the costs of the issue the balance was added to the share premium account, bringing that account to £315,615, which is available with the reserve fund for depreciation and other purposes.

EXTENDED AREA OF SUPPLY

The company has been authorized during the past year to supply electricity for all purposes under new Orders which increase the company's area of supply to 1,197 square miles, with a population of 744,000. These purchases have made a substantial addition to our list of consumers. Further negotiations are proceeding, which we hope will result in other transfers on satisfactory terms.

The Electricity Commissioners recently made inquiries from all authorized undertakers to ascertain the progress made in the development of supply in rural districts. It is the declared policy of the Commissioners to encourage and facilitate the establishment of a supply of electricity wherever there appears to be a reasonable prospect of supplies being given on a remunerative basis. This principle of development has been followed by the company in building up the undertaking, and in accordance with it we are steadily developing the whole of our large area.

During the year the company has spent £340,000 on works, including £211,000 on mains.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the dividend and transfer to reserve, as recommended, also agreed to.

(Continued at foot of next column)

CABLE, TELEPHONE AND GENERAL TRUST

DIVIDEND RAISED TO 6 PER CENT.

FURTHER EXPANSION

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER ON THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Donington House, Norfolk-street, London, W.C.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER (the chairman) said:—Gentlemen,—I am pleased to be able to again report to you further expansion and improvement in the company's business.

The authorized capital of the company was increased in July last from £550,000 to £710,000 by the creation of an additional 145,000 "A" Preference shares and 15,000 Ordinary shares. The whole of these new shares were issued and also a small lot of 217 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares. We have in addition since the close of the year issued a further 70,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares together with 20,000 Ordinary shares, so that at date the subscribed capital position is now £698,737, as against £608,737 in the balance-sheet. A large amount of business has been carried on by the very convenient means of short term borrowing. It has now reached the stage of requiring more permanent lines, and we have under consideration a further increase in the share capital which might also necessitate some small alteration of the present capital structure. This will be presented to you in due course.

YEAR'S INCOME AND DIVIDEND

Our total income for the year amounted to £74,839 12s. 4d., as compared with £36,040 7s. 10d. for the previous year. This represents the income which we had actually received, and does not include any income which had accrued as at December 31, 1929. Interest on loans is substantially higher at £20,710 8s., and is accounted for by the large temporary borrowings which I referred to earlier in my remarks. Management expenses show a substantial increase, but as against this fees and commissions received were also higher. The net profit remaining amounts to £35,909 7s. 9d., as compared with £26,202 6s. 3d. for the previous year, an increase of £9,707 1s. 6d. The fixed dividends on the Preference and "A" Preference shares amounted to £28,693 4s. 11d., and deducting this from the balance available in the profit and loss account, there remains a sum of £8,266 10s. 10d., out of which we recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. less income-tax, as against 4 per cent. for 1928, on the Ordinary shares for the year which requires £4,560. This leaves a balance to be carried forward of £3,706 10s. 10d., representing 3.9 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, as against the amount of £1,050 8s. brought in.

STEADY AND SATISFACTORY IMPROVEMENT

It is difficult with our growing capital account to make an exact comparison between the year under review and the previous year, but, putting it shortly, the position shows a steady and satisfactory improvement. Loans against security stand at £580,983 17s. 2d., as against £240,102 18s. 2d. Sundry creditors amount to £9,763 18s. 7d., as compared with £574 1s. 4d. the previous year. Investments in subsidiary and associated companies, in order to comply with the new Companies Act, have been shown under four separate headings, representing a total of £971,740 3s., which, when added to the item of "Other investments," amounting to £301,044 5s. 6d., makes a total of £1,172,784 8s. 6d. This represents an increase of £434,881 12s. 11d. As we have mentioned in our report, a credit balance resulted from changes made to investments during the year, and I may say it was a very substantial sum. Out of this amount furniture and fittings was written off, and the balance then remaining has been deducted from "Other investments."

VALUATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INVESTMENTS

A valuation of the trust's investments for which a market quotation is available shows the current market value of these investments to be in excess of the figure shown in the balance-sheet, and in the case of investments where no market quotation is available your directors are of opinion that these investments are worth as much as, or more than, the figure appearing in the balance-sheet. Sundry debtors amount to £63,305 15s. 8d., the bulk of which represents business in process at the end of the year and which has since been disposed of. You will be pleased to read the statement at the foot of the balance-sheet relating to subsidiary companies and to note that the accounts of subsidiary companies all show profits.

We have, during the past year, very materially increased our investment list, the geographical distribution of which is as follows:—

South America, 45.55; British Empire, 34.77; Europe and Asia, 15.65; U.S.A., 4.03.

"AN IMPORTANT LINK IN AN IMPORTANT CHAIN OF COMPANIES"

I think we have every reason to be satisfied with the report and accounts now before us. I should not like to say that our expansion will continue each year at the same rate as in the past year, but there is undoubtedly great scope for development and expansion in the world of communications in which we are vitally interested. In association with the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company and the International Automatic Telephone Company, and other important British interests, we have arrangements and agreements with Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company of U.S.A., whereby investments are made in telephone operating companies, long term credits arranged and manufacturing sales are facilitated all for the purpose of creating tied house investment, financial and manufacturing business to be divided among appropriate associated companies. You will at once grasp therefore that your company is an important link in an important chain of companies, covering the U.S.A., Great Britain, and elsewhere, who, together, transact and operate every kind of telephone business.

ADDITIONS TO THE BOARD

The board has been further strengthened by the addition of Mr. G. W. Moore and Mr. Gordon Forbes, and these appointments will be submitted later in this meeting for confirmation. Mr. Moore, as you know, is a director of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the International Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, among other companies, and his long and wide experience in telephone matters should prove very valuable to the trust. Mr. Forbes is known to all of you, as his name has appeared on the accounts of the company each year as secretary since the formation of the trust, and his knowledge and experience of the trust's business make him particularly suited for his new activities.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the election of Mr. G. W. Moore and Mr. Gordon Forbes as directors was unanimously confirmed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

W. V. BOWATER AND SONS

ENCOURAGING CONTRACTS

THE DUMPING DANGER

MR. ERIC V. BOWATER'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of W. V. Bowater and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 121, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Mr. ERIC V. BOWATER (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. J. Inston, A.C.A.) having read the notice of the meeting and SIR BASIL MAYHEW having read the report of the auditors on behalf of his firm,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—With the notice convening this meeting has been sent you a copy of your directors' report and the accounts of your company for the year ended December 31, 1929. Having regard to the very clear manner in which the accounts are set out, their informative nature, and the satisfactory results they disclose, it is my confident belief that you will, as on previous occasions, desire that I take them as read.

STEADY INCREASE IN PROFITS

The profits of your company continue steadily to increase; for the year under review, after deducting all expenses including depreciation, they amounted to £51,073, as against £46,177 for the previous year. Of this profit £16,498 was in respect of trading and interest received, the remaining £4,573 being the dividend for the nine months ended September 30, 1928, on the Ordinary shares which we then held in Bowater's Paper Mills, Limited.

To these profits has to be added the sum of £9,986 brought in from the previous accounts, together making a total of £61,059. After paying directors' fees, now shown separately in the profit and loss account, providing for income-tax, transferring £1,298 to the staff fund, and paying the fixed dividends on the Preferred capital, there remains £36,706 to be carried to the balance-sheet. Out of this amount your directors propose to place the sum of £7,000 to general reserve, bringing this reserve up to £22,000. The increase in this allocation over previous years is considered prudent in view of the continued expansion of the company's business. Your directors recommend that preliminary and formation expenses be entirely written off, and they therefore propose to apply £7,000 to this purpose, so that this item will now disappear from the balance-sheet.

After making these appropriations there remains £22,706, out of which your directors have authorized and paid a dividend of 8 per cent. to the holders of the 150,357 Ordinary shares on the register at January 28, 1930. This dividend, after deducting tax, required £9,622, leaving £13,084 to be carried forward, as against £9,966 brought in.

While the Ordinary dividend has again been slightly increased, your directors continue to pursue a cautious policy in this respect, but are hopeful that the present rate of earnings will be maintained, and that the further participation in the profits by the Preferred shareholders should be within sight.

A SHARE REGISTER AUDIT

You will have noticed that the auditors' report now extends to the share registers of the company. It will not be necessary for me to emphasize that the only reason for your directors adopting this course was a desire to extend to the shareholders of the company this additional security, which no doubt will be appreciated by them, in view of the wide publicity given to defalcations which recently occurred in connexion with share and stock issues of other concerns.

I will now ask you to turn to the balance-sheet, to which I invite your careful attention, as certain alterations have again taken place. Substantial additions have been made to our plant, buildings, motor transport, and floating craft, and we have further commitments in this connexion.

An opportunity also occurred of further increasing our holding of Ordinary shares in Bowater's Paper Mills, Limited, of which your directors took advantage, and during the year a new company called Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills, Limited, was formed in which your company acquired a substantial holding.

Towards providing funds for these purposes the balance of your company's holding in War Loan has been disposed of, and for the same reason the cash balances, at £21,809, show a reduction in comparison with last year. I shall have more to say later with regard to these various additions.

Since the date of the accounts the secured loan to a subsidiary company has been paid off and our holdings in affiliated companies now consist entirely of shares.

Debtors and stocks both show a substantial increase over last year. This in itself is encouraging in that it indicates the growth of your company's business, in which connexion you will be interested to hear that our turnover for last year constituted a record.

On the occasion of our last meeting I referred to the steady growth of our business necessitating extensions to our equipment for the handling of the commodities in which we deal. Perhaps it is not generally known to you that alongside our paper business there has grown up a transport, lighterage, and warehousing organization equipped not only for the handling of paper but of merchandise generally. During the year the storage capacity of our Blackfriars warehouses has been almost doubled and our fleets of lorries and barges considerably increased, and further additions to these fleets have since been ordered.

UNIQUE MACHINERY

The important extensions to the plant of Bowater's Paper Mills, Limited, are now completed, all four machines being in operation. These machines are among the largest in the world and the mill is the only one in existence equipped exclusively with three-roll machines, each having its own saper calender. This equipment places your company, as sales agents for the mill company, in a favourable position to dispose of the very large output now available, as the demand for special supercalendered newsprint is constantly growing, by reason of the fact that it is of a better quality than standard newsprint and thus particularly suited to the reproduction of pictures.

I am glad to be able to inform you that we have disposed of the entire output of these mills for the current year, and further, that we have also placed large contracts with other mills to fill the requirements of our customers in Great Britain and overseas. This is an achievement of which your company and its directors may be justly proud, in view of the generally depressed state of trade and particularly having regard to the intense competition that exists in the paper industry.

During the year your directors, in conjunction with important newspaper interests, decided to build a newsprint mill in the North of England. For this purpose your company and its associates formed Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills, Limited, to which I have referred. A public issue of Debentures was made by this company in July last and was remarkably favourably received, being many times oversubscribed, and to-day these Debentures stand at a substantial premium over the price at which they were issued.

THE NEW MILLS

An extensive freehold site on the Manchester Ship Canal, at Ellesmere Port, has been acquired on which the work of erecting the mills is now well advanced, and it is hoped that this work will be completed by the end of the year and that the mills will be manufacturing and delivering newsprint by January next.

In addition to that part of the production contracted to be taken over a period of years by the newspaper interests associated with us in this enterprise, your company, as sales agents, are already in a position to dispose of an important part of the remaining output.

It is your directors' opinion that our investment in this company will, in due course, prove a valuable asset.

To a great extent the considerable development of your company's business during the last few years has been financed out of its own resources. This has been possible by reason of the prudent dividend and cautious financial policies pursued by your directors, but, in order to provide further finance for the capital expenditures to which I have referred and for the general purposes of the business, your directors decided to issue the 49,843 unissued Ordinary shares of the company. These shares were offered to the then existing Ordinary shareholders in proportion to their holdings at a suitable premium, any not taken up being offered to the senior members of the staff on the same terms. The whole of these shares have been applied for and allotted, and will rank for dividend as from January 1, 1930, but did not participate in the dividend recently declared.

As shown by the report and accounts before you the dividend received from Bowater's Paper Mills, Limited, was in respect of the period ended September 30, 1928, which period covered nine months only. Since that date your company, as I have already indicated, has considerably increased its holding of Ordinary shares, and the dividend recently paid, and which will be brought into our next accounts, was for the full year ended September 30, 1929, and was at the rate of

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

INCREASE IN INTEREST REVENUE

NET NEW BUSINESS OF £2,899,500

THE FAMILY PROVISION ASPECT OF WHOLE-LIFE POLICIES

The ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STATED ANNUAL MEETING of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society was held in the society's office, Edinburgh, yesterday.

Mr. A. W. ROBERTSON DURHAM, C.A., F.F.A. (chairman of the ordinary court of directors), presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, expressed his regret—which would be shared by all present—that the president, Lord Strathmore, was unable to be present and take the chair.

The DEPUTY MANAGER and SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the 115th stated annual meeting, held on March 5, 1929, which were approved; and the report and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Before I pass to the details of the report and accounts I must refer to the great loss which the society has sustained by the death of our distinguished and highly esteemed president, the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T. Lord Rosebery had a long and very intimate connexion with the society, of which he became a member in 1877, a few years after the death of his grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery, who was the first president of the society and held that position from 1815-1868. In 1879 he was elected a vice-president, and, apart from retirements by rotation, he remained a vice-president until he found it necessary to resign his directorships in 1898. In 1911 he rejoined the extraordinary court and became president of the society, a position which he held with great advantage to the society up to the time of his death. During this long period Lord Rosebery always took a lively interest in the affairs of the society. He presided at the annual meetings in 1881 and 1913 and again at the centenary meeting and celebrations in 1914.

We have sustained a further loss in the death of Sir Christopher Robert Lighton, Bt., who had been an extraordinary director since 1885 and a regular attender at the meetings of the extraordinary court.

The directors feel gratified that the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, K.T., has consented to accept the office of president in succession to the late Lord Rosebery. Lord Strathmore has been a member of the society for many years and had been an extraordinary director and vice-president since 1904.

RESIGNATION OF THE SENIOR DIRECTOR

It was with great regret that the directors accepted the resignation on grounds of age of their senior colleague, Mr. J. A. Maconochie-Welwood, who had served as an ordinary director since 1897, during which time he took a keen interest in the society's affairs. It is a pleasure, however, to be able to tell the members that Mr. Maconochie-Welwood's association with the society has not ceased by his resignation from the ordinary court, as, in accordance with the powers conferred upon them, the directors unanimously elected Mr. Maconochie-Welwood a member of the extraordinary court, an appointment which I have no doubt will have your warm approval.

In accordance with the powers given by our regulations the directors have elected as an ordinary director, Mr. William Whyte, the deputy general manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Under our rules, Mr. Whyte goes out of office at this meeting and submits himself for re-election by the members. Prior to becoming the deputy general manager of the bank at the head office in Edinburgh, Mr. Whyte had for many years been the London manager of the bank and he is also a member of the local board of Drummonds Branch. As an able and experienced banker, he will be of great assistance in dealing with our important financial interests, the care of which forms so important a part of the directors' duties, and I feel sure that his appointment will cordially commend itself to the members.

Lord Kinross referred last year to the important official changes which were about to take place. In addition to those mentioned at that time I must refer to the retirement during the year of Mr. Samuel Jackson, our agency secretary, after 48 years' continuous service. We accepted Mr. Jackson's resignation with regret and we wish him many years of happy retirement. In succession to him and with the title of joint secretary, we have appointed Mr. G. V. S. Booth, formerly secretary of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society. We are glad to welcome Mr. Booth, whom we have with us to-day, and we feel sure that our new business organization will be an effective force in his capable hands.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

Referring to the business of the year under review, the new assurances for the year amounted to the gross sum of £2,992,000, of which £92,500 was reassured, leaving net new sums assured of £2,899,500. The net new assurance business, while being less than that for 1928, is above the level of 1927, which was in itself a considerable increase over the business of the preceding year. In many ways the year 1929 has been a peculiarly difficult one. The previous year marked the end of the quinquennium and our quinquennial valuation and distribution of surplus was then made. As usually happens, an exceptionally large flow of business came in at the close of the quinquennium, with the result that a correspondingly lean period was experienced in the early months of the new year until the excellent results of the valuation and the increased bonus began to make their influence felt. This period was followed very quickly by a General Election—always a dislocating influence on the business of the country for the time being. On this occasion, however, there arose an additional difficulty in the uncertainty as to the effect which the policy of the new Government would have on business generally.

Then came the downfall of the Hatry group of companies, which, as you all know, produced an unprecedented situation and heavy losses, and, more important, great loss of confidence. Concurrently, speculation in New York was at fever heat causing high money rates and difficult financial conditions generally in this country until the collapse occurred in New York in the autumn. All these happenings have made for difficulty and uncertainty in our business, and on the whole I think we may congratulate ourselves that the falling off in our new assurances compared with the amount completed in the bonus year has not been greater.

INVESTMENT ADVANTAGES OF LIFE ASSURANCE

Looking to the future, however, these difficulties should help to turn people's minds to the more solid forms of investment which the society offers. Nothing could have been more calculated to bring into relief the great advantage of life assurance, not only as protection against the ordinary vicissitudes of life, but as a gilt-edged investment of the highest class. It is an investment which proves itself to be a sheet-anchor just when storms, such as those through which we have been passing, overtake us, and shake the public confidence in many forms of investment. Only by life assurance can losses be replaced with certainty and a bulwark raised against the difficulties of the future.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Turning to the revenue account, you will see that the premium income has increased by nearly £160,000. This is largely accounted for by an increase in the amount of single premiums. Our interest revenue, both gross and net, shows a satisfactory increase, partially accounted for by the addition to the funds during the year and also by the transfer of investments in British Government securities to other securities giving a higher yield. On the other side of the account, claims by death are about the same as last year and we are glad to be able to report that the mortality experience has again been very satisfactory. Surrenders have increased, but this is not unnatural after the declaration of a bonus. The expenses of management show a slight increase, but on this occasion they include the special expenses of the quinquennial valuation and distribution of surplus. Owing to the larger premium income the ratio of commission and expenses to the total premium income has actually decreased from its usual modest figure.

The investment of the society's large accumulated funds is a matter which receives the unremitting attention of your directors, and the manner in which they are invested is shown in the balance-sheet. Following the course that has been indicated in the speeches in recent years, there has been, as I have said, a further reduction in the amount invested in British Government securities, although the sum so invested still remains at the large total of £8,359,606. The year under review has been a particularly difficult one in the financial world. Owing to high money rates, there have been opportunities for investment at remunerative rates of interest, but, on the other hand, there has been a corresponding depreciation in almost all classes of securities.

My predecessor told you last year that the market values of our securities showed a considerable surplus over the balance-sheet figures and pointed out the importance of this inner reserve as a buffer against possible depreciation of prices in the future. He probably hardly realized at the time how soon the truth of this statement was to be brought home to all those responsible for the investment of funds. I am glad to be able to tell you, however, that, notwithstanding the all-round fall in the value of Stock Exchange securities, the values brought out by our stringent valuation made on the basis of the market selling price as at December 31 last, as compared with those of December 31, 1928, show the small depreciation of less than 4 per cent. on the values of these securities. A substantial margin remains in hand in the difference between the market values and the balance-sheet figures, so that we are still in a very strong position to face the vicissitudes of the future.

FORTHCOMING NEW PROSPECTUS

There is another matter of special interest to which I wish to refer. Your society is shortly to issue a new prospectus, and it will be found that some of the rates of premium have undergone a revision. Changed conditions since the War, including rates of interest and also mortality, in respect of which the society has investigated its own experience, have indicated that the rates for whole-life with-profit assurances are relatively high. These rates have over important sections of the table been generally reduced. In order that holders of whole-life with-profit policies effected at the old rates may not suffer any injustice on this account, it has been decided that at future distributions of surplus an adjustment will be made in the reversionary bonus allotted to these policies. A corresponding adjustment will be made in the intermediate bonus on such policies which become claims or are surrendered before the date of the next investigation.

SWING OF THE PENDULUM TO WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE

In this connexion I want to draw the members' attention to a special leaflet which is being sent to them with the annual report.

For far too long the fundamental purpose of life assurance has been largely obscured by the popularity of a form of assurance whose chief attraction is the satisfactory manner in which it fulfils all the requirements of a thoroughly safe investment. I need not tell you that all we and others have said regarding the advantages of endowment assurance as a means of investing small annual savings still holds good, but we feel strongly that there is a distinct danger of too much attention being given to this alluring form of assurance and too little to the family provision aspect, which, after all, is the real origin and purpose of life assurance. So keen were our ancestors on making adequate provision for their dependents that they practised "candle-end saving" economy in order to provide the necessary premiums. Unfortunately, there is not the same keen appreciation of the privileges of whole-life assurance to-day. Nevertheless, there are signs of an awakening, and evidence is not wanting of a swing of the pendulum in the direction of whole-life assurance. The special leaflet to which I have just referred deals with this vital question, and I commend it to the serious notice of the members and other connexions of the society.

A MUTUAL SOCIETY

In conclusion I would repeat that we are a mutual society of members insuring each other, and, as such, one of the outstanding examples of cooperative enterprise in its best form. In no way can the success of this enterprise be furthered more effectively than by the introduction of new members by the existing members. We appeal, therefore, to all the members to continue the good work of cooperation by bringing the society to the notice of their friends and putting them in touch with one of our branches.

The directors' report, together with the accounts as audited, were adopted unanimously.

AMALGAMATED FRUITERERS

INVESTIGATION NOT YET CONCLUDED

The adjourned first annual meeting of Amalgamated Fruiterers, Limited, was held yesterday in London to consider, *inter alia*, the report of the committee appointed last November.

SIR H. MORGAN (chairman of the company) said that shareholders would have noted the statement in the committee's report to the effect that some time prior to the annual general meeting the company's auditors and solicitors were instructed by the board to investigate the question whether the profits earned by the various businesses prior to the same being taken over were in accordance with the certificate of the auditors which appeared in the prospectus. This investigation had already proceeded to a considerable length, but had not yet been concluded. He understood that the company's auditors had asked for certain details and additional information from the firm that had given the certificate, but these had not so far been forthcoming. The shareholders would be pleased to know that the committee agreed with the board with regard to the prospects of the business. They believed that the company could make substantial profits. Although the prospectus had proved to be unduly optimistic, it must be borne in mind that it was impossible to foresee all the difficulties and problems that might arise as the result of changing over in the method of trading from that of individual shops to a multiple organization. Once those difficulties were overcome multiple trading should be at least as successful as the trading of individual shops.

In the course of a long discussion, Mr. CROFT said that the report of the committee seemed to him to be couched in unnecessarily vague terms. Was it a fact that the committee of investigation simply consulted the directors and did not seek the expert information which it was necessary for them to have in regard to the company's shops? He contended that they wanted a committee of men who were experts in the trade.

A resolution to adopt the report of the committee, on being put to the meeting, was carried by a majority, as was also a resolution authorizing the payment of £130 for expenses.

With regard to a proposal to appoint Mr. Kennett and Mr. Derbyshire as an advisory committee, Mr. CROFT suggested that this was a matter which ought to be referred to an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders. He was the solicitor for one of the vendor directors and would welcome, on his behalf, any investigation which might be made, but he wanted the procedure to go on in the proper way. He moved that the further discussion of the appointment of a committee be adjourned to an extraordinary general meeting to be called for that purpose.

This was seconded by a shareholder, but, on being put to the meeting, it was lost.

The original resolution was then carried, and, the remaining business of the ordinary general meeting having been transacted, the proceedings terminated.

OILFIELDS NEWS

APEX TRINIDAD.—The production for February was 29,370 tons and deliveries 29,080 tons.

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS.—Production for the week ended March 1 amounted to 8,000 barrels (1,144 tons).

ASTRAEA ROMANA (BUCHAREST).—The production of the Steaua Romana Company (Bucharest) for February was 64,870 tons.

PHŒNIX OIL AND TRANSPORT.—Production for February 45,612 tons.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—A catch of whales producing 202,650 barrels of oil, valued at over £836,000, is reported for the 19 weeks ended March 2. This catch represents an increase of 42,350 barrels, valued at £177,200, compared with the figures for the same period last year.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended March 1 at Bolivar was 121,127 metric tons (previous week 122,378 metric tons); Barrancabermeja 6,330 metric tons (6,393 metric tons). Well E.395 at La Rosa has been brought in producing 109 metric tons per day through a 7/8in. flow plug with 580lb. pressure.

GUY MOTORS, LIMITED

DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

RECORD TURNOVER

IMPORTANCE OF THE McKENNA DUTIES

MR. SYDNEY GUY'S SPEECH

The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Guy Motors, Limited, was held yesterday at the works, Fallings Park, Wolverhampton.

Mr. SYDNEY S. GUY (chairman and managing director), who presided, said:—I will first of all refer to the regrettable loss which the company has suffered by the death, in December last, of Mr. A. E. Owen. He had been associated with your company for many years, and his great experience and ability were freely and ungrudgingly put at the disposal of the company, and your directors have lost a most valued colleague.

With your permission I will take the balance-sheet and directors' report as read.

On the assets side of the balance-sheet you will notice that the item "Freehold land, building, plant, &c.," had increased during the year as the result of appreciable extensions to the works, and also to the plant, which at the last annual meeting I told you were in hand and which have been subsequently completed. For your information I might add that the land, which is freehold, is over 60 acres in extent, of which the manufacturing space covers 10 acres.

The items of stock and sundry debtors have also appreciably increased, which is the natural result of increased trading, and it was largely to take care of these increases, which we anticipated would occur, that the increase in capital was made necessary some two years ago.

You will have noticed from the profit and loss account that the income from investments and interest on loans has been profitable.

With regard to the India Office contracts for vehicles, there is very little that I can add to the statement in the directors' report, and, as the matter is unsettled, I feel sure that you will appreciate the advisability of my reticence.

You will note from the directors' report that the losses of subsidiary companies have been written off and the value of the investments correspondingly reduced, which brings them under cost and below current market price.

Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet, you will note that the reserve account shows a small reduction, for the reasons given in the directors' report, and the amount of £227,180 increased by the amount now proposed to place to reserve of £15,000, together with the balance to be carried forward on profit and loss account of £62,780, gives you a total of £304,960, representing over 70 per cent. of our share capital.

QUESTION OF DEPRECIATION

I noticed the other day that the Chancellor of the Exchequer accused motor manufacturers of not keeping their plants up to date, but in spite of the insufficient allowance which the Inland Revenue authorities give manufacturers for depreciation, which implies that the authorities expect the plant to last at least 20 years, in our profit and loss account we have debited ourselves with an item of £31,800 for depreciation and maintenance, representing approximately 11 per cent. of the total value of the fixed assets and 7½ per cent. of the capital of the company, and equal to 40 per cent. of our net profit of £80,213.

You will note that there is no credit taken in the balance-sheet for goodwill or for the valuable patents in which your company is interested, the costs of which have been high. I might add that when any abnormally heavy expenditure occurs on patents in any one year it is not possible to write it off during the period in which it occurs. I only mention this because in the past we have not had to disclose any separate item for patents, which, under the new Companies Act, will be necessary in the future where their value can be ascertained.

I think you will agree that the profit of £80,000 is satisfactory and that the accounts show our company to be in a strong position.

During the year your company has executed important contracts for the War Office, India Office, and an increasing number of municipalities, also the London and North Eastern and the Great Western Railways, and important business houses, and the turnover of your company was a record.

DEMAND FOR SIX-WHEELED VEHICLES

The demand for six-wheeled petrol buses continued to increase, and to cope with the demand for small-capacity double-deck vehicles your company designed and produced late in the year a four-wheeled machine of approximately 50 seats capacity, which has been very well received, and recently vehicles of this type have been put in service by the corporations of Birmingham, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and others, and they are fulfilling every requirement. We are quite satisfied, however, that with the ever-increasing congestion on the roads and the increasing passenger traffic, particularly in the towns, the six-wheeled double-deck vehicle, which gives the advantages of more passenger room in the way of seats and comfort and a greater capacity for overload during peak hours, will be the ultimate type of the future.

There is very little difference in the cost of running of the two types of machine, but there is an appreciable increase in the amount of revenue obtained from the larger vehicle, and it is significant that in the last six months a number of important undertakings who previously had not considered six-wheeled vehicles have ordered this type.

The design and construction of the six-wheeled vehicle bring it within another category of the Ministry of Transport regulations, permitting a much higher weight than is allowed to four-wheelers while at the same time reducing the axle loads that cause road damage. Designers are, therefore, not so restricted and are able to produce a more accessible, robust, and efficient machine.

During the past few months we have increased our range of productions by placing on the market a six-ton four-wheeled vehicle, and we are immediately adding to this a 12-ton six-wheeled machine, which, together with the smaller-capacity models, gives us a complete range of goods-carrying vehicles from 30cwt. to 12 tons.

ELECTRIC TROLLEY BUSES

The demand for these continues to expand, and, judging by the number of undertakings which are applying for Parliamentary powers to operate electric trolley buses, the extension of the use of this class of vehicle appears likely to continue.

It will be noticed from the directors' report that in addition to contracts obtained in England two contracts for initial fleets of vehicles with important undertakings in Italy and Belgium have recently been entered into.

It has been proved by important operators that where there is a service of vehicles at intervals not greater than 20 minutes in a populous area the trolley bus is not only the most economical form of transport but, because of its greater acceleration, a higher average speed can be maintained than with the petrol bus, and in cases where it has superseded the electric tram the traffic has been considerably speeded up.

THE McKENNA DUTIES

I am sure that you will expect me to make some reference to the question that is before every one's mind at the present time—namely, the position of the McKenna duties. While the removal of the duties would have the most serious effect on the touring-car business, it would also have some effect on commercial vehicles, particularly those coming within the smaller carrying capacities.

Undoubtedly the discussions during the past six or eight weeks of the possibility of the removal of the McKenna duties have had a detrimental effect and are holding up an appreciable amount of business, but in spite of this the value of the orders received for the first four months of this financial year exceeds that for the same period of the prior year.

It is iniquitous that the business of this country should be jeopardized and made the plaything of party politics. It would be all right to talk about no duties if other motor-manufacturing countries did not have any, but when British motor manufacturers try to sell vehicles abroad, in spite of an import duty, if they attain any measure of success the duty is promptly increased, so as to make it next to impossible to sell them.

I trust that in the interests of employment and industry the Government will not only see their way to keep the duties in force, but also to increase them to a figure which is comparative with those of other motor manufacturing countries. Having regard to the previous statement of the Chancellor, it is imperative that to prevent further hold-up of business, a definite and immediate statement of the intentions with regard to the duties should be made.

OVERSEAS TRADE

In connexion with the export market, although as is generally known the overseas trade is not in a flourishing condition, your company is continuing to increase its activities, and in one of the oversea markets we have recently equipped a fairly expensive organization, which has only been possible by cooperation with other manufacturers, so that a non-competitive range of productions can be offered, thus reducing the expenses of each manufacturer.

It is only by some form of cooperation or combination that the necessary expensive organization can be installed to obtain an adequate share of the export market even under normal conditions. It does not seem to be generally realized that manufacturers have to be under enormous expenses overseas in carrying large stocks of vehicles and spare parts, if they ever hope to compete with those foreign manufacturers who have a protected home market and are able to sell their surplus abroad at a low price.

By no possible stretch of imagination could anyone suggest that the general trade of the country has been, or is, good. Naturally, this affects to an extent the amount of business your company obtains, more particularly for goods vehicles, but with wise government these conditions, sooner or later, are bound to improve, and I look forward to the future of your company with as much confidence as I have done in the past.

In conclusion, I would like to pay a tribute to the energy displayed by, and the untiring efforts of, the management and staff in conducting the business. They have loyally given of their best, without regard to hours, and it is largely due to their efforts that we are able to produce such a satisfactory balance-sheet.

I have much pleasure in proposing "That the accounts for the year ended September 30, 1929, and the balance-sheet at September 30, 1929, together with the directors' report thereon, be approved and adopted, and that a dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, for the year ended September 30, 1929, be declared, as recommended by the board."

The resolution was adopted and the retiring director and auditors were re-elected.

CHISWICK ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CORPORATION

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNDERTAKING

THE CHARGES FOR CURRENT

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chiswick Electricity Supply Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. HARRY KAHN (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. O. Wyatt Williams) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the report and accounts for 1929, which no doubt it is your pleasure to take as read, I am glad to be able to state that the undertaking has made further progress during that year.

This is evidenced by the first page of the report, which shows that the number of consumers has increased by 364, and the total revenue by £7,197. Unfortunately, the total profits have not increased commensurately with the additional revenue, due to extraneous causes which I foreshadowed in my speech last year and to which I refer later. Nevertheless, I have reason to believe that the undertaking will continue to show expansion during the current year.

THE REVENUE AND DIVIDEND

Coming to the revenue account you will note that sale of current has increased by £6,857 and rental of meters and sundry receipts by £340.

Generation and purchase of electricity, distribution, rents, rates, taxes, and management expenses are higher by £7,500, of which amount £1,785 is due to the increased purchase of current, mainly when our machinery was undergoing extensive repairs, while no less than £4,278 is due to the higher rates and taxes paid in Chiswick and Aberystwyth. This brings the balance carried to net revenue account to £46,951, which is £302 less than last year.

After carrying £16,000 to depreciation reserve account—the same as last year—the net revenue account, which includes revenue from investments £6,073, as against £5,167 in 1928, shows a balance of £34,174, which is £733 higher than last year.

The balance-sheet itself shows a very strong position, as debtors and other cash assets amount to £158,896, as against creditors £12,262, and outstanding Four-and-a-Half per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock £65,387, and I may mention at this juncture that the item investments at cost, £94,507, only shows a depreciation of about £1,900.

The net result is that, with the balance brought forward, there is an amount of £25,577 13s. 5d. available for distribution after deducting the interim dividend of 7½ per cent. actual paid on July 23, and this sum your directors recommend being appropriated as follows:—

Final dividend of 8½ per cent. actual (less tax)	£12,750	0 0
Refund to consumers for 1929	9,000	0 0
Carry forward	3,827	13 5
	£25,577	13 5

PRICES CHARGED BY THE CORPORATION

There is considerable agitation being carried on in Chiswick in regard to the prices charged by this corporation for its current, but, when the matter is dispassionately surveyed, I submit that, taking into consideration the size of the undertaking and its limited tenure as compared with that of some of the big London undertakings, this criticism is unwarranted. Moreover, it should be remembered that the rates paid by the corporation to the Chiswick Urban District Council—namely, £7,730—from which the consumers benefit as ratepayers, work out at .57d. per unit sold.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts be received and adopted and that the appropriations recommended therein be approved." I will call upon Mr. Esson, our managing director, to second the resolution, after which I shall be very pleased to answer any questions or hear any remarks from the other side of the table.

Mr. W. B. ESSON, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E. (managing director), seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

MR. COURTHOPE PEACHE'S RETIREMENT

The CHAIRMAN: Before coming to the re-election of retiring directors, I should like to express on behalf of my colleagues and myself the great regret we feel on the retirement from the board of Mr. J. Courthope Peache, and our sympathy with him on the state of his health which has caused him to take this step. I am sure you will all join in this expression. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Peache was one of the original directors of this corporation and bore his full share of the trials and tribulations which in the early stages of its existence it had to encounter.

On the motion of Mr. GERALD T. MOODY, seconded by Mr. JAMES DAVENPORT, the retiring director, Mr. Harry Kahn, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., having been reappointed for the ensuing year, the proceedings terminated.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, March 4.—A steady tone prevailed at the opening, with values ½ higher to unchanged. The market afterwards ruled firm, and at the close marked an improvement of 1/4 to ½. Quotations:—Reichsmarks per 50 kilos—May, 42¾ (prev. 41½); July, 40¾ (40); Sept., 39½ (39); Dec., 39 (38½). Yesterday's sales amounted to only 2,000 bags.

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN BOND AND SHARE HOLDERS

SERVICES TO INVESTORS IN DOLLAR STOCKS

INCREASED VOLUME OF BUSINESS

AMERICAN RAILROADS POSITION

THE WALL-ST. DEBACLE

MR. SWANSTON'S ADDRESS

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, 5, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. F. A. SWANSTON (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Geo. Cooper) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditor,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Unless there are any dissentients, I will take it for granted that, as the annual report has now been in your hands for many days, you will prefer to take it as read. (Agreed.)

BALANCE-SHEET AND DIVIDEND

Our balance-sheet speaks for itself, and as a list of our investments is given with the report you will have no difficulty in appraising the position. You will have noticed that the item "cash at bankers" is large; this is due to the fact that we had to provide for payment in full on our £50,000 New Conversion Five per Cent. Loan, which, since the end of the year, has been paid up in full. In August last we distributed an interim dividend of 3 per cent., and we now recommend the transfer of £4,000 to our general reserve, £600 to the staff superannuation and sickness fund, and the distribution of a final dividend of 7 per cent., making a total dividend of 10 per cent. for the past year, leaving £4,681 to be carried forward.

ADDITIONAL OFFICES

You will have seen from the report that our carry forward has been increased to meet the cost of reconditioning our existing offices and the additional offices we have been compelled by our increased business to acquire. It is necessary to add that the lease which expires this March was based on property values, which are, unfortunately for tenants, now only matters of history, and while our new lease is not, as times go, unfavourable, it will involve a considerable addition to the expenses side of our account. However, it is a matter of congratulation that we shall remain at our old address, where we have been installed almost the whole of our 46 years of existence, in close touch with our valued banker and broker clients.

CONTINUED PROGRESS

The past year has been one of uninterrupted progress for us, all branches of our business recording an increased volume, and it may surprise some of you when I tell you that the heavy concessions in prices, which have occurred in both Canada and the United States, have resulted in an increase in our registration business, which clearly points to a considerable volume of British investment at the greatly reduced prices, evidencing the fact that a large and intelligent section of investors has not been misled by the inflated prices prevailing not long since. Commenting a year ago on the outlook for America stocks in the year 1929, I used these words: "Walk warily. While speculative investment bargains are to be found, anything in the nature of indiscriminate buying would, in my judgment, be in the highest degree foolish, and purchases on margin, if undertaken at all, should be strictly limited and well within the individual's capacity." Would it be presumptuous of us to hazard a guess that those investors heeded that warning?

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Business in Canada has been somewhat overshadowed by the low price prevailing for wheat and the consequent repercussion on the wheat pool, and further by the still unsatisfactory position of the newsprint industry, to which we referred a year ago. It is hoped and expected that a settlement, accompanied by a stabilization of newsprint prices, will be attained this year. Mineral development continues, and satisfactory features are the continued progress in the hydro-electric and manufacturing industries. While 1929 has, generally speaking, been somewhat unfavourable for Canada, the country offers opportunities for the speculative investor at the present low prices for stocks.

THOUGHTLESS SPECULATION AND ITS ANTITHESIS

In the United States we have witnessed one of the most dramatic financial debacles in the history of that country. So much has been written and said about the happenings in Wall-street last October and November, by pundits, stock market experts, and publicists generally, that there is really little left for me to say. After all is said and done, there remains this, that we have received a striking object-lesson—namely, that the retribution and penalties attendant on wild and thoughtless speculation are no less sure and devastating in this age than they have been since stock markets existed, and that for the mass of mankind fortunes can only be built up in the stock market by the thoughtful and judicious investment of savings, accumulated by hard work, and this does not rule out sane speculative investment.

The October-November panic in Wall-street came too late seriously to affect the revenues of railways, utility, and industrial companies generally for the year 1929, though at the present time we are witnessing—as was only to be expected—a general slowing down in trade and some decline in railway traffics.

U.S. RAILROADS—SUPREME COURT DECISION

We have many times referred in recent years to the working of the Railway Transportation Act, and more especially last year to the impending Supreme Court decision in the now famous St. Louis and O'Fallon Railway Test Case. This decision was given last year to the effect that, in making physical valuation of the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commissioners must take into account replacement values. This decision is very favourable to the railroads, and enhances the desirability of railroad stocks as investments. This subject has been dealt with by us in recent years and I must not dwell on it longer.

U.S. RAILROADS—CONSOLIDATION PROSPECTS

I mentioned last year that the Interstate Commerce Commission were preparing a consolidation plan for the railroads; this was recently published. This plan has, as one important critic remarks, "stimulated theoretical interest, cleared the way for further progress, but has established nothing definite." The authority of Congress would be necessary to put this plan into operation, and the prospect of immediate Congressional action is not considered hopeful. Meantime the railroads are maintained and operated at the highest level of efficiency, and the leading railroads are strong, both physically and financially. Their dividend policy has been conservative and distributions well within their capacity; large amounts continue to be appropriated from revenues to betterments. Twenty-four railroads increased their dividend distributions in 1929, against 15 in 1928.

WALL-STREET AND THE AUTUMN PANIC

To hark back for a moment to the break in the stock market last autumn, there is one important point to bear in mind—namely, that, unlike former similar occurrences, there are no heavy inventories of goods to be worked off. The break was not caused by unsound business conditions. Another point of hardly less importance is that the decline in stocks has resulted, not in a concentration, but in a wider diffusion than ever, of public ownership. Practically all companies of any importance have a larger number of stockholders than four months ago. It is a striking fact that, large as were some individual losses, the aggregate represents a very small percentage of the yearly funds available for investment in the United States.

AMERICAN BANKS—TRADE PROSPECTS

It has been rather freely stated that many American out-of-town banks have large amounts of collateral securities held against loans which must be liquidated quickly; but at least one high banking authority denies that liquidation of such stocks is urgent, or that any bank of standing is, at the present time, restricted in its lending capacity. It can scarcely be doubted that, from one direction or another, considerable liquidation has yet to be effected, but in a country like the United States the yearly volume of money seeking investment is enormous. Whatever temporary recession may be witnessed in trade, it may be confidently asserted that they are only pauses in the onward march of that great country.

Those who pick out and pay for sound stocks—whether railroad, public utility, or industrial—priced on a reasonable dividend yield basis, should, in the long run, have no occasion for regrets, but they must be prepared to endure stoically possibly—we do not say probable—adverse price movements.

THE ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES

As a service corporation, we have continued to assist our numerous and continually increasing clientele. Our shareholders well know how useful we can be, and are, to investors in Dollar Stocks in Canada and the United States; so I must not take up your time on this subject; but I do hope that any of the public who may happen to read these words, and who are unacquainted with us, will not hesitate to send our secretary a postcard asking for a copy of our booklet, which explains the many ways in which we can be useful.

APPRECIATION OF THE STAFF

In our annual report we have expressed our high appreciation of the work of our officers and staff. They have been working under very trying conditions, because we have outgrown our offices, and it is due to them to say how highly the board appreciate the efficient way in which this greatly increased volume of work has been coped with.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. HUBERT SMITHERS, O.B.E., the report and accounts were adopted and the dividend approved.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. LESLIE W. FARROW seconded, the resolution for the re-election of Mr. Thomas Reynolds as a director of the association, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. MOWBRAY next proposed the payment of a further sum to the former auditor of the association, Mr. Howard Douglas Bell, for the additional work imposed on him during the past year.

Mr. BURNESS, in seconding the motion, said he would like to take the opportunity of saying how very pleased he was to attend the meeting and listen to the remarks of the chairman, whose observations, he considered, were very encouraging. It was very encouraging to be able to attend a meeting in which not only was a satisfactory balance-sheet presented but an optimistic report was given from the chair. The chairman had given the shareholders a considerable amount of food for reflection in his remarks.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. CARPENTER, seconded by Mr. MOWBRAY, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. were reappointed auditors.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for presiding at the meeting, proposed by Mr. MOWBRAY and seconded by Mr. HARDY, and the CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST

SATISFACTORY REVENUE POSITION

CHAIRMAN ON PUBLICATION OF INVESTMENT LISTS

The FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The International Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

SIR H. SEYMOUR KING, K.C.I.E. (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the slump in the United States stock markets and its widespread effects, and said that, although the trust had sold in the summer all its American shares, at satisfactory prices, the fall in values was such that their investments could not escape a serious diminution of values. All trust companies, however carefully managed, had suffered together and to much about the same extent.

BUDGET UNCERTAINTY

Another cause of distress was to be found in the Labour Government, with its gross extravagance. The uncertainty as to the next Budget proposals had already checked the recovery of industry in every direction, and, coupled with the fear of further increased direct taxation, had done untold damage to trade and manufacture, which was reflected in the lower prices of all industrial shares. If, instead of trying to bribe the electorate by ever-increasing doles and benefits, politicians would unite in a campaign of economy and tax reduction, he would see more hope of trade recovery, and consequently of rising values for Stock Exchange securities.

The year which had just closed, however, had not been wholly unsatisfactory. Regarded solely from a revenue standpoint, it had been one of the best, if not the best, in the history of the trust. The income from dividends and interest was quite up to expectation, and showed an increase of £5,479 over the preceding year, while there was no falling off in the other revenue items. They had also a nice surplus on capital account of £41,270. So far as revenue was concerned, the directors had every ground for not anticipating any serious diminution; they believed the investments which produced it to be intrinsically sound, and that it was only a question of time when they would return in value to a higher level—always provided there was no considerable increase in the present crushing taxation.

FULL LIST OF SECURITIES PROVIDED

The directors had always provided a full list of the investments, to which they thought the shareholders were entitled. He knew that some of his friends, for whose opinion he had the greatest respect, took a different view; but upon this point they must allow him to differ. It appeared to him that people who handed over their money to a body of gentlemen to invest for them were entitled to know what was done with it, and, in addition, he was quite certain that it was a great relief to directors to feel that their shareholders were participants with them in the knowledge of what they were holding.

The directors of this trust, at any rate, were not ashamed to submit themselves to the judgment of their stockholders, nor were they in the least uneasy as to what that judgment would be. Of course, the investments *ex hypothesi* must be of the second class; they could not be absolutely gilt-edged or it would be impossible to give the dividends required.

OBJECTS OF INVESTMENT TRUSTS

The object of investment trusts was to minimize the risk of ordinary investors in taking a participation in other than gilt-edged investments, and, by spreading risks geographically as well as by categories under skilled supervision, to enable them to derive a better return for their money with much less risk than they would incur if left to their own devices. He thought that on the whole this object had been fully attained.

To summarize the work of the year, they had realized from sales of securities £332,029, and had reinvested £326,724, a turnover of £658,753; they had earned 15 per cent. and were paying 10 per cent. on the Deferred stock after providing £60,766 for depreciation and losses on sales, and they carried forward £4,336—not an unsatisfactory result after the financial typhoon they had just been through.

The report was unanimously adopted.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 3.—Brazilian markets remained closed to-day, and they will also be shut to-morrow. Receipts of coffee here amounted to 14,000 bags, making so far this season 2,115,000 bags, against 2,600,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 3,000 bags to the United States. The stock shows an increase of 120,000 bags, as against 256,000 bags a year ago. At Santos receipts totalled 44,000 bags, making 6,569,000 bags for the season to date, against 5,862,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 12,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows an increase of 1,066,000 bags, and compares with 1,002,000 bags last year.

UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION

BOARD'S INVESTMENT POLICY

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

QUESTION OF FURTHER ISSUES

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

COLONEL K. R. BERKELEY WODEHOUSE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. E. Norton) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ended January 31, 1930, have been in your possession for some days now, and I presume you will, as usual, take them as read. (Agreed.)

In the report you will have noticed that the market value of the invest

INDIA TYRE AND RUBBER COMPANY (GREAT BRITAIN) LIMITED

PROFIT IN EXCESS OF PROSPECTUS ESTIMATE

INCREASED DIVIDENDS

CONTINUED GROWTH IN SALES

FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS

MR. W. P. NAISMITH'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S TRADING

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of India Tyre and Rubber Company (Great Britain) Limited was held at the Accountants' Hall, Glasgow, yesterday.

Mr. W. P. NAISMITH (chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. M. Foster) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—On behalf of your directors I welcome you and assure you that we appreciate the interest you are showing in the affairs of the company by turning out in such large numbers to-day.

As the directors' report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time, I presume we may take them as read. (Agreed.)

The issue of additional capital last year was entirely successful, and the proceeds have been employed in clearing off bank overdrafts and temporary loan, in additional capital expenditure on buildings, plant and equipment, in financing the increased stocks it has been necessary to carry, and in providing the increased credit which the rapid expansion of the business has required.

As there are, no doubt, many among you who would like to see the developments that have taken place at Inchinnan during the past year, it is our intention to invite the members to an inspection in about six weeks' time, when the new buildings and plant will be completed. The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas has kindly promised to formally open these extensions.

PROFITS AND ALLOCATIONS

Your directors are happy to report that the profit from the year's working has slightly exceeded the prospectus estimate of £130,000. Had it not been for the fall in the market price of rubber at the end of December the profits would have been appreciably higher.

Out of the year's profit of £130,426 12s. 8d. it is proposed to allocate £27,000 for depreciation, which figure is, in the opinion of your directors, ample, considering that a large proportion of the plant and equipment is new, and that some of it is not in actual operation until this year. It is also proposed to set aside £13,500 as a provision for income-tax liability.

After these provisions have been made your directors recommend payment of a participating dividend on the Preference shares at the rate of 1 per cent., less income-tax, making with what has already been paid on these shares 8½ per cent. for the year, as against 8 per cent. for last year, and also a dividend on the Deferred shares at the rate of 27½ per cent., less income-tax, for the year as against 17½ per cent. paid last year, and that the balance of £39,899 1s. 10d. be carried forward to next year.

POLICY OF STRENGTHENING THE FINANCIAL POSITION

As you will see from the figures in the report, a considerably higher dividend could be paid on both classes of shares, but your directors take the view that it is much better to conserve and consolidate the financial position and build up reserves which will be a source of strength for the future. As it is, the sum carried forward is more than sufficient to pay the fixed dividend on the present Preference share capital for the current year.

Out of the £140,000 received on account of share premium it is proposed to utilize £74,549 4s. to extinguish all expenditure incurred in connexion with the flotation of the company and the subsequent issue of additional capital, also the development expenditure incurred up to the close of the accounts, leaving £65,450 16s. to be carried forward at the credit of this account.

On reviewing the past year's trading we find that the demand for our products has steadily increased month by month, and one fact stands out—that the policy of your directors in maintaining the high quality of the India Super Tyre and their methods of distribution have been fully justified. Along our whole chain of agents and distributors, there has been wholehearted cooperation and enthusiasm. We attribute their loyalty and support to a sales policy which recognizes their rights and their difficulties, and to a manufacturing policy which maintains our products at the highest possible standard.

CURRENT YEAR'S SALES LARGELY INCREASED

In times like these it is unsafe, and perhaps unwise, to predict what the future has in store. Facts, however, are indisputable and I may say this: Sales for the first two months of this year are more than three times last year's sales for the same months. I see no reason why this ratio should not be maintained throughout the current year. On the manufacturing side we commence the year with raw material stocks written down even below the low market values of to-day. The individual productive effort of our workpeople is improving with experience day by day. The extensions in progress throughout the whole of last year, which restricted output seriously, are almost completed. Cost of production is falling noticeably as output grows. In the light of these known facts your directors feel confident that they will be able to submit to you next year a further record of increased business.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

I have this further to say in regard to future prospects. At the end of this year we take over from the American company the manufacturing and selling rights for the Continent of Europe. By that time, with our completed plant in full operation, we hope to be able to meet the demand which already exists there for "India" products. The possibilities of development in the European markets are almost unlimited, and it is in anticipation of greatly increased business, and with a view to putting ourselves in a position to take advantage of our opportunities to the fullest extent, particularly in the Colonies and on the Continent, that we are to-day asking you to sanction the issue of the balance of our unissued Preference capital. It is not the intention of the directors to make the issue immediately, but they would like to be in a position to act promptly if, and when, the necessity arises. A formal resolution will accordingly be submitted to you in terms of the notice calling this meeting.

You will notice from the report that a slight alteration is proposed with regard to the dates of payment of the dividend on the Preference shares. The practical result is that the dividends on these shares will be paid by two warrants instead of three, thus saving unnecessary expenditure. Virtually it means that the second half of the fixed dividend will be paid about six to eight weeks later than hitherto.

CHANGES IN THE DIRECTORATE

Last year the two American directors retired from this board, and your remaining directors appointed Major R. S. Grigg, chairman of the Car Mart, Limited, London, to a seat on the board. I can speak very highly of Major Grigg's ability and energy and of his knowledge of the trade. His assistance and influence are of great value indeed to us. Major Grigg retires at this time in terms of the articles of association, but he offers himself for re-election. A formal motion for his reappointment will be submitted to you.

I also retire at this time in terms of the articles, and if it is your pleasure I shall be glad to be re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Chas. Leigh Brown and Maille, C.A., also retire and are eligible for reappointment.

After the resolution I am about to propose has been made I shall be pleased to answer any questions or reply to any criticisms you may have to make.

THE RESOLUTION

I accordingly beg to move that the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be adopted, and that the balance of £64,373 6s. 2d., available for distribution, be applied as follows:—

In payment of a final dividend on the Preference shares at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, making with the fixed dividends already paid thereon a total dividend for the year at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum, and in payment of a dividend on the Deferred shares for the year at the rate of 27½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, leaving, with the amount brought in from last year, a balance of £39,899 1s. 10d. to be carried forward to next year, subject to payment of auditors' fees.

THE COMPANY'S SUCCESS

Mr. JOHN THAIN, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said:—I think we should all feel proud to be members of this now a purely British company which has introduced a new industry to the Clyde, and which within two years of its inception is giving employment to about 1,000 people during these times of excessive unemployment. The directors are to be congratulated on the outstanding success which they have achieved.

After the appointment of directors and auditors the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

FURTHER FALL IN TIN

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 4.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was again depressed by the growing weakness in Winnipeg and Chicago, and quotations marked a decline of 1s. per quarter for Manitoba, while other descriptions were obtainable at a reduction of 3d. to 6d. per quarter. Demand continued inactive. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Parcel), afloat, was offered at 32s.; No. 2, at 31s. 6d.; and No. 3, at 30s. 9d.; while Pacific white, March, was obtainable at 40s.; and a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), March, at 31s. 6d. and 30s. 7½d. respectively. Pacific white, March, was quoted at 40s. and Australian on the way at 41s. 3d. For Roads, afloat, 32s. 4½d. was asked for old crop, 33s. 10½d. for new crop; 33s. 9d. for 63lb., March, and 32s. for Baruso, 62½lb., March. Parcels met a poor inquiry with Manitoba 1s. lower, and La Plata 3d. to 6d. per quarter easier. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Lochcarnoch, shipping shipped, sold at 41s. 4½d., not No. 2, per Dallington Court, due March 8, at 40s. 3d. net; while to Avonmouth, No. 3, March, sold at 39s. 9d. Manchester paid 35s. for Roads, 64lb., afloat; 37s. 3d. for 63lb.; and to Liverpool business was done in Roads, 62½lb., on passage, at 36s. 6d.

The wheat futures market closed 9d. to 1s. under yesterday's final values:—

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	2.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	OLD CONTRACT				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	39 0	39 0	39 6	39 6	39 9
May ..	—	—	39 1	—	—
	NEW CONTRACT (London Grade, milling quality)				
March ..	38 1	38 1	38 1	38 10	38 7
May ..	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 3	37 0

MAIZE cargoes were nominally unchanged in price, but there was rather more inquiry for near at hand positions and the tone was steadier. For La Plata, on the way, 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d. was required; 25s. 6d. for March; and 25s. for April-May and May-June. Parcels were in quiet request at partially 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 24s. 10½d.; April-May at 24s. 9d.; and May-June at 24s. 6d. To Liverpool, La Plata, afloat, per Burgundy, La Place, and North Cornwall, made 25s.

BARLEY continued quiet at late rates. Azoff-Black Sea, March, 19s. 6d.; Danubian, March-April, 20s.; and No. 3 Canada Western, March, 25s. 3d.

OATS were in small request. La Plata, March and April, sold at 24s.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand at 6d. to 1s. per quarter decline. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, March, at 42s. 9d.; No. 2, 41s. 10½d.; No. 3, 40s. 7½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, March, 39s. 6d.; No. 1 hard winter, March, 40s.; No. 2, 39s.; Roads, 64½lb., Feb., 37s. 6d.; 63½lb., March, 36s.; April, 63lb., March, 38s.; April, 38s. 3d.; 62½lb., March, 37s. 6d.; 62lb., March and April, 37s.; Barusso, 62½lb., March, 37s. 9d.; April, 38s., and white Western Pacific, March, 40s. Business covered No. 5 Manitoba, afloat, at 36s. 10½d.; March, 37s.; while to Manchester, Roads, 64lb., old, afloat, made 38s., and 63lb., new, afloat, 37s. 3d. Spot parcels were in good demand at easier prices. Graded wheat futures closed easy 3d. to 1½d. per cental lower. Sales were 250 loads. Official settlement prices:—March, 6s. 8d.; May, 6s.; July, 5s. 8d. Tenders against the current month, three loads, making a total of 902,823 original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 75,848 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	—	7 7½	7 7½	7 8	7 7½	7 8
May ..	7 10½	7 11¾	7 10½	8 0	7 11	8 0
July* ..	8 1¼	8 2½	8 1	8 3	8 1¼	8 2¼

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in moderate demand, with old crop steady and new rather easier. La Plata, afloat, sold at 25s., and Feb. at 25s. There were sellers of La Plata, Feb.-March, at 24s. 10½d.; May-June, 24s. 9d.; and of Dan./Gal./Fox., March-April and April-May, 24s. Maize on the spot was in better request at steady prices.

BARLEY was quiet. OATS.—Shipment parcels were steady; Chilean tawny, March, sold at 14s., with sellers of March-April at 14s. 3d.

FLOUR, after an improved inquiry, closed quieter, with prices generally unchanged for English grades. BEANS were dull. PEAS in moderate request at recent prices. OATMEAL was dull and unchanged. WHEATFEED.—Bran and thirds were in fair demand at 3d. per cwt. decline.

IPSWICH, March 4.—Wheat was steady at 6½d. to 38s. Barley was about unchanged except for grinding sorts, which were inclined to be dearer. Oats, 18s. to 20s. Beans and peas, 40s. to 42s. All corn was in short supply.

KING'S LYNN, March 4.—Wheat was in very small supply, and was quoted at 37s. 6d. per 41 cwt. The supply of barleys was much smaller, and prices were tending dearer, ranging from 24s. to 42s. per 4 cwt. Oats were not offered.

LONDON, March 4.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Market conditions generally remained decidedly steady. Quotations:—Best Silland King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s.; best Majestic, Arran Chief, and British Queen, £2 10s. to £3 per 4cwt. ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Business was fairly brisk, with ample supplies at market. Quotations:—English Colmar grapes, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; Belgian Colmar grapes, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 21s. to 30s. per barrel; South African grapes, 8s. to 16s. per 10lb. box; English Bramley seedling apples, 3s. to 12s. 6d. per bushel; Nova Scotian apples, 10s. to 28s. per barrel; York Imperial apples, 24s. to 32s. 6d. per barrel; American Newtown apples, 12s. to 18s. 6d.; Winesap apples, 10s. 6d. to 12s. per box; Tunis dates, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per dozen cartons; Canary bananas, 14s. to 28s. per crate; St. Michaels pineapples, 5s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each; Madeira custard apples, 9s. to 12s. per dozen; Messina lemons, 9s. to 13s. 6d. per box, or 22s. per case; Jaffa oranges, 14s. to 18s. per box; Spanish oranges, 12s. 6d. to 35s. per case; Palermo bitter oranges, 7s. to 10s. 6d. per box; Italian mandarin oranges, 5s. to 6s. per crate; Florida grape fruit, 20s. to 35s.; Jamaican grape fruit, 16s. to 22s. 6d.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 21s. to 26s. per case; South African peaches, 2s. to 10s.; nectarines, 2s. to 8s.; plums, 4s. to 8s.; pears, 3s. to 6s. per box; English asparagus, 2s. 6d. to 8s.; French Lauris asparagus, 5s. to 10s. per bundle; Valencia onions, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per case; French endive, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen; spring greens, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; sprouting broccoli, 4s. to 5s.; Scotch kale, 3s. to 4s. per bag; leeks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen bundles; parsnips, 5s. to 7s.; carrots, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; turnips, 6s. to 7s.; beetroots, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—There was a moderate demand for the light supplies on offer, and prices remained unchanged. Best meadow hay was quoted £7 10s. to £7 10s.; mixture and sainfoin £7 to £7 15s.; best clover, £7 5s. to £8, and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 4.—LINSEED was weak at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline, with business slow. Calcutta, to London, April-May and May-June, £18, sellers; hold Bombay, April-May and May-June, £18 12s. 6d., sellers. La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £16 15s.; March-April and April-May, £16 17s. 6d.; May-June, £17, sellers. RAPESEED was dull. Toria, March-April and April-May, £12 15s., sellers. COTTONSEED was easy. Egyptian black, March, sellers. CORIANDER was steady. Egyptian, March and April, £6 18s. 9d., sellers; Sakellaridis, March and April, £6 18s. 9d., sellers; Bombay, March-April, £6 10s., nominal. CASTORSEED was steadier. Bombay, March-April, to Hull, £13 7s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were slow. Coromandel (machined), March-April, to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £15 7s. 6d.; April-May, £15 10s.; May-June, £15 12s. 6d.; June-July, £15 15s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Hamburg, March-April, £14 18s. 9d.; April-May, £15; May-June, £15 1s. 3d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was weak at 30s. to 32s. 6d. decline. Spot, ex mill, £41; March, £37 15s.; 12s. 6d. decline. Spot, ex mill, £41; March, £37 15s.; March-April, £37 12s. 6d.; May-Aug., £37 10s.; Sept.-Dec., £37 12s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was quiet. Crude extracted, £37 10s.; technical refined, £39, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, £28½; refined common edible, £32 10s.; deodorized, £34 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet and 9d. per cwt. lower, American spot, 44s.; April, 44s. 3d.

HULL, March 4.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £40 7s. 6d.; March, £39 10s.; April, £38 15s.; May-Aug., £38 10s. per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot £28 5s.; edible refined, spot, £31 5s.; technical, spot, £31 deodorized, spot, £33 5s. per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude 5½ per cent., spot, £31 per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £37 10s. per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted, spot and crushed spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34 per ton. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £36 10s.; refined, spot, £38 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, unquoted. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL, unchanged.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The feature of the spot market to-day was the increased buying of South American descriptions, which are being offered on attractive terms. The demand for American, however, continued moderate and quotations were generally 5 points lower; middling, 8.32d. Brazilian and Peruvian also declined 5 points; Pernam fair, 7.93d.; g.f. smooth, 9.03d., and g.f. Tanguis, 9.13d. Egyptian advanced 3 to 15 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 12.65d., and f.g.f. Upper, 10.04d. African declined 5 points; middling West, 8.58d., and g.f. East, 8.93d. East Indian were unchanged to 5 points down; fine m.g. Broach, 6.20d., and fine No. 1 Oomras, 5.70d.; fine m.g. Broach, 6.20d., and fine No. 1 Oomras, 5.70d.

Futures opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points, and ruled dull throughout the morning, with a slightly easier undertone owing to Bombay liquidation and local shorts selling. Values at mid-day were 2 to 5 points lower. A further set-back in the afternoon on easier opening cablegrams from New York was followed by a rally on professional covering and some trade calling, but the close was not quiet; 5 to 7 points lower on the May Liverpool, closing prices:—March, 6.92; May, 6.96; July, 8.11; Oct., 8.17. New York, 11 a.m. prices:—March, 14.78; May, 15.05; July, 15.39; Oct., 15.49.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened unchanged, but quickly developed irregularity and closed steady at 5 points advance to 4 points decline. Closing prices:—March and April, 12.59; May, 12.80; June to Sept., 12.80; Oct., 12.86; Nov., 12.86; Dec., 12.86; Jan. and Feb., 12.87; March, 13.01. Upper contracts closed quiet but steady, 1 point higher to 4 points lower on the day. Closing values:—March and April, 9.79; May, 9.86; June, 9.90; July to Sept., 9.95; Oct. and Nov., 9.94; Dec., 9.99; Jan. to March, 10.04.

Empire futures finished steady at a fall of 1 point to 6 points, with April exceptionally 8 points higher. Closing prices:—March, 7.96; April, 7.85; May, 7.94; June, 7.80; July, 7.96; Aug., 7.82; Sept., 7.80; Oct. and Nov., 8.00; Dec. to March, 8.10.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,750	6,850	100	250	4,167	4,198
Brazilian, &c.	1,500	2,050	—	—	12,564	12,568
Peruvian, &c.	1,000	1,800	—	150	—	—
African, &c.	100	300	—	—	—	690
Egyptian, &c.	200	700	—	—	4,528	4,528
E. Indian, &c.	450	1,300	—	—	945	945
Totals— This week	6,000	15,000	100	400	22,208	22,929
Last week	4,000	10,000	100	400	22,253	23,567

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Highest	Lowest	Closing
March ..	8.04	8.00	8.02	8.12	8.04	8.05
April ..	—	—	8.01	8.04	8.04	8.05
May ..	8.09	8.03	8.06	8.17	8.09	8.11
June ..	—	—	8.07	—	—	8.12
July ..	8.15	8.09	8.11	8.24	8.16	8.17
August ..	—	—	8.13	—	—	8.19
September ..	—	—	8.15	—	—	8.21
October ..	8.22	8.15	8.17	8.31	8.23	8.24
November ..	—	—	8.19	—	—	8.26
December ..	8.27	8.25	8.23	8.38	8.31	8.30
January ..	8.31	8.24	8.26	8.41	8.32	8.33
February ..	—	—	8.28	—	—	8.35
March ..	8.36	8.36	8.31	—	—	8.38

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Azoff ..	—	19.42	19.42
June ..	19.80	19.88	19.87
Sakellaridis, March ..	27.52	27.50	27.50
May ..	28.13	28.15	28.13
July ..	27.70	27.50	27.48

Receipts (two days), 7,443 bales, against 10,712 a year ago.

MANCHESTER.—March 4.—Trading was checked by lack of confidence in values. India made minor purchases of cheaper, light bleaching cloths, and fancies. Printers bought for white shirtings were received, but offers for coloured stripe poplins were a long way cut. A few small lots of drills and prints were sold for Egypt and of muslins for Turkey. Brocades were in request for several Continental markets, and business was arranged in finishing cloths for South America and in specialities for the African markets. Some low bids for substantial quantities of cambrics were received from Java. A more general demand was experienced for home consumption. Spinners reported a very small turnover. Stocks of American and Egyptian yarns are increasing.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 4.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 6d.; T. L. granulated, 21s. 6d.; crown, granulated, prompt, 21s. 6d.; Ipswich and Cantley, prompt, 20s. 9d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 9d. to 21s., ex factories; T. L., ex refinery, quoted 20s. 7½d., 20s. 3d. ex wharf; West Indian, crystallised, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 9d.; 99 per cent. March, quoted 11s. 6d. c.i.f. Europe; March-May, quoted 11s. Feb.-March, quoted 10s. 7½d., c.i.f. Europe; March-May quoted 10s.; July-Sept., 10s. 9d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 4½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 4½d.; April-Aug., 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Amsterdam. Polish granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steady; preferentials, 96 per cent., March, quoted 11s. 6d., value; Peruvian, 96 per cent., March, quoted 7s. 9d.; April, 7s. 6d., sellers; San Domingo, 96 per cent., May-July cargoes, sold at 7s. 9d., c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet; May delivery sold at 9s. 3d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 11½	9 9	9 11½	9 8¾	9 11½	9 9
May ..	9 4½	9 3	9 4½	9 3¼	9 4½	9 3¼
Aug. ..	10 0	9 9¾	10 0	9 9¾	10 0	9 10½

Raw sugar futures were easier; May delivery sold at 6s. 6d. and 6s. 6¼d. (combined) to 6s. 6¼d.; Aug. at 7s.; Dec. from 7s. 6¼d. to 7s. 6d., and at 7s. 5½d. and 7s. 6d. (combined); Jan., new contract, at 8s. 3½d.; March, 1931, at 8s. 6d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	6 5½	6 5	6 6	6 5¾	6 6	6 5¾
May ..	6 7½	6 6	6 6¾	6 6¼	6 6¾	6 6¼
Aug. ..	7 0¾	7 0	7 0¾	6 11¾	7 0¾	6 11¾
Oct. ..	7 4½	7 2¼	7 3¾	7 0¾	7 3¾	7 0¾
Dec. ..	7 6¾	7 6	7 6	7 5¾	7 6	7 5¾

NEW CONTRACT, basis 96 per cent., c.i.f.

Jan. ..	8 4½	8 3	8 3¾	8 2½	8 3¾	8 2¼
March ..	8 6¾	8 5¼	8 6	8 4½	8 6	8 4½

COFFEE.—At auction 6,085 packages were offered, consisting chiefly of Costa Rica. Demand was slow and withdrawals heavy, but very few sales were effected prices were about steady. Costa Rica bold to fine bold colourg sold at 102s. to 169s.; medium, 66s. 6d. to 133s.; peas, 88s. 6d. to 174s.; Uganda, bold grey-brown, 79s. 6d.; medium, 63s.; Kenya, small grey-greenish, 72s. 6d. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was easier; fair fermented, March-May, quoted 37s. per cwt.; April-June, 37s. 6d., sellers, Liverpool contract; March-May, 37s. 6d., sellers, London contract, f.o.b. Futures were steady; March delivery sold at 41s. 3d.; May at 41s. 6d.; Sept. from 42s. 10½d. to 43s.; Dec. at 43s. Sales, 300 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	4.50 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	41 6	41 3	41 6	41 3	41 6	41 3
May ..	41 9	41 6	41 9	41 6	41 9	41 3
July ..	42 1½	42 0	42 3	42 0	42 6	42 0
Sept. ..	43 0	42 7½	42 10½	42 9	43 0	42 7½
Dec. ..	43 0	42 9	43 0	42 10½	43 3	42 9

TEA.—At auction 22,900 packages of Ceylon grades were on offer. The market was active and prices generally dearer, though part of the advance was due to better quality. Useful common sorts were 1d. to 1d. per lb. higher than last Tuesday, while good medium to fine liquoring brokens rose 2d. per lb. in many cases. Leaf tea, though meeting with more inquiry, were less active than broken. Common broken Pekoe sold from 9½d. to 11d.; medium broken Pekoe from 11½d. to 1s. 5d.; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 8d.

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 9d. per cwt.; March-April, in sinales, to Continent and U.K., 10s. 10½d.; No. 3, doubles, to Levant, March-April, 10s. 10½d.; S.Q., March-April, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden (new), March-April, doubles, quoted 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K./Continent.

RANGOON BEANS were quiet. Hard-picked white, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt. March-April, 12s., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was barely steady. March-April quoted 11s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 27s.; Feb.-March, 25s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., Fair Saks, Singapore, Feb.-March, 24s., quoted 16s., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Feb.-March, quoted 15s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; March, 24s., value, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The pepper market was steady but trading was quiet. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 1d.; Lampong, 1s. 1¼d.; white Muntok, 1s. 2½d., sellers. No arrivals. Black Singapore, 1s. 1d.; March-May, quoted 1s. 0¾d.; Lampong, March-May, sold from 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 0¾d.; April-June, at 1s. 0½d.; Aug.-Oct., at 1s. 3½d., and sellers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves were steady; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 6½d.; March-May, sold at 9½d., c.i.f. Pimento was quiet; spot, quoted 9½d.; Feb.-March, 8½d. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened quiet and rather easier, but closed steady at the decline. Smoked sheet, spot and March, sold from 7½d. to 7¾d., and sellers; April, from 7½d. to 7¾d., and buyers; April-June, from 7½d. to 7¾d., and sellers; July-Sept., from 8d. to 8⅛d., and sellers; Oct.-Dec., from 8⅛d. to 8¼d., and sellers; crepe, spot, from 7½d. to 7¾d., and sellers. Para grades unchanged; hard, fine, spot, quoted 8¾d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, March-April, quoted 28s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T. N. Orange, basis fair, quoted 130s. per cwt.; A. C. 163s., sellers. Futures were steady; T. N. March delivery, sold at 119s.; May delivery quoted 121s., buyers; Aug. delivery sold at 124s. Ship sent market quiet; T. N. in bags, March-April, quoted 117s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated March 4 gives:—Spot, Rs.55, value; April and May, Rs.56, sellers.

HEMP.—Manilla grades eased under pressure to sell and limited demand. Grade J., March-May, quoted £30 per ton, value; K., £29 10s., value; L., No. 1, quoted £28, value; No. 2 sold at £23 10s., and value; M., No. 1, at £20 10s.; No. 2, quoted £20, value; S., No. 1, at £26 10s.; No. 2, quoted £23, value, c.i.f. African sisal quiet; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, March-May, quoted £34 10s.; U.G., £34, sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE improved on better Calcutta advices and a covering demand, values advancing about 7s. 6d. per ton for lines of 6d. for lightnings. Fair sales were reported. First marks, Feb.-March, quoted £24 17s. 6d. per ton, sellers; March-April, £25, sellers, with £25 2s. 6d. paid to Antwerp; April-May sold at £25 5s., and sellers; May-June quoted £25 12s. 6d., value; new crops, Aug.-Sept., quoted £26 10s., value; lightnings, March-April, sold at £23 17s. 6d., and value; hearts, March-April, quoted £21 15s., sellers; Dalsed, 2 and 3, March-April, quoted £22 12s. 6d., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, March-April, quoted £24 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated April, quoted £24 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated March 4 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.49 8a.; lightnings, Rs.46 4a., value.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were quiet; 10oz., spot, quoted 24s.; March-April, 23s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 21s.; March-April, 13s. 9d., value, per 100 yds.; Liverpool twills, March-April, quoted 6½., B. 4½., sellers, c.i.f.; per 100 bags.

CANVAS was easier. Singapore, 8.m.x., March-April, sold at £20 17s. 6d. per ton, and value; April, at £20 18s. 9d., and value, c.i.f., net terms, Rotterdam. Oznos, 8.m.x., March-April, quoted £22 5s., sellers, net terms, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, 6.m.x., March-April, quoted £20 17s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), March-April, quoted £19 15s., value; south Seas, kilo-dried, £18 5s., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened irregular with prices 1d. per cwt. lower to 2d. higher, this reducing the uncertainty of the position in New York and Cuba. During the morning trading was restricted to March at 9s. 1d., and at the 2.5 p.m. call a fairly steady tone was maintained, prices being 1½d. lower to 1d. higher compared with yesterday's close. New York advices showed some improvement in the afternoon, which offset Mr. Licht's more bearish view of the European beet area, and the close was steady with prices unchanged to 1d. higher on the day.

—	Opening	2.5 p.m.	Closing
May	7s. 9d.-7s. 7½d.	7s. 9d.-7½d.	7/16th.-7/17d.
Aug.	8/32nd.-8d.	8/32nd.-8/32	7/8 paid
Oct.	8/16th.-8/8th.	8/16th.-8/8th.	4/8th.-4/8½th.
Dec.	8/8 paid	8/8½ paid	8/8 paid
Jan.	8/8½th.-8/10th.	8/10th.-8/10½th.	8/10½th.-8/11th.
Mar.	9/1 paid	9/0½th.-9/1th.	9/0th.-9/1½th.
May	9/3½ paid	9/3th.-9/4th.	9/4th.-9/4½th.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, March 4.—COPPER.—Dull conditions again prevailed on the standard market, and the only feature was that both cash and three months were sold at level prices. The market was idle all the opening, and as usual a small business was done shortly before the close, covering cash at £67 17s. 6d., May at £68, and three months at £67 15s. to £67 17s. 6d., a total of 900 tons. Cash closed 5s. 11½d. and three months 6s. 6d. lower. Settlement price, £67 17s. 6d. In the afternoon April sold at £68. Refined sorts remained quiet with best selected reduced 15s. and other descriptions unchanged.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 220 tons sold at £171 12s. 6d. c.i.f., a fall of 17s. 6d. Here there was a general lack of confidence, and with no pressure to sell, prices became easier and closed with cash £25s. 6d. and three months £2s. 9d. lower. Sales amounted to 400 tons. Cash sold at £167 7s. 6d. to £166 12s. 6d.; March, £168 to £166 17s. 6d. to £167; April, £167 10s. to £167 15s. to £167 10s.; May, £168 15s. to £169 5s.; and three months, £170 to £169 2s. 6d. to £169 5s. Settlement price, £166 12s. 6d. Late business comprised cash at £166 15s.; March, £166 15s.; April, £167 5s.; May, £169; and three months, £169 5s. to £169 7s. 6d. Afternoon.—Spot common tin closed quiet at £168. Shipment from Hong-kong from January 22 to February 22 comprised 405 tons to the United States, which compares with 655 tons to the same destination in the previous month.

LEAD was steadier, and after a fair business prices closed unchanged. Sales, 900 tons. March sold at £19 15s. to £19 13s. 9d. to £19 15s. and June at £19 12s. 6d. to £19 15s. Settlement price, £19 15s. The afternoon market was idle. English remained at £21 5s. Australian shipments to U.K. and Continent in February totalled at 9,806

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday, as shown in the lists issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu.. 59¾ ¾‡ ½ x.d.
3½% Annu.. 56½ ½ ½ x.d.
3½% Cons.. 53½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 3½½‡
3% Cons. (Ire. Sec.) 51½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
1.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.
3.30 P.M.—To Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
5 P.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan. West Coast of Africa, Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo).
6 P.M.—To Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador, Guiana (British).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Newfoundland, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Costa Rica, Santa Marta, Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
7.30 A.M.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*, Ascension and St. Helena, Brazil (Rio, and Santos)*, Canary Islands (Las Palmas), Canary Islands (Tenerife), Cape Verd Islands.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said), Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
1.30 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts)††.
5 P.M.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Ahadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Bushire, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand.
9 P.M.—To Falkland Islands, West Coast of Africa (French and British Cameroons, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination		Postage at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—			
Nelson* (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
R. Star† (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	9 a.m.	
Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
Tal pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orama)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.	
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
BARBADOS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Mar. 6	2 a.m.	
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Nelson* (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star† (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	9 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Bonifacio)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.	
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.	
CANADA (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Direct (Albertic)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Mar. 7	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria)	Mar. 7	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Albertic)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.	
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(Tenerife) : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(all parts) : Ger. pkt.†† (Wahehe)	Mar. 6	5.30 p.m.	
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : A. & W. S. (Themistocles)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.	
(Las Palmas) : R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
R. Star† (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Mar. 6	2 a.m.	
CEYLON : Orient (Orama)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Mooltan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.	
CHINA (all parts)* : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon	
(all parts) : Holt* (Cyclops)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.	
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Mar. 6	2 a.m.	
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Oak Branch)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.	
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Camito)	Mar. 6	9 a.m.	
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Carare)	Mar. 8	9 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.	
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (P.C. Hooft)	Mar. 5	1.30 p.m.	
P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
ECUADOR : Gulf (Oak Branch)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 6	9 a.m.	
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail†	Mar. 8	6 a.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 5	9 a.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 12	9 a.m.	
FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Loreto)	Mar. 6	8 p.m.	
FIJI : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.	
GUIANA (Br.) : Booker (Amakura)	Mar. 5	8 p.m.	
GUIANA (Fr.) (Dutch) : Du. pkt. (Prins F. Hendrik)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.	
INDIA, ARDEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail†	Mar. 8	6 a.m.	
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Mar. 6	9 a.m.	
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Camito)	Mar. 6	9 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Mar. 7	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria)	Mar. 7	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Albertic)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.	
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon	
Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.	
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Mar. 7	11.30a.m	
E.D. (Egerd)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Kenilworth Castle)	Mar. 7	11.30a.m	
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Mar. 6	2 p.m.	
Via Canada (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
Via Canada (Albertic)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Mar. 7	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Lancastria)	Mar. 7	5.30 p.m.	
(Mar. Post) : Via Canada (Albertic)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Orama)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
Via Suez (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mail†	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
PERSIA (Ispahan) : Booth (Bonifacio)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.	
Dq. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.	
SAMOA : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.	
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c. ; Air Mails*)	Mar. 7	11.30a.m	
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Mar. 7	11.30a.m	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Cyclops)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
UNITED STATES : Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Mar. 6	2 a.m.	
Canard (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
Canard (Aquitania)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.	
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.	
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Albertville)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.	
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.	
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan and Fr. Guinea : E.D. (Egerd)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Chelmas)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.	
Fr. and Br. Cameroons : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	Mar. 6	5 p.m.	
Gambia : E.D. (Egerd)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	Mar. 6	5 p.m.	
Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.	
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Accra)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.	
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Mar. 6	2 a.m.	
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.	
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.	

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.	
" Iraq	3½d.	"
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India	5d.	"

An Air Mail label should be attached.

‡ Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this despatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office :—TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia (Prague), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Pacific Coast), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Greece (by sea direct), Turkey (by sea direct). 11 A.M.—To Newfoundland. 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Borneo, China (via Siberia), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (via Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Jamaica, Japan (via Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (via Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, Tonga and Cocos Islands (via Jamaica). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Estonia. 11 A.M.—To Canary Islands, Chile (Magallanes), Falkland Islands, Dutch West Indies, Fiji (via Canada), French Cameroons, French Guiana, Gambia, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). 1.15 P.M.—To Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Modeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Alberic. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. China and Japan (via Siberia). TO-MORROW.—Argentine Uruguay and Brazil by ss. Alunda Star.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AMERICAN SHIPPER (U.S.L.), from New York : Royal Albert Dock, 8 a.m.
ARCANA (Canard), from New York : Plymouth, 2 a.m.
ALBERTIC (W. Star), from New York : Liverpool, a.m.
ALMEIDA STAR (B. Star), from South America : Plymouth, 9 p.m. Due London, Thursday, 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (C.P.R.) from Funchal : Plymouth, 9 a.m. Due Liverpool, Thursday 11 a.m.
HAMBURG (Ham.-Am.), from New York : Southampton, Rio.
HIGHLAND BRIGADE (Nelson), from Buenos Ayres : London, p.m.
MANTUA (P. & O.), from Yokohama : Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due King George V. Dock, Friday, 6.30 a.m.
PEGU (Henderson), from Rangoon : Liverpool, a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ADDA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Freetown 28th.
BAMA .. .. For Lagos, left Duala 1st.
BATA .. .. For W. Africa, left L'pool. 1st.
BERENT .. .. For U.K., left Lome 27th.
COOMBANE .. .. For W. Africa, left St. John 1st.
EBOE .. .. For L'pool., left Lome 1st.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BOTHNIA .. .. Fm. Algiers, arr. L'pool. 1st.

BEN LINE

BENCLEUCH .. .. For Far East, arr. Middlesbro' 2nd.
BENREOCH .. .. For Far East, left Singapore 2nd.

BIBBY

CHESHIRE .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Colombo 3rd.
SOMERSETSHIRE .. .. Left Pt. Said 4th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 1st.
ANTILOCHUS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Genoa 2nd.
AUTOMEDON .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Belawan 1st.
IDOMENEUS .. .. For Japan, left L'pool. 1st.
LYCAON .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. Said 2nd.
PATROCLUS .. .. For N. China, left L'pool. 2nd.
PELEUS .. .. Fm. Java, arr. Ldn. 2nd.
PERIPHETUS .. .. For Java, left L'pool. 1st.
PROMETHEUS .. .. Fm. Java, arr. Amsterdam 1st.
SARPEDON .. .. For N. China, left Singapore 1st.
ULYSSES .. .. For Australia, left Cape Town 1st.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. .. Fm. B. Aires, left Lisbon 3rd.
RODNEY STAR .. .. For Ldn., left Santos 2nd.

BOOTH

ALBAN .. .. Fm. Lisbon, arr. Tuteya B. 1st.
HUBERT .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bahia 1st.
POLYCARP .. .. Fm. Hampton Rds., arr. Para 1st.
STEPHEN .. .. For L'pool., left Lisbon 2nd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BATHURST .. .. For W. Africa, left Las Palmas 3rd.
BOMA .. .. For W. Africa, left Gd. Bassam 1st.

BULLARD, KING

UMTUMBE .. .. Fm. L. Marques, arr. Pt. Natal 2nd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BRAEMERDALE .. .. Fm. St. John, N.B., arr. Ldn. 4th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. .. Fm. Cristobal, arr. Kingston 2nd.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. .. Fm. Gib., arr. Lisbon 3rd.
DUCHESS OF YORK .. .. Fm. Clydebank, arr. L'pool 3rd.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. .. For Beppu, left Chinwangtao 1st.
EMP. OF CANADA .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Yokohama 2nd.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. .. For Naples, left Messina 3rd.
EMP. OF RUSSIA .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Vancouver 1st.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ANDO .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Rio Grande 3rd.
ASNE .. .. For Bordeaux, left Cotonou 1st.
BOUGAINVILLIER .. .. For Douala, left Half Asinje 27th.
CLAUDE .. .. For Hamburg, left Stanvac 2nd.
FORT DE VAUX .. .. For Hamburg, left Gd. Bassam 27th.
LIPARI .. .. For B. Aires, left Dakar 1st.

CLAN LINE

CLAN BUCHANAN .. .. For L'pool, left Mchstr. 4th.
CLAN CHATTAN .. .. For Swansea, left Lin. 3rd.
CLAN FORBES .. .. For N.Y., left Norfolk 3rd.
CLAN KENNETH .. .. For R. Piste, left N.Y. 3rd.
CLAN LINDSAY .. .. For Ldn., left Galle 4th.
CLAN MACHAR .. .. Fm. Chile, arr. Charleston 2nd.
CLAN MACINTOSH .. .. Fm. Vigo, left Tampa 3rd.
CLAN MORRISON .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Bombay 3rd.
HARMODIUS .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. B. Aires 2nd.
HARMONIDES .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Newport 2nd.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

OSTARIO .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Havre 3rd.
WISCONSIN .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Seattle 2nd.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. For Ldn., left Halifax 4th.
ANDANIA .. .. For L'pool, left Halifax 4th.
AQUITANIA .. .. For Sthmtn., sig. 3rd. noon. 855 miles East of New York.
BERENGARIA .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 4th.
CARMANIA .. .. Fm. Havana, arr. N.Y. 4th.
CASONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Havana 4th.
MAURETANIA .. .. For Naples, left Villefranche 4th.
SAMARIA .. .. For M'video, left Magallanes 2nd.
VALACIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Auckland 28th.

ANCHOR

CALEDONIA .. .. Cruising, arr. Kingston 3rd.
CAMERONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Halifax 2nd.
TRANSYLVANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Alexandria 3rd.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ADELAIDE .. .. Fm. U.K., arr. Middlesbrough 2nd.
PORT AUCKLAND .. .. For Australia, arr. N.Y. 2nd.
PORT CAROLINE .. .. For U.K., arr. Sydney 28th.
PORT DARWIN .. .. Fm. N.Z., arr. Ldn. 1st.
PORT DUNEDIN .. .. For Ldn., left Colon 28th.
PORT GISBORNE .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Adelaide 4th.
PORT HUON .. .. For U.K., left Dunkirk 4th.
PORT NAPIER .. .. For N.Z., left Newport N. 1st.
PORT PIRIE .. .. For Ldn., left N.Z. 1st.
PORT SYDNEY .. .. For Ldn., left Colon 23rd.
PORT VICTOR .. .. Fm. U.K., arr. Wellington 2nd.
PORT WELLINGTON .. .. For N.Z., left Newport, N., 3rd.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

TELDE .. .. For Teneriffe, left Messy 3rd.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL

CITY OF HARVARD .. .. For Natal, left Table B. 2nd.
CITY OF KHARTOUM .. .. Left Karachi 2nd.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY .. .. For U.K., left Pt. Swettenham 3rd.
CITY OF MOBILE .. .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. L. Marques 1st.
CITY OF WINDSOR .. .. For U.K., left Adelaide 2nd.
CITY OF WINNIPEG .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. N.Y. 1st.
KARINGA .. .. For Hull, left Pt. Sudan 1st.
KEELUNG .. .. For Rosario, left L. Marques 1st.
MATOFFO .. .. Fm. L. Marques, arr. Colombo 3rd.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL

BRANKSOME HALL .. .. For Karachi, last Pt. Said 3rd.
CITY OF ADELAIDE .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Mersey 3rd.
CITY OF AGRA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Mombasa 2nd.
CITY OF AUCKLAND .. .. Arr. Philadel. 2nd.
CITY OF CHESTER .. .. Fm. Tsingtao, arr. Hamburg 2nd.
CITY OF FLORENCE .. .. For Rosario, left M'eilles 1st.
CITY OF GLASGOW .. .. For U.K., left Fremantle 27th.
CITY OF KOBE .. .. For Salford, left Genoa 4th.
CITY OF LAHORE .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 4th.
CITY OF LONDON .. .. For Boston, left Calcutta 1st.
CITY OF MARSEILLES .. .. Fm. Shanghai, arr. Singapore 2nd.
CITY OF OSAKA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Boston 1st.
CITY OF PEKIN .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Singapore 3rd.
CITY OF SALFORD .. .. Left Bombay 3rd.
CITY OF TOKIO .. .. For Dairen, left Kobe 2nd.
CITY OF WELLINGTON .. .. Left Wallaroo 28th.
CITY OF WINCHESTER .. .. For Sydney, left Pt. Piris 2nd.
CITY OF WORCESTER .. .. For Calcutta, left Rangoon 1st.
CITY OF YORK .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Mersey 3rd.
KYOTO .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. Mchstr. 4th.

FURNESS LINES

DROMORE .. .. For Varna, left Bourgas 3rd.
EL URUGUAYO .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 3rd.
LDN. IMPORTER .. .. For Ballona, left Los Angeles 1st.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. .. Fm. St. Johns, arr. Halifax 2nd.
PACIFIC RANGER .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Portland Ore 3rd.

GLEN

GLENAMOY .. .. For U.K., left Colombo 2nd.
GLENGOLLE .. .. For Hamburg, left B'dam 3rd.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

CLEVELAND .. .. For Hamburg, left Queenstown 4th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP NORTE .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. M'rideo 4th.
MONTE OLIVIA .. .. For Hamburg, left Santos 4th.

HARRISON

COMEDIAN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 4th.
DEFENDER .. .. For Ldn., left Beira 28th.
DIRECTOR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Antigua 2nd.
INANDA .. .. Left St. Kitts 2nd.
MAGICIAN .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 3rd.
PLANTER .. .. For Pernambuco, left Pt. Natal 25th.

HENDERSON

ARRACAN .. .. Fm. S. Australia, arr. Falmouth 3rd.
BURMA .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 3rd.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

ROTTERDAM .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Piraeus 2nd.
VEENDAM .. .. Arr. Barbados 3rd.

HOULDER

ELSTREE GRANGE .. .. Arr. San Julian 1st.
GAMBIA RIVER .. .. Fm. M'video, arr. Mersey 4th.
SAGAMA RIVER .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. M'video 2nd.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PLANTER .. .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. Plymouth 3rd.
JAMAICA SETTLER .. .. For Ldn., left Kingston 1st.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BERNINI .. .. Fm. Plate, arr. Boston 3rd.
VOLTAIRE .. .. For N.Y., left Rio Janeiro 1st.

LEYLAND

BARBADIAN .. .. For L'pool, arr. Kingston 3rd.
DAKOTIAN .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Boston 3rd.
DELESIAN .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 2nd.
NESSIAN .. .. For Limon, left Colon 3rd.

LLOYD SABAUDO

CONTE ROSSO .. .. For B. Aires, left Genoa 4th.
CONTE VERDE .. .. For Genoa, left Rio 4th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MANCHN. MERCHANT .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Halifax 2nd.
MANCHN. SHIPPER .. .. For Douala, left Las Palmas 3rd.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

AZAY LE RIDEAU .. .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Pt. Said 3rd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

KANGEAN .. .. Arr. Philadel. 2nd.
KARIMOON .. .. For N.Y., left Oran 1st.
ROMPAT .. .. Fm. Batavia, left Colombo 3rd.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. .. For L'pool, left Vigo 4th.
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN .. .. For Ldn., left M'video 2nd.
HIGHLAND WARRIOR .. .. For Ldn., left Santos 2nd.
MURILLO .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Zarate 3rd.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

AKITA MARU .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Osaka 2nd.
ATSUTA MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Honolulu 2nd.
BOKUTO MARU .. .. For Valparaiso, left Frisco 2nd.
CEYLON MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 2nd.
GENOA MARU .. .. For Shanghai, left Hongkong 2nd.
HAKATA MARU .. .. For Moji, left Hongkong 3rd.
HAKONE MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Naples 2nd.
HAKURAN MARU .. .. For Naples, left Pt. Said 4th.
HARUNA MARU .. .. For Kobe, left Shanghai 4th.
KITANO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Penang 1st.
KURA MARU .. .. For N.Y., left Kobe 2nd.
MALACCA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Calcutta 2nd.
NAGANO MARU .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Kobe 2nd.
PENANG MARU .. .. For Osaka, left Yokohama 2nd.
RANGOON MARU .. .. For Osaka, left Singapore 2nd.
SADO MARU .. .. For Bombay, left Kobe 2nd.
SHIKOTSUKA MARU .. .. For Seattle, left Shanghai 4th.
TAIMA MARU .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 2nd.
TAMBO MARU .. .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Pt. Said 4th.
TOBA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kobe 2nd.
TOYOURA MARU .. .. For Kanchi, arr. Kobe 2nd.
TOYAMA MARU .. .. For Seattle, left Yokohama 2nd.
TSUYAMA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Los Angeles 1st.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

DONAU .. .. For Frisco, left Portland Ore. 28th.
DRESDEN .. .. For N.Y., left Halifax 2nd.
GRANDON .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 4th.
FULDA .. .. For Hamburg, left Shanghai 4th.
GOSLAR .. .. For Wei Hai Wei, left Chinwangtao 3rd.
LUDWIGSHAFEN .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Panama 2nd.
MAIN .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shanghai 4th.
ODER .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Sydney 4th.
OROTAVA .. .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 2nd.
RAIMUND .. .. For Cristobal, left Santiago 28th.
ROLAND .. .. For Santiago, left Havana 28th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 2nd.
THIES .. .. For Yokohama, left Belawan 3rd.
WERRA .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. B. Aires 3rd.

ORIENT

OTRANTO .. .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 4th.

PACIFIC STEAM

CIO .. .. Arr. N.Y. 1st.
ENSENADENO .. .. For Valparaiso, arr. Panama 2nd.
MAGELLAN .. .. For L'pool, left Fayal 2nd.
OROOMA .. .. For Vigo, left Corona 4th.
OROYA .. .. For Cristobal, left Havana 2nd.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD .. .. For Brisbane, arr. Fremantle 3rd.
BANGALORE .. .. For Colombo, arr. Antwerp 4th.
CATHAY .. .. For Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 4th.
COMORIN .. .. For Ldn., left Fremantle 3rd.
MOOLTAN .. .. For Sydney, left Melbourne 4th.
NARKUNDA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 3rd.
NARROMINE .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 3rd.
NARRUNDA .. .. For Sydney, left Melbourne 4th.

BRITISH INDIA

KAROA .. .. For Pt. Natal, left L. Marques 4th.
MATIANA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Sudan 2nd.
NARDANA .. .. For Colombo, left Batavia 1st.
NIEPURA .. .. For Cairns, left Calcutta 2nd.
TALMA .. .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 4th.
TILAWA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Yokohama 3rd.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

WAIKAWA .. .. For Vancouver, left Newcastle 2nd.
WAIRUNA .. .. For Sydney, left Vancouver 2nd.

PRINCE

BRITISH PRINCE .. .. For Kobe, left Yokohama 3rd.
CASTILIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Paranagua, arr. Santos 3rd.
CHINESE PRINCE .. .. Fm. Newport N., arr. Panama 1st.
CYPRIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Mersey, arr. Al'andria 2nd.
EASTERN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Plate, arr. Baltic 3rd.
IMPERIAL PRINCE .. .. For Singapore, left Batavia 2nd.
ITALIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Syrian Cst., arr. Al'andria 2nd.
JAVANESE PRINCE .. .. For Manila, left Hong-kong 2nd.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE .. .. For Beira, left Mombasa 2nd.
OCEAN PRINCE .. .. For Ldn., left St. Vincent 2nd.
PERSIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 3rd.
ROYAL PRINCE .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 2nd.
SOUTHERN PRINCE .. .. For R. Piste, left Santos 1st.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. .. Cruising, arr. Batavia 3rd.
LAPLAND .. .. For Bermuda, left Nassau 29th.
PENNLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Halifax 2nd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA .. .. For Trinidad Cruise, left Haiti 3rd.
ARCADIAN .. .. For N.Y., left Bermuda 2nd.
DEMERARA .. .. For Plate, left Cherbourg 2nd.
GLAMORGANSHIRE .. .. Fm. N. Pacific, arr. Los Angeles 3rd.
LOCKERBYRE .. .. For L'pool, arr. Frisco 2nd.
NARVIA .. .. For L'pool, left B. Aires 2nd.
NUTHERBY .. .. For Kingston, left Gravesend 4th.
PEMBROKESHIRE .. .. For Antwerp, left Middlesbrough 4th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERBEECH .. .. For Boston, left N.Y. 1st.
SILVERGUAVA .. .. For Frisco, left Panama 28th.
SILVERPINEAPPLE .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Penang 3rd.
SILVERPALM .. .. For Manila, left Shanghai 3rd.
SILVERPINE .. .. For Singapore, left Calcutta 3rd.

**UNION-C

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

LOTHBURY MALE VOICE CHOIR

Listeners to 2LO and 5XX this evening will hear the concert by the Lothbury Male Voice Choir, which is to be relayed from the Cannon-street Hotel at 8.15. Other items in the London programme include a concert of Czechoslovak music, and a new story by Mr. A. J. Alan. The principal item in the Daventry (5GB) programme is the performance of a new *revue* entitled *Brighter Broadcasting*, with a cast including Miss Anona Winn, Miss Edith James, Mr. Charles Herbert, Mr. Alfred Butler, and Messrs. Clapham and Dwyer.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, March 5, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.). From 6.40 p.m. to 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.). From 6.40 to 10.30 p.m. 5GB programme will also be broadcast on 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45** :—The Week in Westminster, by Lady Astor. **11-12** : (5XX only) :—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird process.

12 :—Ruth Acland (soprano) ; John Mathewson (baritone). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1-2** :—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. **2.30** :—For the Schools : Nature Study for Town and Country Schools, 7— Eggs of Birds and Plants, by Miss C. Von Wyss. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Stories and Story Telling in Prose and Verse, 7—Coleridge : The Ancient Mariner, by Miss Marjorie Barber. **3.25** :—David Hutchison (tenor) ; the Ensemble Players : Eda Kersey, Helen Just, Howard Ferguson ; Sidonie Goossens (harp) ; Chorus of Six Women's Voices. **4.45** : —Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children : The Further Adventures of Princess Boofuls, a dialogue story (R. de Rohan). **6** :—National Association of Boys' Clubs—Ready, Steady, Go, by Mr. B. E. Astbury. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :— Beethoven Sonatas, played by Edward Isaacs (pianoforte). **7** :—Dr. S. Wheaton—Healthy though Crowded (Ministry of Health Talk). **7.25** :—International Cooperation and What It Means, 1—An Intellectual Cooperation, by Professor Gilbert Murray. **7.45** :—Dance Music.

8.15 :—Lothbury Male Voice Choir ; Sybil Eaton (violin) (accompanied by Dr. Ernest Bullock) ; Reginald Paul (pianoforte) ; Dr. Ernest Bullock (conductor), relayed from Cannon-street Hotel. **9** :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; Summary of Stock Exchange Prices ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** :—Life in the Canadian Arctic, by the Venerable A. L. Fleming. **9.40** :—Czechoslovakian National Programme. **10.40** :—The Diptych, by A. J. Alan. **11-12** : —Band from Clro's Club.

DAVENTRY Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

From 6.40 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., Daventry Experimental programme will also be broadcast on 842kc. (356.3m.).

12 :—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street ; Margareth Severn (contralto). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30** :—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Olive Goff (soprano) ; Louise Atherton (violin). **5.15** :—Children : The Higgledy-Piggledy Twins—They Hide Timothy's Spectacles, by Cecily Fleming. Songs by Harold Casey (baritone) ; A Desperate Adventure, being a Turkish Story by Edith Sidgwick. Songs by Anona Winn in Light Songs. **6** :—Winifred Copeland (harp). **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** : For the Old Folks : A Programme of Music and Humour of the last Generation ; Edgar Lane (recitals) ; James Howell (bass) ; the Birmingham Studio Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. **8** :—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30** :—James Ching (pianoforte). **9** :—Brighter Broadcasting, a revue intime. Additional lyrics, music and book by Charles Brewer, presented by the following Brighter Young People : Anona Winn, Edith James, Charles Herbert, Alfred Butler, Clapham and Dwyer ; Jack Venables and George Barker at the pianos. **10** :—Dance Music. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.40** : —See Glasgow. **3** :—See Glasgow. **3.25** : —See Glasgow. **4.45** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe : Horticulture. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.25** : —See London. **8.15** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-11** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.30-1** :—The Radio Quartet. **2.30-3.25** :—See London. **3.30** :—The Orchestra ; Lottie Miller (contralto). **4.30** ; Dance Music. **5** :—Children. **5.15** :—Children's Boys' Brigade Monthly Bulletin. **6.15** :—See London. **7.45** :—The Symphony Orchestra conducted by E. Godfrey Brown ; Richard Goodacre (contralto). **9** :—See London. **9.40** :—The Orchestra conducted by E. Godfrey Brown ; Arthur Cranmer (baritone). **10.40-11** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH — Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.30** : —See London. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-11** :— See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **1.15-2** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (London), Lena Wrtihy, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2** :—See London. **4** :—The Station Trio : Frank Thomas (violin) ; Ronald Harding (violoncello) ; Hubert Pengelly (pianoforte) ; Kate Jackson (soprano). **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** : —See London. **7.45** :—The Annual Concert of the Bristol Post Office Military Band, conducted by Byford Beard ; Rona Johnson (contralto) ; W. Richards (clarinet) ; Dorothy Reid and L. E. C. Baker (entertainers) ; Miss Hood (organ). **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **5** :—Gramophone Records. **5.15** :—Children. **7** :—Talk for Women. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language Lesson. **8** : Interval by No. 1 Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase. **9** :—A Play by the Community Players. **9.30** : Concert.—The Station Orchestra, Overture, Percy Whitehead (baritone) ; The Station Orchestra ; Jamie Dwyer (violin) ; J. O'Flynn, Ambrose (baritone) ; The Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **3** :—See Glasgow. **3.25** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.25** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-11** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—For the Schools.—Mr. R. L. Mackie : the Men of Old, Figures from Scotland's Past. **3** :—The Deacon (from Blackwood's Magazine). **3.25** :—The Octet (from Glasgow) ; Barrie Watt (soprano), Harry McGillivray (baritone) (from Aberdeen). **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :— Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. J. S. Chisholm.—Pot Plants (from Edinburgh). **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Alexander McKinnon, the Humane Slaughter in Scotland (from Edinburgh). **7.25** : See London. **8.15** :—The Octet ; the Edinburgh Singers. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-11** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.30** :—See London. **3.25** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Jimmy Elliott (animal mimic) (from Manchester) ; Norah Wiggins (soprano) (from Newcastle). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **7.45** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; The Greater Law, a comedy in one act by Jerome K. White. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15-11** :—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **1.15-2** :—See Cardiff. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Cardiff. **9.20-11** :— See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.30** :—See London. **4.25** :—See Manchester. **4** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.20-11** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.). 5kw.—Gramophone Records. **2** :—Prices, Exchange Quotations, Trio Selections, and News. **3.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **9** :—Opera Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Countess Maria, comedy in three acts (Ignacio Lago de Tena), followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Talk. **7** :— National Programme. **8** :—Programme relayed from Prague. **9** :—Time and News. **9.15** :—Song Recital. **9.35** :—Concert from the Hotel Excelsior.

BERLIN (Kelgswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30 :—See Hamburg. **4.30** :—Compositions for two pianos. **4.55** :—Talks. **5.40** :—Elementary Spanish Lesson. **6** :—Talk. **6.25** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—Topical Report—The London Naval Conference. **6.25** :—Talk on the following transmission. **6.30** :—Relay from the Opera House : Ulster Act from Tristan (Wagner) ; in an interval, Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. **11** :—Report on the Six Days' Racing.

BERNE (468m.), 1.5kw.—2.30 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Where the Money comes from.—Milk Production at the Mint in Berne. **7** :—Instrumental Concert of Old Popular Music. **7.40** :—Orchestral Selections. **9** :—Recital of Spanish Songs. **8.20** :—Orchestral Concert ; in the interval at 9 :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6.5 :—Programme from Brunn. **8** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—**6.30** :—Gramophone Concert of the Music of Wagner, Grieg, Beethoven, and Schumann. **7** :—Weather. **7.25** :—Topical Talk. **7.30** :—Organ Recital. **7.58** :—Modern Vocal and Instrumental Music—Four Slovakian Folk Songs (Karl Reiss) ; Four Songs for Three-part Choir, op. 44 (Hindemith) ; Ein Abend am Kamelbach, for Strings and Wind Instruments, op. 45, No. 3 (Hindemith). **8.35** :—Reading. **9.10** :—News. **9.30** :—Theatre Talk.

BRUNN (942m.), 2.6kw.—6.5 :—Concert of Moravian Music. **8** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—3 :—Concert of Trio Music. **6** :—Technical Talk. **6.15** :—Lesson in Popular Dramatic Art. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Belgian Composers—Petite Suite (Gilson) ; Rapsodie Dahoméenne (De Boeck) ; Songs : (a) Les Enfants (De Boeck), (b) Hymne au Printemps (Rasse) ; Marche Indienne (Van Intrandem (Dubois) ; Deloos Sinfonietta (Brassinne) ; Song, Aphrodite (Jongen) ; Songs : (a) Sur une Tombe (Lekeu), (b) Pas de Serments (Hubert) ; Air de Ballet (Rasse) ; Scenes Pittoresques (Walthéry) (De Tayer). To the interval at **9.30** :—Talk—Sports in Belgium. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.55 :—Gramophone Concert. **6.30** :—Answers to Correspondents. **7.10** :— Talk. **7.30** :—International Concert, Czechoslovakian Programme—Overture, Marysa, op. 14 (Novak) ; Symphonic Poem, My Country (Smetana) ; Slovenic Dances (Dvorak). **9** :—Talk. **9.30** :—Concert of Chamber Music and Songs. Music from the Cafe Odeon.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7.5kw.—5.30 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :— Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Symphony Concert from the Oddfellow Hall—Overture, Semiramis (Rossini) ; Selection (a) Monologue from Andrea Chenier (Giordano), (b) Aria from La Favorita (Donizetti) ; Ballet Suite (Lully) ; Intermezzo from L'amico Fritz (Mascagni) ; Prologue to I Pagliacci (Leoncavallo) ; Symphonic Poem, Hjalte Tostesen (Hennebell). **9** :—News. **9.45** :—Dance Music. **11** (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (413m., 1kw.—6 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. **6.10** :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Medical Talk. **6.55** :—Time Signal and Chimes. **7.15** :—Talks, Concert, and News, relayed from Warsaw.

FRANKFURT (470m.), 2kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—**5.5** :—See Stuttgart. **6.30** :—Topical Report. The London Naval Conference. **7.10** :—Mass in A flat major (Schubert). **8** :—See Stuttgart. **9.15** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call 1HA (394m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (240m.), HANOVER (344m.), KIEL (246m.).—**3.30** :—Concert from the Works of Weber. **5.30** :—Concert from the Crystal Palace, Hanover. **5.15** :—Variety Programme. **6** :—Talks. **6.50** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **7** :— Concert of Old Music from the Hamburg History Museum (Lute and Tafelmusik or Telemann) : Solo Cantata for Tenor (Matthesson) ; Sonata for Cembalo and Flute (Bach). **8.30** :—North German Dialect Programme. **9.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.50** :— Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time and Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Trio Music. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Pianoforte Recital of Etudes by Egbert Vesa. **4.40** :—Concert relayed from the Café Moderne, Amsterdam. **5.40** :—Time and Concert. **6.10** :— Gramophone Records. **6.25** :—Hadhip Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Bohemian Girl (Balfe) ; Weh' Am schönsten Rhein, gesegnet Ufer, mich (Kélar Béla) ; Selection from Mignon (Thomas) ; Slaapliedje (Bleeker). **8.55** :—The Second Act of Lilac Time (Schubert-Berté), relayed from the Eiko-Hopper Theatre, Amsterdam, followed by Weather and News. **9.50** :— Concert. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (295m., 8kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 7.50 a.m. :—Time Signal. **7.55** :—Concert. **10** :— Time Signal. **10.11** :—Service for Hospitals. **10.40** :— Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Harmonium Recital. **12.10** :—Time Signal. **12.11** :—Trio Concert. **1.40** : Concert. **3.40** :—Time Signal. **3.41** :—Children. **5.40** :— Time Signal. **5.41** :—Reading. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Wireless Technical Lesson. **6.50** :— Technical Talk. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Relay of the Protestant Demonstration against the Religious Persecution in Russia from the Groote Doelpzaal, Rotterdam, followed by News. **10.25** :—Concert of Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,800m., 40kw. and HELSINGFORS (221).—**6.3** :—Talk. **6.25** :—Song Recital. **6.48** :—Talk. **7.5** :— Recitations. **7.20** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert from the Works of Finnish Composers. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.) ; COLOGNE (227m.) ; MUNSTER (234m.).—**6** :—Report on Economics, Weather and Sports News. **6.15** :—Talks. **7** :—Symphony Concert—Symphony Poem, Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks (R. Strauss) ; Concerto for Violin in D major (Mozart) ; the Seventh Symphony in C major (Schubert) ; after the Programme : Weather, Sports Results, and Miscellaneous Items, followed by Concert from the Café Wien am Ring, Cologne. **10.15** : Jazz Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 2kw. and DRESDEN (319m.).—**6** :—Talk for Young People. **6.30** : Band Concert. **7.30** :—Literary Review. **8** :—Concert on Instruments of the Baroque Period. Taste Solos ; (a) Sarabande in D major (Graun) ; Sonata in G major for Flute and Harpsichord (Gaultier) (b) Overture and Minuet from the Partita in D major (Lust) ; Selections for Clavichord : (a) Andante in C minor (Bach), (b) Sonata No. 3 (Bach) ; (b) Choral Melody in F major with Three Variations (Mozart) ; Organ Solos : (a) Caprice in D major (Böhm) ; (b) Ricercar in C minor (Pachelbel). **9**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Gramophone Concert of Light and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 2kw.—**7** :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations and Chamber Music ; Quartet in D minor, op. 76, No. 2 (Haydn) ; Quintet in F minor (Brahms). **8** :—Dance Music. **8.20** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations and Concert from the Hotel Nacional. In the interval at **12 (midnight)** : —Chimes and News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Dinner Concert. **7** :—Announcements ; Weather. **7.10** :— News. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Ciottolino (Ferrari-Trecate) with Introductory Talk in the Intervals. **10.40** :—Time Signal, followed by Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw. and AUGSBURG (540m.) ; KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.) ; NUREMBERG (239m.).—**5.30** :—Symphony Concert—Overture, Leonore (Beethoven) ; Concerto for Violin in D major (Mozart) ; Symphonic Poem, Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks (R. Strauss) ; Concerto for Violin in D major (Mozart) ; the Seventh Symphony in C major (Schubert) ; after the Programme : Weather, Sports Results, and Miscellaneous Items, followed by Concert from the Café Wien am Ring, Cologne. **10.15** : Jazz Music.

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 28)

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SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION (opposite).—Charming newly decorated FLAT with four bed rooms, two baths, two reception rooms, &c.; modern stoves, mantels, 4 ivory basins, &c. Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Western 3424.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION (adjoining).—Excellent MANSION FLAT; two reception, five bed rooms, &c., lift. Rent £223 per annum.—Recommended as a bargain by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Excellent FLAT in imposing building with passenger lift, five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c. Premium £220 to include fittings.—Agents:—
£220 P.A.
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SPANMORE-COURT, 29-35, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, S.W.1.—Continuously FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also unfurnished suites.—Apply to Managers, as above.

SURBITON COURT.
ST. ANDREW'S-SQUARE, SURBITON, five minutes Surbiton Station, 18 minutes Waterloo by excellent service fast trains.
Accommodation: One, two, three, or four bed rooms, one or two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room, constant hot water. Tennis court. Garages. Lovely gardens.
Inclusive Rents
£130 TO £260.
OSBORNS (SURBITON) ESTATES, Ltd., Surbiton Court (as above). Kingston 2589; or NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Kingston and Surbiton.

ST. ERMIN'S, WESTMINSTER.—FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; double and single bed room, reception room, bath room. 12 guineas per week, inclusive of service. Central heating; constant hot water; every modern convenience.—Apply HERRING, SON and DAW, 1, Bradway, Westminster. Tele., Franklin 6725.

ST. JAMES'S.—A delightful well FURNISHED
5 GNS. P.W.
BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT in modern building complete with constant hot water and all conveniences; bed room, bath, and sitting room; 6 or 12 months. Exceptional bargain.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SUNNY SOUTH ASPECT.

Overlooking lovely gardens; six or seven rooms, two bath rooms; parquet floors; central heating, constant hot water; lift; porter's service. Terms, service if required, 10½ guineas, or 8 guineas, if let this week. Owner going abroad.—Park 5589 or write Box 01293, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS, THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklets, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

A CHOICE SERVICE FLAT.

ST. JAMES'S.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.
TWO Bed rooms, each with tiled bath adjoining, two reception rooms, and hall; beautifully light and sunny; high-class modern building; passenger lift; constant hot water; no premium. Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FOR THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.
UP-TO-DATE "SUNSHINE FLATS," RANELAGH GARDENS-MANSIONS, S.W.6; £100 per annum inclusive; constant hot water, cooking and heating; 7 rooms; rental.—The Hurlingham Estate Office, opposite Putney Bridge Station.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, 26s. to 50s., double, including service; constant hot water, electric light, and baths; gas fires, grillers; central heating.—8, Chenies-street, W.C.1. (near Harker's). Kelvin 8228.

UNEQUALLED VALUE
IN COMFORT AND LUXURY.
A SUPER FLAT
In well planned building
HEART OF WEST END.
Magnificent entrance.
Central heating. Constant hot water.
Five bed, two bath, two reception, lounge hall, usual offices, &c.
£900 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
Allowance for decorations.
Also other Flats in same building, eight beds. Rents to £1,300 per annum.
Further particulars of
JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I.,
31, BROOK-STREET, W.1. Mayfair 5511.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
WESTMINSTER.—Fine unfurnished FLAT; three rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; rent £400; moderate sum for fittings.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

WESTMINSTER.—Small South FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished; light, airy, first floor bed, bath, sitting room kitchenette; 3½ guineas. 'Phone, Vic. 7964.—Apply 29, Westminster-mansions, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—One bed room, reception room, large bath-dressing room. Beautifully FURNISHED and appointed.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall-Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

4 GNS. per WEEK.—Well-appointed SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FURNISHED FLAT; large reception, two bed rooms; gas fires; constant hot water to kitchen and bath room.—Housekeeper, 3, Chanicarde-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

£112 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; four rooms, kitchen, and bath room; lighted light windows; view; light basement. —1, Courtfield-gardens (close Gloucester-road Tube).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
£170 £200 per annum inclusive rents.—Excellent three and four roomed FLATS, with kitchen and bath room; will be decorated; new leases, one and bath room; will be decorated; new leases, one Agents, BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7600.

£215 PER ANNUM inclusive.—CHELSEA.—MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms; Brinks's valuation; no premium. Two reception rooms; Brinks's valuation; no premium. —Recommended by ANDREWS and BITCH, Estate Agents, 495, King's-road, S.W.3.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

£225 PER ANNUM.—KNIGHTSBRIDGE (off).—An excellent SELF-CONTAINED FLAT of CHARACTER in quiet situation; two bed rooms, bath room, very large reception room, kitchen, usual offices; modernized; sun on terrace.—STUART REEVE-BURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9230.)

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£425 PER ANNUM.—Close to Houses of Parliament.—Modern MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, and kitchen; long lease, nominal premium.—HOND and Co., 46, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7900.

7, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET, W.1.—BACHELOR FLAT to be LET; sitting room, bed room, and bath room, £200 per annum.—Apply to the Housekeeper.

40, PARK-LANE, W.1.—To be LET, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a FLAT occupying the best position in this favourite building; lounge hall, two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; central heating, &c. Magnificent views over Hyde Park.—Apply to the Superintendent, 40, Park-lane.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

MAGNIFICENT MARINE POSITION.
Constant hot water. Central heating.

BRIGHTON (Kemp Town).—A superb and sunny modern GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET Unfurnished (or Furnished) in finest corner position, facing sea; four bed rooms (lavatory basin (hot and cold) supplied), tiled bath room, two large reception rooms; electric light and power; gas; carpeted; parquet floors; double windows facing sea. GARAGE opposite can be rented.—Inspected and strongly recommended by Sole Agents, WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

HOVE, facing sea and lawns, near West Pier. THIRD-FLOOR. Also light Basement Suite vacant; spacious dining room ground floor; excellent cuisine and service.—7, Brunswick-terrace.

LARGE SUNNY ROOMS.

HOVE (in a most select, quiet, yet central position, within easy access of station and shops).—An EXCEPTIONALLY WELL ARRANGED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, and offices; parquet flooring; electric light and power; gas circulation; use of large garden. Rent only £325 per annum.—Strongly recommended.
WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

WANTED

REQUIRED from June quarter, Unfurnished FLAT, good central district, London; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms; constant hot water; minimum seven years' lease; third or fourth floor, with lift; no premium; highest references. £250 to £300 per year rent.—Write Box P.444, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED FLAT REQUIRED in West End or within easy distance North or South of Parks; three-four bed, two reception, &c. Rent about £400-£500 per annum.—Write Box Y.1148, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for two gentlewomen, THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS or FLAT, near Regent's Park. No stairs.—Speedwell 5180.

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CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and District. Whole and part-time. Lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

WIMPOLE-STREET.—Magnificent CONSULTING ROOMS to LET. Some with secretary's room.—Apply Sole Agents, GALE, POWER, and Co., 35, Sackville-street, W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

£2,000 TO £4,000.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (close to).—Attractive, pre-War, detached HOUSE; five beds; gravel soil; site for garage. (D.3380.)

KINGSTON-HILL.—Four beds, bath, two reception; price £2,000; practically adjoining Richmond Park. (F.4503.)

PUTNEY HEATH.—Commodious, seven beds, bath, three reception; site for garage; tennis lawn; £2,000. (F.4045.)

WIMBLEDON.—Close to R.C. church; eight bed rooms, bath, three reception; site for garage. (D.3917.)

ROEHAMPTON.—Six bed rooms, bath, two reception; close to Putney Heath. (D.3070.)

WEST WIMBLEDON.—Two floors only, five beds, bath, hall, two reception; space for garage. (D.3070a.)

Further particulars of the above and other properties in the
WIMBLEDON COMMON DISTRICT.
apply
HAMPTON & SONS,
HIGH-STREET, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19.

PRICKETT & ELLIS,
Auctioneers, Surveyors, &c.,
4, High-street, Highgate, N.6, and
57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

KEN WOOD.

CHARMING detached modern labour-saving RESIDENCE facing Kenwood, beautiful surroundings, overlooking ornamental gardens, near Heath; six bed rooms, bath room; three reception rooms, oak parquet floors, excellent offices; electric light and heating; good garage; well-stocked garden. FREEHOLD, £4,200 FREEHOLD.

SERVICE FLATS vacant; constant hot water, coal or gas fires; valeting; meals as desired.—102, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Hyde Park, Padd. 2228.

MUSWELL HILL, in the very best position, few minutes from open country, shops, and various churches.—Exceptionally well-planned modern double-fronted RESIDENCE, with three reception rooms, billiard room, five or six bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices; tastefully laid-out and well-kept garden; electric light; 'phone. PRICE £2,000. Thoroughly recommended.

Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, as above.

BRONDESBURY JUST REDECORATED.
BRONDESBURY-PARK.—A detached, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, three reception, billiard room; lease 69 years; ground-rent £15. Price just reduced to £2,300.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead Corner, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
BRONDESBURY NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE containing eight bed rooms, three rooms, two bath rooms; GOOD GARAGE; lovely garden; lease 40 years; ground-rent £15; price £2,900. PRICE £2,900 only. LKO/PD/1 FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

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COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE, pleasantly rural, at Ickenham, 3 miles Uxbridge-street; three-four reception, five bed rooms, bath, &c.; extensive garage; modern conveniences. FREEHOLD £1,450.—STEDMAN and CLARKE, Surveyors, Ickenham. Tel., Ruislip 180 (or Hermitage 3052).

EPSOM.—Pre-War semi-Detached; two reception, four bed, good lofty rooms; excellent neighbourhood; chalk soil. FREEHOLD £1,220.—'Phone, Epsom 9667.

FINCHLEY (choicest part of district).—An imposing detached and double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE of two large reception, five beds, and excellent modernized offices; part central heating.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS WITH TENNIS LAWN.
Lease of 31 years. Ground rent only £12. Low price £2,750.—E. C. LLOYD, Estate Agent, 18, Manor-parade, Church End, N.3.

HAMPTON-ON-THAMES.—An exceptionally attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying unique position overlooking river; three reception, two garages, six bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); electric light and gas, usual domestic offices; about One Acre garden, spacious lawn, sunk garden, lily pond; gravel soil; half-mile Hampton Court; three miles from Kingston, three to station, church and golf links. Owner going abroad. £2,400.—Z.X.162, care Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

HAMPTON, mile from Thames, 80min. Town; gravel soil, secluded, convenient, modern RESIDENCE, substantially built; detached; excellent repair of all services; 4½ acres; two reception, four bed, kitchen, sculling room, two w.c.s, attic; summer house; garage; tennis court, fruit trees. FREEHOLD only £1,850.—Tetherdown, Courtlands-avenue, Hampton, Middlesex.

SHORT WALK OF KENWOOD AND HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

HIGHGATE.—Attractive semi-detached double-fronted RESIDENCE, close to station and 'bus routes to Tube; two reception, four bed rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; in excellent repair; two garages; electric light. Lease 66 years. Ground-rent £5 per annum. BARGAIN £1,650. Fol. H.5772.—ROBSON and FERRIS, Highgate, N.6.

BEAUTIFUL OPEN POSITION.
KINGSTON HILL.—Handsome pre-War RESIDENCE standing in lovely matured grounds; large hall, three reception, lounge, billiard, bath and maid, well-fitted offices; garage; space for tennis; electric light and power. £3,500, FREEHOLD.
Sole Agents, BOSLEY, Fife House, Kingston.

PURLING, BUTTON, and HERSHAM.—By order of mortgagees. SALE TO-MORROW (6th March), at Greyhound Hotel, Sutton, 6 p.m. THREE attractive FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—27, Brighton-road, Purley (Tel. 0068); 40, Cheam-road, Sutton; 69, Queen's-road, Hersham.—Particulars from the Auctioneers, LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, 22, High-street, Sutton.

PUTNEY.—For SALE, the long LEASE of a most attractive detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in one of the best residential roads in the district, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; good garage and garden. Particulars of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
£3,750.

CLOSE RICHMOND PARK.

Attractive Detached Labour-Saving RESIDENCE in an UNRIVALLED POSITION (Garden Suburb Estate).
£2,500 FREEHOLD secures; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, model domestic offices. To be viewed in perfect order.
BRICK GARAGE. EXCELLENT GARDEN.
Inspected and specially recommended by the Owner's Agents.

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(Adjoining Railway Stations.) 'Phone, Richmond 3141 (4 lines), and at Kew Gardens and Putney.

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WIMBLEDON (Merton Park); select road, delightful open position.—Most charming MODERN RESIDENCE with brick-built Garage; three good bed rooms, bath room, two fine reception rooms, ideal offices; exceedingly large garden. Only £1,400 FREEHOLD, (specially recommended).—Sole Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

WIMBLEDON PARK, close to Station and Golf Links.—Very well constructed MODERN RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bathroom, two reception; attractive garden. FREEHOLD, £1,800, or offer.—Sole Agents, CROSS and PRIOR, 64, Hill-road and 54, High-street, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (first off South side).—Most distinctive modern detached RESIDENCE; every convenience; lounge hall, cloak room, five bed, double drawing room, dining room, Regis tiled bath and offices; garage; excellent fittings. FREEHOLD £2,500.—Swanson, 7, Meadrow View, Worcester Park, Malden 0972.

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EAST SHEEN, overlooking the Common.—Modern labour-saving detached RESIDENCE; three or four bed rooms, two reception rooms, and offices; garage; exceptionally well furnished throughout; large rooms. Rent 5 guineas per week, long let.—PATRICK and BLAINE, Estate Agents, East Sheen.

HAMPSTEAD (near Tube).—To be LET, six bed and dressing, bath, four reception; telephone; £800 inclusive; 10gns. weekly.—JAMESON and MESSENGER, 77, Chancery-lane. Hol. 0666.

EXCELLENT SITE FOR SALE.

ABOUT 8,400 SQ. FEET—VACANT POSSESSION.

BUILDING LEASE 99 YEARS.

BERKELEY & BERKELEY,

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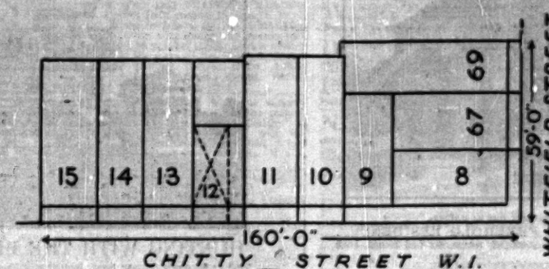

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VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE FOR SALE,
NEAR MARYLEBONE STATION and the HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL,
WITH FRONTAGES OF APPROXIMATELY 140ft. TO MARYLEBONE-ROAD, 90ft. TO GREAT CENTRAL-STREET, AND 110ft. TO BALCOMBE-STREET.
THE SITE HAS AN AREA OF ABOUT 14,750 SQ. FEET,
AND IS EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR
THE ERECTION OF SHOPS AND FLATS OR BUSINESS PREMISES.
THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY IS VACANT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION COULD BE GIVEN.
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This Estate presents a golden opportunity for builders with capital. Houses will be erected. Stables and golf course on the Estate.—Please write for illustrated brochure ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Managing Agents, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, and Brookmans Park, Herts.

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TO BE SOLD
ON the BERKS and OXON BORDERS.
Well-built MODERN RESIDENCE; entrance and inner halls, three reception rooms, music or dance room, charming oak staircase, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light, gas, company's water, central heating; telephone; gravel soil; garage, stabling, good cottage; orchard, and garden; beautiful grounds; in all 4½ ACRES.—Mrs. H. J. HOLMES, Estate Agent, Whitchurch, Reading.

ALMOST delightful country, good neighbourhood, 36 miles S.S.W. Town, excellent schools; three reception, five beds, bath; all services; garages; up-to-date fittings.—Agents, CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Cranleigh (Tel. 200) and Guildford.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.—For SALE, a charming well-built BUNGALOW, overlooking tennis courts, and within five miles of sea; beds four, reception two, kitchen, bath room, and garage; good garden. £1,350 FREEHOLD.—For full particulars apply the Lido Estate Agency, Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex.

AN old-fashioned mullion window COTTAGE, stone roof, beamed ceilings; two reception, four bed, bath; garage; electricity; £1,250. Picturesque "Symonds Yat" cottage with oak beams, garden, £1,150.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

AMONGST THE PINE TREES.
ASCOT 2½ MILES.—Modern HOUSE, on sandy soil in delightful matured grounds of nine acres, well sheltered by rising ground; lounge hall, two bolted spring floors, four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; company's water and gas; two cottages, garage, and very extensive outbuildings; for sale by private treaty, silver fox farm. FREEHOLD, only £2,500.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

AT greatly reduced price.—Well-appointed gentleman's RESIDENCE, 20 miles from London, containing four reception, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, kitchen, &c.; main

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, Harrods London.

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Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

UNRIVALLED POSITION ON DORSET COAST.

"CLIFF HOUSE," LYME REGIS.

OVERLOOKING LYME BAY AND THE HARBOUR.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

in grounds of natural beauty. Outer and inner halls, cloak room, three-four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room, up-to-date domestic offices; electric light and all conveniences; garage for two cars; tennis lawn, delightful rose garden, fine kitchen garden, semi-tropical plants, flowering shrubs, and fine old trees; woodland walks of great beauty.

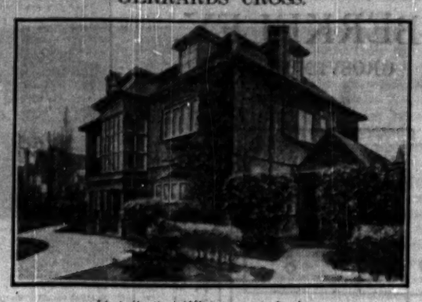
IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

For Sale privately at a very low price, or Auction later. Sole Agents,

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

"HOLLY BANK," NORTH PARK, GERRARDS CROSS.



Ideal situation. Minimum cost of upkeep.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in first-rate order. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and compact offices.

Electric light. Company's water and gas. Modern drainage. Capital garage.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, with tennis lawn, in all

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For Sale privately or Auction April 29th.

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Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

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NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD.

OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGE,

modernized, standing high up, facing South-West, commanding beautiful views.

The accommodation on two floors comprises three reception (one about 30ft. long), six bed and dressing room), two bath rooms, gentlemen's cloak room, and offices.

Co.'s water. Central heating. Telephone. Modern drainage. Acetylene gas. Constant hot water. Lavatory basins in principal bed rooms.

Old-world garden of about ONE ACRE. Garage. Rent £135 p.a. UNFURNISHED, ON LONG LEASE. SMALL PREMIUM.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUNNINGDALE DISTRICT.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE,

occupying a high and convenient situation, one mile from stations and golf courses.

Hall, five reception, 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms, good offices.

Electric light; central heating; company's water. Constant hot water. Modern drainage.

GARAGE WITH ROOMS OVER.

Gardens and grounds with tennis court, lawns, flower and kitchen garden, &c., in all about

SEVEN ACRES.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

for three, six, or 12 months.

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COPTHORNE COMMON AND GOLF COURSE

(Close).

Amid sandy country, 2½ miles Horley, 3 miles Three Bridges. Handy for London and the Coast.

PRICE £3,000 FREEHOLD.

The very attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Lounge hall, two good reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room and offices. Co.'s water and gas; electric light; modern drainage; telephone. Garage; useful outbuildings. Matured inexpensive gardens with tennis lawn and paddock, in all about 5¼ Acres.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents, HARRODS Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ST. HELIERS,

CLAYGATE, SURREY.

The very desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a convenient position in a good district, containing hall with cloak room, three reception rooms, billiard or dance room, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.

Company's gas and water. Main drainage. Electric light available.

Site for garage. Inexpensive matured garden.

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30 MINUTES CITY.

Retired Situation. Glorious Views. Unspoilt country.

LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE.

In excellent order. Large lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

Electric light. Company's water. Modern drainage. Central heating. Independent hot water.

Good stabling. Coachhouse. Double Cottage. LARGE GARAGE.

WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS. Lawns, two tennis courts, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden. Small farm, lake, and parklike pasturland.

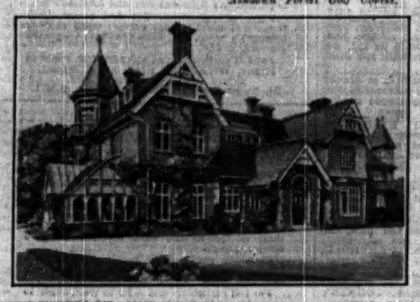
IN ALL 17 ACRES.

£7,750 FOR A QUICK SALE.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BORDERS OF SUSSEX AND SURREY.

Beautifully situated, convenient to an old market town, and only about four miles from the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Course.



Well appointed Country RESIDENCE facing south-east containing:—Four reception, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Modern drainage, electric light, company's water, central heating, stabling, garage, bungalow, two cottages.

PARK-LIKE GROUNDS, laid out with lawns, flower borders, kitchen gardens, two tennis courts, meadow land, in all about

16 ACRES.

Hunting with Old Surrey and Burstow pack.

MODERATE PRICE.

Full particulars of the agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

JUST IN THE MARKET AND NOT PREVIOUSLY OFFERED. AFFORDING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

ONE OF THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC HOUSES OF ITS SIZE,

RECENTLY REMODELLED UPON UP-TO-DATE LINES, AND HAVING EVERY NEW LUXURY.

UNIQUE POSITION ON SURREY-SUSSEX BORDER. WITHIN DAILY REACH OF TOWN.

THIS FINE OLD REGENCY HOUSE, POSSESSING CHARACTER AND ATMOSPHERE SO RARELY OBTAINABLE WHEN COMBINED WITH TO-DAY'S NECESSITIES.

It has been replanned in the last two or three years at a cost of several thousands of pounds. Electric light and power installed, central heating, together with most tasteful decorations by a well-known London firm. It is immune from all distraction of traffic, and affords accommodation as follows:—Lounge hall with parquet floor, staircase hall, cloak room, four reception rooms (well proportioned, lofty and light); excellent modern offices, with servants' hall; 11 bed and dressing rooms (the principal en suite with bath room), three bath rooms; main drainage; company's water; garage for three cars (additional stabling easily convertible into second cottage).

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, WITHOUT BEING LAVISH, ARE A FEATURE, CONTAINING SOME MAGNIFICENT TIMBER, AND ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL AREA IS ONLY FIVE ACRES, AN IMPRESSION IS CONVEYED OF A MUCH LARGER EXPANSE.

EXCELLENT GOLF COURSE, TENNIS COURTS, AND COUNTRY CLUB WITHIN 10 MINUTES' WALK.

FOR SALE AT A PRICE WHICH WILL APPEAL TO THOSE OF TASTE,

AND WHO RECOGNIZE THE DIFFICULTIES OF SECURING AN ALTOGETHER EXCEPTIONAL HOME.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF THE SOLE AGENTS, EWART, WELLS and CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE NEAR WINCHESTER.

THE OUTSTANDING BARGAIN IN THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

This fine Old Georgian House of red brick with tiled roof, recently completely modernized by an architect for his own occupation, and without detraction to its character. It contains many unique features, including beautiful mantels and fireplaces in fine Old Dutch tiles. The accommodation includes lounge hall 18ft. by 16ft., drawing room 33ft. by 24ft., panelled dining room 26ft. by 16ft., morning room 18ft. by 12ft., cloak room, &c.; 11 or 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Electric light, company's water. Excellent outbuildings, including garage, cottage, &c. The gardens, without being extensive, are a feature, including grass lawn, a new en-tout-cas tennis court, walled kitchen garden, paddock, herbaceous borders. The whole extending to about

11 ACRES. FREEHOLD. PRICE ONLY £6,500.

THE UTMOST EXPEDIENCY IS ESSENTIAL TO SECURE THIS EXQUISITE PROPERTY IN ONE OF THE BEST SPORTING DISTRICTS IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

UNIQUE POSITION ON SURREY HILLS; 600 FEET UP.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE FOR THE CITY MAN.

Glorious scenery, bracing air, dry soil, and immune from fog and dampness. About 10 minutes' walk from two stations, adjacent to church, shops and golf course.

This handsomely-appointed RESIDENCE, thoroughly modernized and in first-rate decorative order.

A cheerful lounge hall, fine drawing and dining rooms, seven bed and dressing, two well-fitted bath rooms, and capital offices; garage. Main electric light, gas, water, and telephone. Central heating, parquet floors, costly mantels and fitments. Undulating ornamental grounds, sunk rose garden, tennis lawn, stone-paved walk, productive kitchen garden, in all nearly

TWO ACRES. £4,750 FREEHOLD

OR OFFER, VENDOR MAKING HEAVY SACRIFICE FOR PURELY BUSINESS REASONS.

PERSONALLY RECOMMENDED. EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

56, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Tele.: Sloane 0138/9.

WHITEMAN & CO.

PROPERTIES REQUIRED TO PURCHASE.

TOWN.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, facing Gardens; ten bed rooms, two bath; long lease; passenger lift essential. PRICE £7,000.—"Lady M."

SOUTH OF THE PARK.—A HOUSE in poor decorative condition preferred; eight-ten bed rooms, usual reception rooms. Limit £6,000.—"Sir W."

LANCASTER GATE (near).—Suitable for Apartments; 12-14 bed rooms; good lease. PRICE £1,850, or would rent.—Mrs. C.

COUNTRY.

SOUTH OF LONDON preferred.—PERIOD HOUSE; seven bed rooms, three reception, &c.; garage; TWO ACRES. £3,000 or thereabouts.—"Mrs. A."

L.M.S. or GT. N. RLYS., within 20 miles London.—MODERN HOUSE; three large reception, seven bed rooms, &c.; electric light; garage; garden. One Acre. Good price.—"Bush."

BUCKS, HERTS, or KENT; close to a Church; one hour London; must be all on two floors; six bed rooms, three reception, &c.; main water and light; secluded garden. £2,500.—"L. S."

Immediate inspections will be made. Particulars should be sent to the Agents, WHITEMAN & Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

STAMP AUCTION

ONE of the finest Collections of old British Colonial issues is being SOLD at the Strand Sale Rooms, TO-MORROW and FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the rarities being in record state. Catalogue with six pages photos, can be obtained at HARMER ROOKE'S, 188-189, Strand.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

BEST SMALL SHOOT South of London to be LET; small manor house for sale.—Write Box M.1877, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT GROUSE MOOR, containing about 1,500 ACRES, at THORNTON RUST, AYSGARTH, WENSLEYDALE, YORKS.

Apply Arthur H. Wilkinson, Solicitor, Leyburn, Yorkshire.

SMALL MIXED SHOOT. Also superior FURNISHED COTTAGE and motor accommodation if required.—Woodhall Farm, Meopham, Kent.

SHOOTING to be LET near NEWBURY, BERKS, about 995 ACRES, including about 347 acres coverts which can carry large head of pheasants. Rent £300 or near offer according to acreage taken.—Write "Owner," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

TELEPHONE, GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

To be LET, FURNISHED, on short or long Lease.

7,000 TO 8,000 ACRES SHOOTING.

TWO MILES TROUT FISHING.

WITHIN TWO HOURS NORTH OF LONDON.

ON THE LEICESTER AND LINCOLN BORDERS.

HUNTING WITH THE BELVOIR AND COTTESMORE.

This well-known County Seat, including a thoroughly up-to-date Residence seated in a nicely timbered park; 16 best bed rooms, 10 servants' bed rooms, four bath rooms, and fine suite of reception rooms. Ample stabling and Cottages. *Electric light. Central heating.* INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS.

The average bag for the shoot is

800 PARTRIDGES AND ABOUT 3,300 PHEASANTS.

Full particulars of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (A.G.C.80198.)

NEWMARKET,

WITHIN 1½ MILES OF THE STATION.

BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED RESIDENCE STANDING IN 10 ACRES,

with carriage drive approach, and containing nine best bed rooms, dressing room, six servants' bed rooms, six bath rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water.

Gardener's cottage, squash racquets court, six loose boxes. Large garage. Nice shady paddocks.

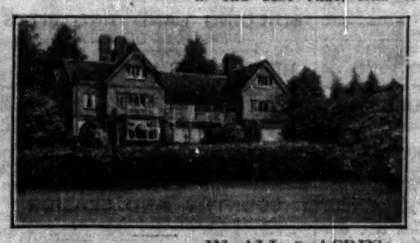
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (81409.)

HINDHEAD.

IN THE BEST PART. 800ft. UP.



WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE CITY.

The house occupies an absolutely unique site and is of picturesque appearance, containing three reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Company's water and electric light, modern drainage, sand and gravel soil.

Exceptionally attractive gardens and grounds well timbered; tennis court, woodland walks and rose pergola.

IN ALL 5 ACRES.

Full information from the Agents, Crowe, Bates and Weekes, Guildford, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (20518.)

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MOWDEN, DARLINGTON.

On the outskirts of the Town.

THE EXTREMELY VALUABLE, WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD ESTATE,

EXTENDING TO ABOUT 197 ACRES,

having about 3,900ft. existing frontage to the Staindrop Road, over 4,000ft. frontage to Nunnery-lane, and about 150ft. frontage to Carmel-road, and including

"MOWDEN HOUSE," A FINE MODERN BUILDING,

beautifully situated, and containing 21 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water.

HUNTING, STABLING, FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARKLANDS. FARM WITH MODERN HOUSE. CAPITAL GRASSLAND.

THE WHOLE RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE BUILDING DEVELOPMENT,

with services available,

which will be offered by AUCTION (unless previously SOLD) during the Season by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

PLEASE NOTE ALTERED DATE OF AUCTION.

NEAR ASHDOWN FOREST, SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON 17 MILES. EAST GRINSTEAD AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS 13 MILES.

AN IMPORTANT PORTION OF

THE BUXTED PARK ESTATE

THE EARLY GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE,

WITH 357 OR MORE ACRES,

is most suitable for a SCHOOL or CLUB, if not required as a private residence, having 27 bed rooms, five bath rooms, &c. Modern electric light and central heating.

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION IN ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PARTS IN SUSSEX.

In separate Lots. Six small residences, pleasure farms, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED PRETTY SUSSEX COTTAGES, woodland building sites.

THE WHOLE ESTATE IS SITUATED AMID GLORIOUS SCENERY,

the majority of the Lots having charming views towards Crowborough Beacon or Chanctonbury Ring.

IN ALL ABOUT 615 ACRES,

which will be offered by AUCTION (unless previously SOLD), by JOHN D. WOOD and Co. (acting in conjunction with DOUGLAS KILLICK and Co.), on Friday, March 21st, at the Maiden's Head Hotel, Uckfield, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Fowle, Hunt and Sturton, Northallerton, Yorks. Land Agents:—Messrs. Powell and Co., Lewes. Auctioneers:—Messrs. Douglas Killick and Co., Uckfield; John D. Wood and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

THE AUCTIONEERS BEG TO ANNOUNCE

THE SALE OF THE FOLLOWING LOTS:—

3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 57, 60 61, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73.

V.W.H. & BEAUFORT HUNTS.

NEAR CIRENCESTER.

A short drive from Kemble Junction Station. First-class train service.

This picturesque Residence occupies a delightful summit position 400ft. above sea, in a park of some 60 acres, with lodge entrances, and contains about 20 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, five reception rooms, billiard room, good offices; garage; excellent stabling; gravel and limestone soil; telephone, good water; good gardens.

CHARMING GROUNDS.

Farm, Three Lodges, Four Cottages. In all about

300 ACRES. TO BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICE.

Further particulars of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (7583.)

PRELIMINARY AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNDERHILLS, BLETCHINGLEY, SURREY,

400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL OVERLOOKING ASHDOWN FOREST.

This choice residential property in a beautiful district between Oxted and Redhill, extending to about

125 ACRES

and comprising an attractive well-built

RESIDENCE IN THE OLD ENGLISH STYLE,

with 15 bed rooms, two bath rooms, billiard and three reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, COMPANY'S WATER.

RACQUET COURT, BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND WOODLANDS.

EIGHT COTTAGES. HOME FARMERY.

Particulars of the Joint Auctioneers, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, and Messrs. Elsworth and Knighton, 19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. C. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A HIGH-CLASS BUILDING ESTATE.

AN ISLAND SITE, 42 ACRES IN EXTENT,

ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON.

THE WELLS, EPSOM.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN AND UNDER ¼ MILE FROM THE STATION.

CLOSE TO FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE in the centre of the estate, approached by 250 yards carriage drive; 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, fine hall, four charming reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Fine stabling for eight horses; Garages; Cottage and Chauffeur's Room.

Main drains, water, gas and electric light.

Lovely old-world gardens of great historic interest.

ALL ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN MAY.

Solicitors: Messrs. MEYNELL and PEMBERTON, 30, Old Queen-street, Storey's-gate, S.W.

Sole Agents and Auctioneers: Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF.

ADJOINING THE FAMOUS ESTATE, HALF-MILE FROM STATION.

Fast trains to Town in 40 minutes. Secluded Position. South Aspect. Sand Soil.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.

Eleven bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms, and billiard room; main electric light, water, gas, and drainage; garage, stabling, chauffeur's rooms. Lovely well-timbered Gardens. In excellent order throughout.

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

Could be divided. Frontages to three roads. Freehold for sale, privately now or by Auction later.

Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

45 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

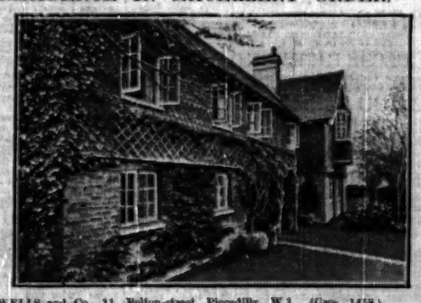
AWAY FROM THE MAIN ROAD. NEAR GOLF.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

In a rural, but not isolated position, and having well-arranged accommodation ON TWO FLOORS ONLY. Entrance hall, three reception (one measuring 30ft. by 16ft.), six or seven bed rooms, bath room, &c. Radiators throughout, constant hot water, Company's water. Electric light shortly available. Telephone. Well-timbered gardens and grounds, paddocks, &c. VERY EASILY KEPT UP.

3 ACRES FREEHOLD.

ONLY £2,800.



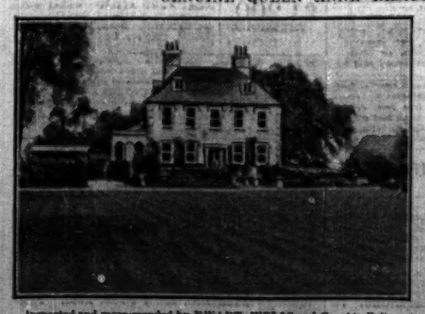
Full details of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS.

45 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

HIGH UP. FACING SOUTH. GOLF. HUNTING.

GENUINE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,



in first-rate order, approached by a carriage drive, and containing entrance hall, two-three reception, seven-eight bed rooms, bath room. All bright rooms. Constant hot water. Company's lighting and water. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage for two cars. Charming gardens and grounds, with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c. Inexpensive to maintain.

THREE ACRES FREEHOLD.

RARE BARGAIN AT £2,950.

Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

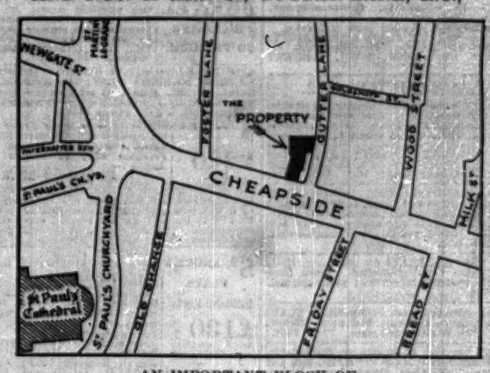
GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND,

AUCTIONEERS,

32, BUDGE-ROW, E.C.4, and 17, HANOVER-STREET, W.1.

By Order of the Royal Exchange Assurance as Executors.

NOS. 135 AND 136, CHEAPSIDE, AND NOS. 45 AND 46, GUTTER-LANE, E.C.,



AN IMPORTANT BLOCK OF

CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY

PRODUCING AT THE PRESENT TIME

MOSTLY FROM SHORT TENANCIES AT INADEQUATE RENTALS.

A GROSS INCOME OF

£2,442 PER ANNUM,

WITH VALUABLE REVERSION OR OFFERING A

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITE

having an approximate

AREA OF 3,750 FT. SUPER.

For SALE by AUCTION, on the 28th March next, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Particulars, Plan, and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Phillips and Cunnington, Solicitors, Abchurch House, Sherborne-lane, E.C.4, and from the Auctioneers at their Offices, 32, Budge-row, E.C.4, and 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

COLLINS & COLLINS.

GROSVENOR 2280 (2 lines)

PRICE MUCH REDUCED TO EFFECT A QUICK SALE.

SOMERSET.

Unrivalled position facing south, on a hill 600ft. above sea level, amidst glorious rolling country.

GENUINE TUDOR RESIDENCE

(DATING FROM 1503).

BUILT OF STONE AS A HUNTING LODGE FOR HENRY VII.

15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, hall, four reception rooms, convenient domestic offices. In perfect order.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Sanitation.

Old Tithe Barn. Home farm buildings, bailiff's house, four cottages; the whole forming for its size a

UNIQUE SPORTING PROPERTY OF

375 ACRES.

Chiefly grassland suitable for a Pedigree Herd of Cattle or Bloodstock. Polo. Hunting. Shooting. Golf.

Would be SOLD with 14 ACRES, FREEHOLD, with vacant possession on completion. Orders to view and particulars from Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1. (Folio 17741.)

DRIVERS, JONAS & CO.

(Established 1725.)

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

7, CHARLES-STREET, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1,

CHESTER AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SURREY—LIMPSFIELD.

Facing Common, 325ft. up.

For SALE, a delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, bath room.

Company's water. Electric light.

GARAGE WITH BATH ROOM AND FIVE ROOMS

Together with gardens and grounds of

2½ ACRES.

BERKS—NEAR HUNGERFORD.

Healthy Locality. Soil. Above Sea Level.

For SALE, attractive medium-sized FREEHOLD RESIDENCE comprising four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and usual domestic offices.

Electric light. Modern drainage.

STABLING, GARAGE ROOM, AND TWO COTTAGES WITH

17½ ACRES.

SUSSEX—MIDHURST.

With beautiful views over the South Downs, about 30 Cowdray Park and golf links; *facilities for hunting, fishing, and other amenities in the neighbourhood. P.O. ½ mile.*

For SALE or to be LET on Repairing Lease, a well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and domestic offices.

Central heating. Company's water.

GARAGE, STABLING, TWO COTTAGES.

Exceedingly attractive GROUNDS with many varieties of ornamental trees, in all about

12 ACRES.

KENT—WALMER.

Sunny Position, Facing the Sea.

For SALE, a convenient-sized FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE containing two reception rooms, kitchen, four bed rooms, bath room, w.c., and usual offices. *Well-kept garden with crazy paving and rockery.*

Further particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, DRIVERS, JONAS & CO., as above.

Further particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, DRIVERS, JONAS & CO., as above.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Wednesday, March 5, 1930.